

***TALLINN
ANNUAL REPORT
2014***

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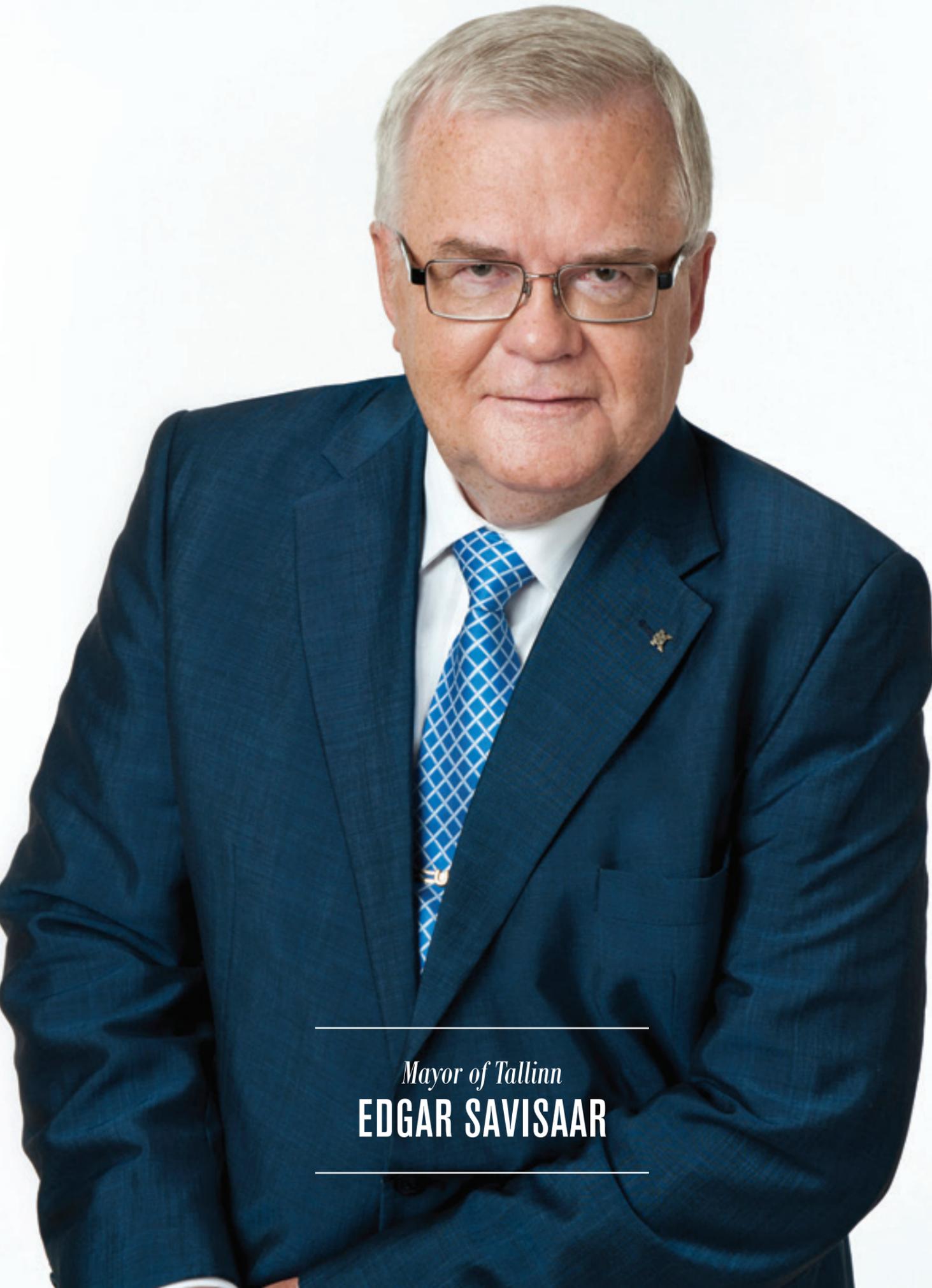
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Mayor of Tallinn
EDGAR SAVISAAR

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

In their dreams and wishes, people must move faster than life dictates because this is when we desire to go on and only then we shall one day have the chance to ensure that something has been completed again.

Tallinn is accustomed to setting big goals for itself - taking responsibility for ensuring that its residents receive high quality services and that the city develops vigorously. Therefore, 2014 was also a busy and ambitious year for Tallinn. As people quickly become accustomed to good things, then I would like to take a moment here to remind you what is worth remembering about 2014.

Last year, the Tondiraba Ice Hall was completed, and in March of this year it hosted the ISU World Junior Figure Skating Championships. Last year, the Tallinn Sports School was founded, the salary of nursery school teachers was raised by 12%, waste management was taken under the city's control, and a building for doctors and nurses was built. The building of family houses was continued, along with the supporting of apartment associations and the implementing of the municipal apartments programme - during the year, 150 apartments were rented out and more than 900 tenancy contracts were extended.

The House of the Blackheads, which remained a public property thanks to the city's efforts, is becoming the cultural centre of the city.

During the year, 19 bigger and 21 smaller road objects were repaired, including the start of reconstruc-

tion of the Haabersti intersection in cooperation with the private sector. Concurrently with the construction of new tram tracks, the section of Pärnu Highway, from Freedom Square to the viaduct, was renovated, the construction of Kalaranna Street, as well as comprehensive works on Suur-Sõjamäe Street, were started, and many roads inside the block were repaired. In the spring of 2015, thorough reconstruction works were completed in the Police Garden Park. In addition to the fact that new trams will begin running this year on the renovated tracks in the city, the city's public transport company has also purchased a large number of new buses. Over the past few years, a great deal has been done to help promote and develop public transport, as well as to develop the road network - free public transport, which has now been running for two years, has proven its sustainability.

Tallinn is growing - according to the population register, 434,426 people were living in the capital as of New Year's morning. Compared to 2014, the number of residents grew by 4527 people and this rate of growth is continuing. In the context of Estonia's total population decreasing by 3,600 people, Tallinn's achievement is laudable. The claim can be made that in the past few years Tallinn has

proven itself to be a stable city and shelter for many people who would have otherwise been forced to search abroad for jobs. The efforts of Tallinn have, at least to some extent, helped to counter this process.

The economic life of the city is also recovering rapidly. At present, Tallinn contributes more than half of Estonia's gross domestic product. The gross domestic product per resident of Tallinn is EUR 24,000 per year, which is 60% higher than Estonian average. Of the enterprises registered in the Estonian register of economic activities, 42-43% of enterprises are situated in Tallinn.

We have considered it most important that Tallinn would face its citizens, so the residents of Tallinn would also face the city. Tallinn is successful because we have had the courage, strength, and skills to do things differently, differently from what has been and is the tradition on Toompea. The 2014 Annual report for the City of Tallinn, contained between these covers, is one confirmation of this.





Tallinn
Today

TALLINN - THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA



FACTS

Location	59° 26' latitude North and 24° 46' longitude East
Area	159.31 km ²
Islands	Aegna (3.04 km ²)
Lakes	Harku, Ülemiste
Sea border	46 km
Inland border	59 km
Highest point	63.6 m above sea level, located in Nõmme

TALLINN'S EIGHT CITY DISTRICTS ARE HOME TO A TOTAL OF 434,426
PEOPLE (as at 1 January 2015)

Haabersti	43 996
City Centre	57 908
Kristiine	31 770
Lasnamäe	118 437
Mustamäe	66 194
Nõmme	39 501
Pirita	17 694
Northern-Tallinn	58 926

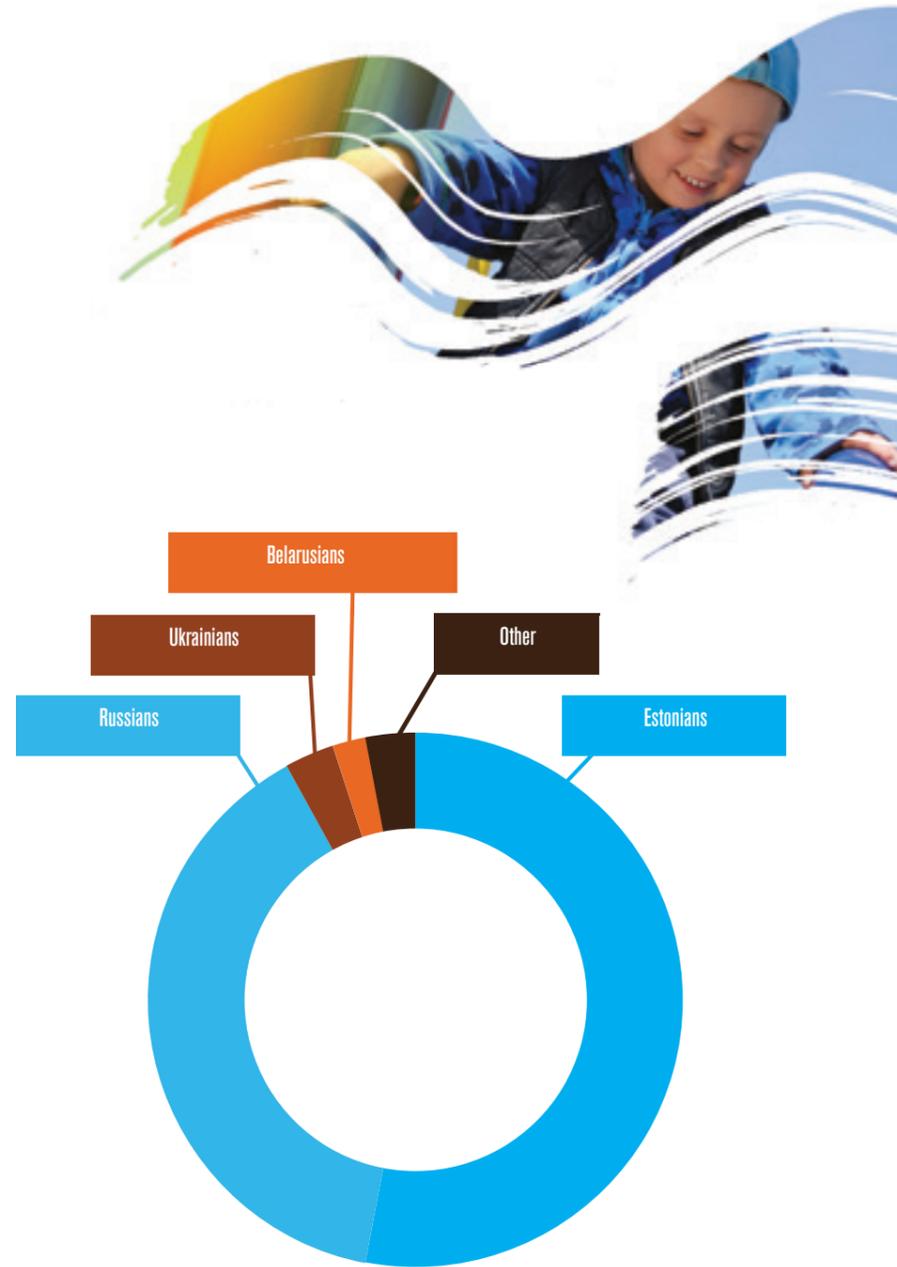
Population concentration 2,727 people per km²



POPULATION

As at 1 January 2015, the population of Tallinn, according to the population register, was 434,426 people, having grown by 4527 people in 2014.

About 32% of the Estonian population lives in Tallinn. According to the population register, 4892 babies were born and 4405 people died in Tallinn, so the natural increment was 487 people. Within a year, 16,003 people registered in Tallinn and 10,402 people left. Upon organising the population register (comparing data with the population registers of other countries, etc.) the number of Tallinn residents decreased by 1,561 people. The population of Tallinn is mainly growing thanks to the city ensuring public services on a good level, and favouring and supporting the creation of new jobs and housing construction. The improved living environment and high quality public services increase the attractiveness of Tallinn mainly among the residents of those local governments in which the availability of public services has decreased, schools are being closed down, jobs are disappearing, and in which the means of public transport are insufficient.



ECONOMY

Within its administrative territory, the City of Tallinn provides social aid and services, organises welfare services for old people, youth work, housing and utilities, waste management, territorial planning and public transport, ensures water supply and sewerage, handles property maintenance and keeps the streets clean.

Moreover, the city maintains pre-school childcare institutions, basic schools, upper secondary schools, hobby schools, libraries, community centres, museums, sports facilities, shelters and care homes, health care institutions and other local institutions. In addition, the city organises other local issues imposed on it by legislation.

Together with other local government units of Harju County, Tallinn forms the most powerful economic area in Estonia. Tallinn contributes approx. 49-50% of Estonia's domestic gross product, with the number rising to approx. 61% when the entire capital region is included. The gross domestic product per resident of Tallinn is EUR 23,000-24,000 per year, which is 60% higher than Estonian average level. Of the enterprises registered in the Estonian register of economic

activities, 42% of enterprises are situated in Tallinn. Most of the enterprises in Tallinn (93%) are small, with less than ten employees. In 2014, there were 99 large enterprises in Tallinn, with more than 250 employees.

While elsewhere in Estonia employment mainly decreased in 2014, then employment increased in Tallinn and Harju County. In Tallinn, the average number of beneficiaries per year grew by 8,900 people in 2014 when compared to 2013. In 2014, there were 193,000 beneficiaries in Tallinn and the declared average monthly income was EUR 1060, which is 5.2% more than in 2013. According to the Statistical Office, there were 16,000 unemployed people in Tallinn in 2014, including 7100 registered unemployed people as at the end of 2014, and the rate of unemployment was 6.9%.

As at 2014, Tallinn is a member of 14 international organisations and contact networks. Tallinn cooperates with 25 cities, with more active cooperation taking place with 15 cities. For Tallinn, 2014 marks the beginning of an important era in the International Urban Development Association INTA. At the beginning of the year, Edgar Savisaar, Mayor of

Tallinn, was elected as one of the vice presidents and board members of the INTA. Holding such a high position allows Tallinn to better protect its interests in the organisation and improve Tallinn's reputation through our progressive and innovative developments.





Managing The City

MANAGING THE CITY

The City of Tallinn is managed by the City Council and the City Government.

City residents elect the City Council for a term of four years. The last council elections were held on 20 October 2013. The current 8th membership of the City Council consists of 79 members and four factions: Centre Party (46 members), Reform Party (11 members), Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica (14 members), and the Social Democratic Party (eight members). The City Council works through full sessions, as well as through commissions and fractions. The city council has formed ten commissions. The office of the Tallinn City Council organises the business of the City Council. In 2014, the City Council held 23 meetings (including five extraordinary sessions) and approved 196 decisions and 34 regulations.

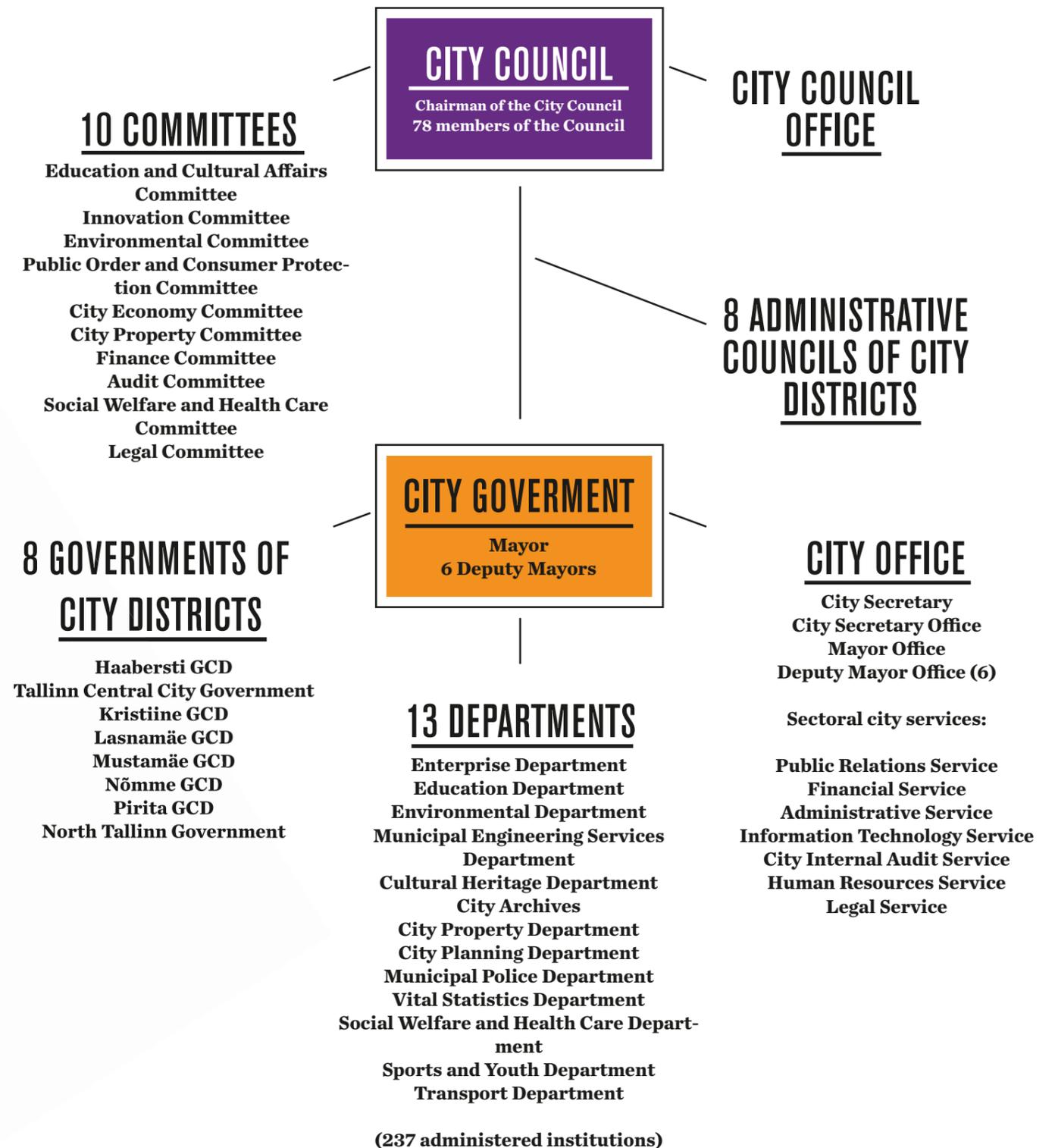
The management of the City of Tallinn is a seven-member City Government, including the Mayor and six Deputy Mayors.

The City Government manages the work of city offices (except for the City Council Office) and participates in private legal bodies as a shareholder, partner, founder, and member. Each member of the

City Government manages the areas they have been assigned. The organisational and technical work of the City Government is ensured by the City Office, led by the City Secretary who is appointed by the Mayor.

The City Government operates in sessions, with the session commonly taking place once a week. In 2014, the City Government held 53 sessions, resulting in the adoption of 76 regulations, 2009 orders, and 356 agenda items.

With its 281 institutions, the City of Tallinn is the biggest local government in Estonia. In 2014, the average number of employees with full time jobs at city institutions was 12,429 employees, which is 142 people less than in 2013. Sixty-six per cent of city employees work in the field of education field (teachers, speech therapists, special education teachers, etc.), 11% in the fields of sports, youth, and culture, and another 11% in the fields of health care and social welfare.



MANAGING THE
CITY



MAYOR EDGAR SAVISAAR
Tallinn City Office, Tallinn City Archive, Tallinn Vital
Statistics Department, City District Governments



DEPUTY MAYOR MIHHAIL KÕLVART
Tallinn Education Department, Tallinn Cultural Heritage
Department, Tallinn Sports and Youth Department



DEPUTY MAYOR TAAVI AAS
Tallinn Urban Planning Department, Tallinn
Transport Department



DEPUTY MAYOR MERIKE MARTINSON
Tallinn Social Welfare and Health Care Department



DEPUTY MAYOR KALLE KLANDORF
Tallinn Municipal Engineering Services Department,
Tallinn Municipal Police Department



DEPUTY MAYOR EHA VÕRK
Tallinn City Property Department



DEPUTY MAYOR ARVO SARAPUU
Tallinn City Enterprise Board, Tallinn Environment
Department



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Cambridge, Massachusetts, showing a dense urban landscape with a mix of historic and modern buildings. The foreground is dominated by older, multi-story brick buildings with gabled roofs. In the middle ground, there are several taller, more modern office buildings. The background shows a continuation of the city's grid and a mix of building styles. The entire image has a warm, golden-brown color cast. The word "AREAS" is overlaid in the center-right in a white, hand-drawn, brush-stroke font.

AREAS

TALLINN HAS A PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY

In 2014, the City of Tallinn supported the development of entrepreneurship by contributing to the counselling and training of entrepreneurs. A great deal of attention was also directed towards increasing the international reputation of the entrepreneurship and investment environment of Tallinn and the participation of enterprises in international events was supported. In order to support entrepreneurship, support structures and cluster cooperation were developed (a cluster is a system of market-based and non-market-based connections between geographically concentrated enterprises and other institutions); while the effects of unemployment were also alleviated and social employment was improved.

In 2014, the most important activities in developing small businesses were counselling potential, beginning, and active entrepreneurs in enterprise-related issues, and organising trainings and informative events. Within the framework of supporting non-profit activities, 36 projects supporting entrepreneurship or the competitiveness of entrepreneurs were funded, including the competition Ajujaht and Mektory's business models competition, the business accelerator Gamefounders, the foundation Garage48, the display round of Junior Achievement Estonia's

European student business competition, etc.

In 2014, thanks to the grant for creating new jobs, 62 new jobs were created; the grant for internship supervisors was used to support 29 interns, and 106 enterprises received exhibition support. In addition, support for creating social jobs in enterprises and institutions that belong to the city was continued. In 2014, 28 city institutions and trading companies offered 61 social jobs to 180 unemployed people.

International cooperation also played a significant role in developing entrepreneurship. From 11-14 March 2014, Tallinn, in cooperation with 15 partners, participated in the international property and investments fair MIPIM, held in Cannes, France. On 8 May 2014, the first Tallinn innovation day was held, the goal of which was to increase people's awareness of innovation, give entrepreneurs inspiration for development activities, and bring together the representatives of innovative enterprises. In 2014, the annual Tallinn Entrepreneurship Day focused on smart business. Together with its partners, Tallinn participated in the youth information fair Teeviit 2014. Entrepreneurs, professional associations as well as schools that teach the respective profession and other

partners participated in the fair; 25 partners in total.

Tallinn Markets, an institution managed by the City Enterprise Department, organises market trading in the Nõmme, Mustamäe, and Lasnamäe markets, and with a possession contract also in the pavilions of the fish and flower market. By the end of 2014, a new system for selling permits and bookings was developed for markets. The new system was implemented in February 2015, and should significantly increase the transparency of the process.

On 21 May 2014, the municipal store Linnapood was opened in the Lasnamäe Market, the goal of which is to offer price-sensitive customers essential and commonly used groceries and basic necessities at the cheapest prices in the city. In 2014, an average 895 clients per day visited the municipal store, and on average they purchased goods in the total amount of EUR 1980 per day. In 2015, the selection of items sold in the Linnapood will be expanded, while prices will be kept at the lowest level in Tallinn.

In 2014, the consumer protection department of the City Enterprise Department gave advice to residents and entrepreneurs, handled complaints on 2,331 occasions, and checked the points of sale of retail trade, service, catering, and street trading on 1,334 occasions. The motto of the citywide consumer rights protection day, which took place on 20 March 2014, was "We Help with Useful Advice". In addition to the traditional information about consumer rights, advice was given about loans and purchasing-selling-trading real estate. The activities of e-trading were also discussed based on the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act, which entered into force on 1 July 2014.

TALLINN AS AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED CITY THAT PROVIDES QUALITY TOURISM SERVICE

In order for Tallinn's reputation as an attractive tourist destination to grow, the city actively markets tourism at the international and local level. In 2014, Tallinn was introduced in 33 international recreational tourism as well as conference and incentive marketing events, and five marketing campaigns that introduce Tallinn were organised in Finland, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Germany. In addition, Tallinn was introduced to 370 foreign journalists and 780 tour operators and conference organisers.

The Tallinn tourism portal is available online in nine different languages. In addition, the travel destination was actively advertised via the social media accounts of VisitTallinn (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, and Google+) and in the tourist information platform for destinations, ArrivalGuides.com. Several tourism publications have been published, and more than 247,000 people visited the Tallinn Tourist Information Centre. In 2014, more than 100,000 visits were made using the Tallinn Card, which was developed in order to introduce the history and culture

of Tallinn.

Last year, Tallinn was a very popular tourist destination - in 2014, foreign tourists spent 2.85 million nights at Tallinn's tourist accommodations, which was 2% more than the year before.



TALLINN AND ITS DIVERSE ARRAY OF ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCES

In terms of culture, the city aims to offer its residents as well as guests various high-quality cultural experiences.

In 2014, the biggest and most notable citywide cultural events were the Birgitta Festival, Tallinn Maritime Days, Tallinn Day, celebration of the Chinese New Year, the open-air concert “Awake, Baltic States!” dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Baltic Way. Based on tradition, events celebrating public holidays and important dates (Mother’s Day, anniversary of the Tartu Peace Treaty) were supported, along with the organisation of the theatre festival Golden Mask; prizes for the Black Nights Film Festival as well as the Kristjan Raud art awards were handed out.

International cooperation was conducted with festival MustonenFest 2014, which in 2014 expanded to Tel Aviv, Israel for the first time. The festival programme included six exciting classical, jazz, and world music concerts accompanied by Kaupo Kikkas’ photo exhibition “The 4 Seasons of Tallinn”.

2014 was declared to be the international year of the Gulf of Finland. Thus, Tallinn Day was given the title of “Cool Tallinn” which, in addition to referring to the Gulf of Finland, carried the message that it is cool to live in Tallinn and to visit Tallinn. On Tallinn Day, about 20 restaurants and cafés in Tallinn prepared the world’s longest sprat sandwich on the Town Hall Square.

On 23 August, the 25th anniversary of the Baltic Way was celebrated on Freedom Square. After presenting Toomas Lepp’s film “Baltic Passion” in the Popular Front Museum and the conference “Baltic Way 25” in the Town Hall, a grandiose concert “Awaken, Baltic States!” began on Freedom Square where Anne Veski, Getter Jaani, Jassi Zahharov, Erich Krieger, a band led by Siim Aimla, opera-quartet and Baltic Way choir, conducted by Raul Talmar, performed the hits from the period of national awakening. The brochure “Journey through the UNESCO World Heritage cities of the Baltic States”, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Baltic Way,

was published.

Tallinn’s City Districts organised many local cultural events: Old Town days in Tallinn’s City Centre, Queen Kristina’s days in the Kristiine District, mamma-pappa’s days in the Haabersti District, a children’s song festival, family festival, and health day in Männi Park, in the Mustamäe District, an abbey fair in the Pirita District, Nõmme spring in the Nõmme District, and the family event “Lasnamäe summer in parks” and Lasnamäe days in the Lasnamäe District.

In 2014, there were 17 active library branches and the library bus Katarina Jee, in addition to the Tallinn Central Library. In 2014, the Tallinn Central Library focused on the digital literacy of Tallinn’s residents, integration, and developing activities that support the more active participation of people with different language and cultural background in social life. The Tallinn Central Library continues to be the only library in Estonia which provides lending services for modern Estonian e-books, via the e-book

lending and reading environment ELLU. In addition, in 2014 the Central Library began lending e-readers; in order to celebrate the year of sports, the lending of sports equipment started as well. A reading dog started working in the foreign literature department. Reading dogs have been introduced to the library in order for children to be able to practice their reading without being graded on their reading skills.

In 2014, nine cultural institutions were active in Tallinn: Pelgulinn Community Centre, Russian Culture Centre, Lindakivi Culture Centre, Mustamäe Culture Centre Kaja,

Salme Culture Centre, Nõmme Culture Centre, Tallinn’s Haabersti City District Leisure Centre, Pirita Leisure Centre, and the City Centre’s Leisure Centre (until 01 October 2014 Hopner House). The culture centres, community houses, and leisure centres of Tallinn provide people with the opportunity to engage in hobby activities, organise the celebration of national and folk calendar holidays, as well as various types of cultural events.

A museum is a keeper of cultural heritage, a research and memory institution that brings to the public emotional and educational

experiences, and takes care of maintaining the heritage of previous generations. Tallinn City Museum consists of ten museums: City Museum, Museum of Photography, Kiek in de Kök and the bastion tunnels, the Maiden Tower’s museum-café, the House Museum of Peter I, the E. Vilde Museum, the A. H. Tammsaare Museum, St. John’s Almshouse and thematic children’s museums Miia-Milla-Manda in Kalamaja and Kadriorg. At the 2014 awards gala for Estonian museums, Tallinn City Museum received the award for Museum Developer of the Year for its Telliskivi pop-up



museum project. The temporary museum in the Telliskivi Creative City was used to store the history and cultural heritage of Telliskivi Street, and local residents were included in the City Museum's activities more prominently than ever before. Jaan Märss, the conservator of Tallinn City Museums, received the award for the best conservation work of 2014, with his long-term work "Locks, Keys, and Shutters".

In 2014, the big events at the Popular Front Museum were the travelling exhibition "Who is Next to You?", opened on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Baltic Way, and the printed work "When the Little Ones were Big. Baltic Way 25". The work is dedicated to the socio-political situation of 1989 in the Soviet Union and Estonia, the formation of the idea of the Baltic Way, the preparations for the Baltic Way, and its execution.

In 2014, Tallinn Zoo celebrated its 75th birthday. In order to celebrate this, a jubilee book "The Zoo's Tracks - the Stories and People of the Tallinn Zoo" was published. In 2014, the Tallinn Zoo's environmental education centre was opened, allowing every Estonian to use contemporary means to educate himself or herself on the topic of nature. In addition, visitors showed great interest in the birthday party for the rhinoceros Kibibi, the name giving party for leopard cubs Dori, Muusi, and Frendo, monkey day, rhinoceros day, the birthday party for polar bears Nora and Nord, pumpkin day, etc. A total of 21,668 pupils participated in the Zoo's zoo

school classes, thanks to the learning materials prepared by the Zoo.

In 2014, 65,405 people visited the Tallinn Botanic Garden. Visits to the Botanic Garden decreased by 3.4% compared to the year before, due to the decline in the number of Russian tourists visiting Estonia. In 2014, the development of an audio guide programme and mobile application designed to introduce the open ground collections was completed.

In 2014, a total of 3223 people studied at 160 free education, hobby, and refresher courses at Tallinn's People's University. Training took place in 12 fields, with the most popular being creative writing, art therapy, massage, hatha yoga and aroma therapy, soap, and sewing course, as well as knitting schools and restoration.

In 2014, Tallinn City Theatre performed 450 plays for 72,765 spectators. The theatre's repertoire included 27 plays, of which six were new. Last year, Tallinn City Theatre hosted Shakespeare's Globe, the authentic English "Hamlet" of which Estonian theatregoers could see both

in the City Theatre's open-air stage and in the Vanemuine Theatre in Tartu. Performing the plays around the world was part of the tour dedicated to Shakespeare's 450th birthday. At the end of the year, the international theatre festival "A Winter Night's Dream", with the subtitle "Serious Games", was organised for the eighth time.

2014 saw a number of important milestones for the Tallinn

Philharmonic Society - the Tallinn Chamber Orchestra, which was founded in 1993, ended its 20th concert season in the spring; in September, the Tallinn Philharmonic Society celebrated its 20th anniversary; Birgitta Festival was organised for the tenth time, and maestro Eri Klas, the creative director of the Tallinn Philharmonic Society and the Birgitta Festival, celebrated his 75th birthday. With the Tallinn Philharmonic Society having moved to the House of the Blackheads in autumn 2011, the number of prominent concerts as well as the selection of other cultural events held in the building has increased. During the year, 480 different cultural events were held in the House of the Blackheads. In 2014, the Tallinn Chamber Orchestra represented the City of Tallinn in Austria, Slovenia, the United States, China, Tunisia, Russia, Finland, and Germany. For the first time, they performed in legendary Carnegie Hall, which opened its doors in 1891 and has become one of the most important centres of musical life in the world.

The process of building and restoring monuments located in Tallinn's Old Town, and outside of the Old Town, was continued. In 2014, a section of Tallinn's city wall was restored along Müürivahe and Laboratooriumi streets; the restoration of the iconostasis (under national protection as the oldest remaining iconostasis in Estonia) of the side altar at the St. Nicholas' Church (Vene Street 24) was completed, and smaller restoration and reconditioning works were

carried out in Tallinn's churches. The restoration of the chandelier in the Church of the Holy Ghost, dating from 1660, as well as the restoration of its electrical installation, was completed, along with the restoration of the Dome Church's front doors. In 2014, the city participated in compiling and publishing the fifth book in the house type books series "Post-war Individual House", and in cooperation with the architecture museum the comprehensive research project "Tallinn's Wooden architecture" was published as well.

The restoration of the Inger bastion's eastern tunnel was started. In connection with the reconstruction of Freedom Square, the opportunity presented itself to restore and open the previously inaccessible (under water) eastern section of the Inger bastion tunnel, stretching from the restored tunnel to the Mayer's Stairs. In cooperation with Tallinn City Museum, an exhibition of historical stones from Tallinn Old Town shall be opened in the restored tunnels and integrated with a branch of the City Museum.

In order to support the creative activities of merited cultural figures who are also residents of Tallinn,

an award was presented to merited cultural figures for the fourth time. In 2014, the Tallinn City Government decided to hand out two special awards - one for theatre director and producer Eino Baskin, and another for conductor and music figure Eri Klas.

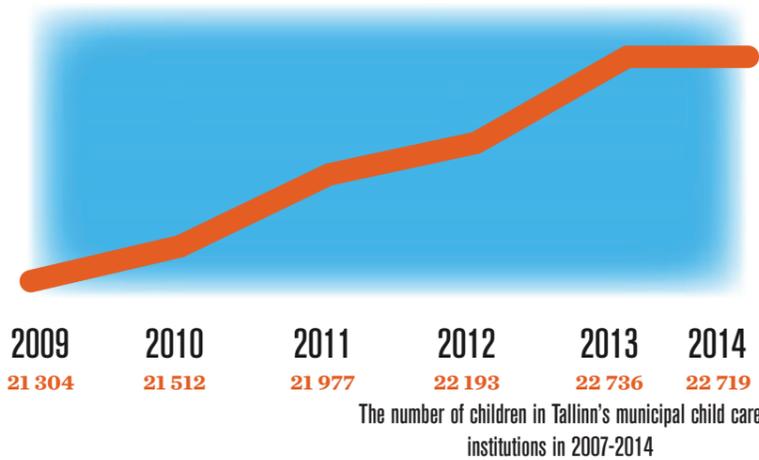


EDUCATED, SKILLED, AND OPEN TALLINN

In 2014, the programme “A nursery school spot for every child” was continued, and within the framework of the programme nine new crèches and nursery school groups were opened, thus creating 200 new crèche and nursery school spots.

In order to decrease the queues for nursery schools and create babysitting opportunities, a pilot project for babysitting was started, providing babysitting service in the form of playrooms and development rooms for 700 children. Attention continues to be focused on improving the salary conditions of the staff of education institutions. As of 1 September 2014, the salary of teachers and teacher’s aides at pre-school children’s institutions increased by 12%.

In 2014, the full renovation of several education institutions was started, the priority was based on the programme “A nursery school spot for every child”, creating new nursery school spots and ensuring the safety of the buildings. Ensuring the functioning of the technical systems of houses, keeping the boundary structures in good condition, and the courtyards and playgrounds inside



them, were also focused on. Two new modular homes were opened at the Tallinn Súdamekese Nursery School (2 groups) and the Tallinn Liivamäe Nursery School (2 groups).

As at the end of 2014, Tallinn had 61 municipal, 23 private, and three state schools. Schools in Tallinn had a total of 44,513 pupils, including 3393 pupils from other local governments. Besides teachers, 17 speech therapists, 35 school psychologists, 17 special education teachers, and 23 learning aid group teachers worked in Tallinn’s municipal schools. Afterschool groups were active in 20 municipal schools.

EDUCATION

The objective of the city is to provide and make available a wide array of options for receiving an education. All children living in Tallinn must be provided with places in a nursery school and the acquiring of a pre-school education, opportunities for acquiring basic and high school education, acquiring vocational education based on the needs of the labour market and a diverse array of opportunities for recreational education and activities.

By the end of 2014, Tallinn had 130 nursery schools, one nursery school-primary school, and one school with pre-school groups (Tallinn Helen’s School), in which, as of 15 October 2014, there were 22,719 children. In addition, the city supported 23 private nursery schools, thus providing pre-school education for 851 children.



As of 2006, Tallinn ensures that basic school pupils receive free catering. In 2014, in addition to covering the catering costs of 31,478 basic school pupils, the city also covered the catering costs of about 100 upper secondary school pupils from less privileged families. As of 1 September 2014, the cost of one food day is EUR 1.34, of which the state compensated EUR 0.78 and Tallinn EUR 0.56.

Tallinn provides vocational education in the Kopli Vocational School of Tallinn, in which it is possible to pursue the following subjects: real estate management, home economics, environmental engineering, locksmith, electrician, national woodwork, gardening, textile work, leatherwork, and blacksmithing. It is possible to study either full time or in a job-based form of study, in both Estonian and Russian. The Kopli Vocational School of Tallinn is the only vocational school in Tallinn that allows people with unfinished basic school to acquire a vocation. In 2014, teaching home economics for pupils with special needs was continued in the Day Care Center Kāo and the Support Center Juks.

In 2014, nine municipal schools were active in Tallinn (714 pupils in total) as well as the hobby houses of the Old Town Educational College (728 pupils in total). Moreover, the hobby groups of general education schools provided hobby education, with a total of 23,565 participants in groups. In groups, pupils could engage in technology, nature studies, theatre, sports, art, music, dance, construction, as well as foreign languages.



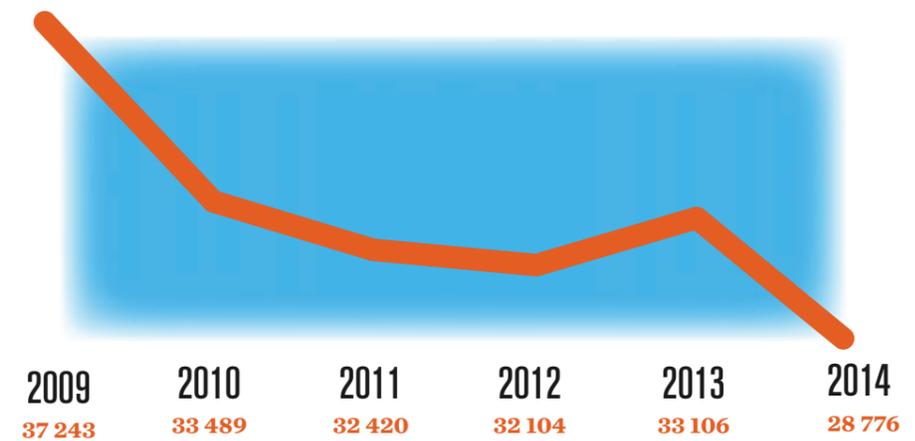
In 2014, organising the teaching of swimming basics to 3rd grade pupils (3769 children) was continued.

In 2014, the focus was on ensuring and developing the information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure required for organising modern studying. All of the city's educational institutions have been given opportunities to use central ICT infrastructure services (domain, file, print, terminal, and group work server, data storage, virus and spyware protection, etc.). By the end of 2014, 171 municipal education institutions had joined the service.

In 2014, olympiads were organised in 24 subjects and 10,075 pupils participated. Twenty-seven pupils

from Tallinn represented Estonia in 11 international olympiads, and they won a total of 29 medals (12 silver and 17 bronze medals) and five diplomas.

In 2014, four Tallinn nursery schools joined the network of health promoting nursery schools; at present, the network includes 75 nursery schools. School canteens and buffets were reviewed and this was developed into the contests "Friendly School Canteen" and "Healthy School Buffet". Within these, three school canteens and ten school buffets were acknowledged.



Number of children acquiring hobby education in Tallinn

SPORTS

In 2014, the city provided sporting opportunities in six sports institutions - Tallinn Sports Hall, Pirita Sports Centre, Kristiine Sport, Nõmme Sports Centre, Kadrioru Stadium, and the Tondiraba Sports Centre - and the Lasnamäe Sports Complex, managed by the Lasnamäe City District Government.

On 1 September 2014, Tallinn Sports School started its activities. Tallinn's sports institutions had sports bases that allowed them to engage in 23 different sports, in order to dive into recreational and achievement sports. In 2014, sports services were available for enthusiasts on average 10-13 hours per day and seven days a week.

The city's sports bases were used for trainings as well as for organising several events and competitions. In 2014, 171 competitions and events with 24,540 participants were organised in the Tallinn's sports hall bases. Bigger international competitions included the fencing competition Tallinn Sword, the badminton tournament Yonex International, the judo competition Tallinn Judo Cup, the karate competition Karate Tallinn Open, and the street and pop dance contest Baltic Cup 2014 in Urban Street and Pop Dances.

In order to expand sporting

opportunities, the Tondiraba Sports Complex was opened in August 2014, in which the biggest and most modern ice rink in the Nordic countries is located. The three-story multifunctional ice rink has a main arena with 5840 seats and three practice fields. The main field can be used for training and competitions in figure skating, ice hockey, volleyball, handball, rhythmic gymnastics, and other sports. The representational main arena is also perfect for organising concerts because special attention has been given to achieving a pleasant acoustic effect. The remaining two practice fields of the ice rink can be used for figure and speed skating as well as for playing ice hockey. The third practice field has been specifically built for curling training and competitions. Within a period of 4-5 months, 14 larger scale sports events and contests have been held in the Tondiraba Sports Centre, of which many are international, (including the selection tournament for European Team Badminton Championships, the international figure skating contest Tallinn Trophy 2014, ISU Junior Grand Prix in figure skating Tallinn Cup 2014) and two concerts. Twenty-four sports clubs train at the ice rink; most of them are clubs active in ice sports.

On 1 September 2014, Tallinn Sports School started its activities. The objective of its activities is the



purposeful development of 7-19 years old young amateurs under experienced coaches, and their resultant and dignified representation in international competitions, and cooperation with other recreational and general education schools as well as youth organisations. A total of 413 pupils study at the sports school, pursuing seven sports: basketball, volleyball, handball, badminton, figure skating, ice hockey, and biathlon. The Sports School mainly uses the city's sports bases for education and training purposes.

The supporting of sports clubs was continued, to help organise the sports activities of 4-19 year old children and youth, as well as people suffering from a permanent incapacity for work. In 2014, 136 sports organisations were supported, giving 20,072 enthusiasts the chance to engage in sports. In order to provide coaches working with amateurs with opportunities for self-improvement and to increase their vocational skills, support was given to 425 trainers with professional qualification levels V-VII. Grants for sports projects were given for organising international sports events, conducting and rewarding Tallinn championships, supporting the events of Tallinn Moves, and organising local tournaments and sports events.

Within the framework of the programme Tallinn Moves, about 195 health movement events were

organised in 2014, with a total of 200,000 participants. Within the framework of the programme, the biggest public sport events in the Baltic States, the Tallinn Marathon and the Tallinn Autumn Run, were organised already for 14th time, with 18,732 participants, of which 1807 completed the marathon distance. The biggest recreational sports series event within framework of the Tallinn Moves programme is the Stamina recreational run and walk series organised by Stamina sports club, in which the participants can, every Wednesday and Thursday, participate in recreational running and/or walking events. In total, 42 events were organised on different health trails in Tallinn, with about 2,500 amateur athletes participating.

The promotion of recreational sports as well as the raising of awareness of the need and options for recreational movement was continued, along with the maintaining of health trails in good condition and health scans for young athletes. By supporting NGOs active in city districts, numerous local sports events, competitions, and health days were organised for the residents of the districts.

YOUTH WORK

Tallinn provides youth work services in Youth Centres and the Tallinn Youth Information Centre. District governments also manage youth work by supporting regional youth projects, youth events, and urban youth camps.

In 2014, reorganisation of the management of Tallinn's youth work took place, during which the Tallinn Youth Work Centre was liquidated and city district governments started organising the work of youth work centres. In 2014, there were 10 youth work centres that organised events, programme, projects, camps, trainings, and seminars for the youth. Generally, youth centres are open five days a week, from August to June, 35 hours per week on average. Visiting the centres is free for young people.

In cooperation with the Estonian National Committee for UNICEF, seminars about children's rights and a child and youth-friendly city were

organised in every city district, in which city district officials, teachers, youth workers, etc. participated. "Young Achiever", an insert in the newspaper Postimees, was published four times, introducing the public to the opportunities for the life of young people and youth work in Tallinn. It is estimated that 5800 young people participated in Tallinn Youth Week in 2014.

The objective of informing and counselling the youth is to concentrate and spread information required for development activities of the youth, provide career services and reach youth who have not found the opportunities provided by youth work or who have withdrawn from them, and to guide them to educational and developmental recreational activities. The service was provided by two departments of the Tallinn Youth Work Centre: Tallinn Youth Information Centre and the Tallinn Youth Career Centre (until 30 June 2014, included). Due to reorganising

the work of the Tallinn Youth Centre and liquidating the institution, some of the major events that were organised in previous years did not happen this time. The Tallinn Youth Career Centre ceased operating because the amendments to the Basic Schools and Upper Secondary Schools Act appointed Pathfinder centres, led by Foundation Innove, to start working, providing career information and counselling services.

Youth camps organised for the children and youth of Tallinn continued to receive support. A total of 4112 children and youth from Tallinn participated in the camps with the city's support, and 167 youth camp educators and leaders were trained.

On 8-12 September, another Tallinn Youth Week was organised. During the event, there were 67 events with workshops, concerts, trainings, and seminars. In addition, hobby activities and the recreational fair "No Vaata" were organised for young people. In total, the Tallinn Youth Week programme involved 90 organisations, and about 5800 young people participated in the event.

SAFE TALLINN - TALLINN RESIDENT CARED FOR, PROTECTED, AND HELPED

SOCIAL WELFARE

Tallinn's Social Welfare and Health Care Department, with its eight administered institutions, coordinates and organises the social welfare of Tallinn.

The fulfilling of the tasks arising from the Social Welfare Act is mainly organised in Tallinn via district governments, who manage the institutions that service the district's residents: social centres, day centres, and social houses. In addition, the district governments must determine the need for services by persons in need of assistance, direct them to services, and pay social benefits.

According to data from the Estonian National Social Insurance Board, 28,440 disabled people lived in Tallinn as of 1 January 2015. In 2014, the provision of day-care service and daily life support service began for autistic youths (service provided by Foundation Autistika, which uses the rooms at Alasi Street 4, provided by the city; expenses covered from the state budget) and with a proposal from the Disabled People's Committee, the action plan for accessibility in Tallinn is being compiled. The city supports the

copied of disabled people in society by providing transport services, personal assistance services, work and occupational centre services, and by organising day activities and day-care. In 2014, the volume of personal assistance service decreased because the coordinating fee and the service's hourly pay increased due to the 1 January 2014 increase in the minimum wage. On the other hand, the need for the personal help service has increased because the number of people who need more personal assistance has increased. By August 2014, 33 school age children with severe and profound disabilities were in the queue for personal assistance and support person service. As the support person service is one of the pre-requisites for attending school in case of a school age disabled child, then additional means were given from the city's reserve fund to eliminate the queue for children's support person service. At the beginning of 2014, two new groups for 15 adult clients with severe and profound disabilities were opened in the Kāo Maleva day centre for adults. The day activities service was provided for people with moderate and severe disabilities in three units of the Tallinn Support Center Juks: development Center (Pihlaka street 10), Work Center (Ehitajate tee 82), and the 24-hour Care Center, along with implementation groups (Kadaka tee 153). In addition, the Support Centre is also a training base for the

pupils of the Kopli Vocational School of Tallinn, and the Astangu Vocational Rehabilitation Centre.

In 2014, the objective of providing welfare for the elderly was to ensure that people of retirement age can cope, allowing the elderly to live at home for as long as possible thanks to the open care service, and to provide general care home service in the Iru Nursing Home and co-finance the living in other care homes. In 2014, home services (care, helping, counselling, and nursing) were provided in Tallinn to 1533 people; on average, 812 Tallinn residents lived in general care homes. Elderly people suffering from dementia received day care services in the Mustamäe Social Center, Tallinn City Centre's Social Centre, and AS Lääne-Tallinna Keskaigla's nursing care clinic. In 2014, Tallinn Care Centre and Tallinn Ambulance

provided 24-hour social security services to all elderly and disabled people who needed the service.

The objective of children's welfare is to improve the welfare of children and families and to improve their quality of life. Tallinn City Government formed a roundtable for the welfare of children and families. The roundtable gives advice to the City Government on the welfare of children and families as well as on issues related to protecting children's health. In 2014, cornerstones were laid in the construction of the two remaining family houses located at Veerise Street 26 and Veerise Street 28. Once the houses are completed, all children living in Tallinn's Children's Homes will have been ensured a family-like living environment. In 2014, provision of the support person service was continued

rent debtors has decreased in Tallinn from year to year. As the demand for this service has decreased, economic consultancy service shall be provided instead in 2015.

Two types of social benefits are being paid from the city budget: benefits dependent on income (for a child, working-age persons, and persons of pensionable age) and universal benefits (childbirth allowance, school starting allowance, allowance for disabled child, personal life starting allowance, and pension supplement). In 2014, benefits that depended on the family's income were paid to 8488 persons in the amount of EUR 782,000. During the year, universal benefits in the amount of EUR 9.8 million were paid. In 2014, the amount of payable benefits not only grew at the expense of pension supplement, but also at the expense of childbirth allowances and

for pre-school children with severe and profound disabilities in the Tallinn Family Centre. The number of children requiring the services of a substitute home has continuously decreased within the last few years - by the end of 2014, only 157 children in Tallinn required a substitute home. In addition, the number of children cared for by the family also decreased (51 children in 2014) due to the general demographic situation. In addition, shelter and rehabilitation services for addicted children and youths was provided; families raising these children were counselled, and at risk families were provided with supportive social services; while mothers and children who have suffered from domestic violence were also helped.

Lodging and shelter service was provided to all persons who required help due to not having a place to live; catering for persons in need was ensured in soup kitchens and homeless shelters, and counselling services were guaranteed to persons in need. The number of counselling sessions for

school starting allowances, which is due to the sharp increase in the city's population in 2013.

In 2014, the number of persons in need due to unemployment decreased. On the other hand, 5,690 people continue to live in severe poverty, relying on the subsistence benefit, of which 1526 were children and 1040 were pensioners.

SAFETY

The Tallinn Municipal Police Department operates on the administrative territory of the city to ensure public order.

The main tasks of the Municipal Police Department are detecting the commission of misdemeanours, reacting to submitted applications, and issuing warnings and punishments. Most of Tallinn's misdemeanour proceedings have been consolidated under the Municipal Police Department. In 2014, 37,804 misdemeanour proceedings were finished, including 27,272 proceedings under the Traffic Act and 7669 under the Public Transport Act. In 2014, school watch was reorganised into the youth watch sector with seven employees, the main objective of which is to control the fulfilment of the Tobacco and Alcohol Act and respective preventative work.

In order to protect public order

and continuously supervise property maintenance rules, city centre video surveillance has been organised. In cooperation with the alarm centre, the Tallinn Helpline 1345 service has been ensured. In 2014, the Tallinn Helpline 1345 received 48,956 messages.

Civic associations and organisations whose activities are aimed at ensuring security in the city are also supported.

The safety of the residents and visitors to Aegna Island continues to be ensured during the summer period. Moreover, in the summer period of 2014, lifeguarding was organised at all beaches in Tallinn: Pirita, Stroomi, Kakumäe, Harku, and Pikakari beach. In 2014, 42 lifeguards and five medical workers ensured the safety of visitors to the capital's beaches.

HEALTH

It is very important to provide all city residents with high-quality and accessible first level and specialised medical care.

Therefore, the residents were provided with 24-hour access to medicinal products in the City Centre and Lasnamäe, medical institutions were compensated for children's visit fees, and nursing services for chronically ill patients was paid for.

In 2014, Tallinn had 265 general practitioner's lists with 472,371 patients, of which 13% were people without health insurance. Tallinna Munitsipaalperearstikeskuse OÜ is active in Nõmme and Haabersti. During the year, seven general practitioners with lists were added to the municipal general practitioner's centre, and the provision of a home nursing service began in the centre's service area. In addition, the city organised the provision of nursing services in the Iru Nursing Home, and Tallinn Ambulance, which operates in the Kauge Street 4 shelter

as an institution of the Tallinn City, has 20 operative ambulance crews, including three doctor crews whose service areas are the City of Tallinn, Viimsi Peninsula, and Maardu. In cooperation with e-Health, e-ambulance was developed and tested - AMW (ambulance mobile workplace), as well as an ambulance portal.

The Tallinn Health Council decided to fund 24 health promotion

projects in the city districts, and seven projects organised by NGOs. In cooperation with Foundation Tallinn School Health Care, a survey was conducted among 15-16 years old pupils within the framework of the international European youth welfare and living conditions survey project "Youth in Europe"; 3139 pupils participated in the survey.



TALLINN AS A COSY, INSPIRING, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE CITY SPACE

CITY TRANSPORT AND ROAD SAFETY

The satisfaction survey among residents in 2014 showed that 53% of the residents prefer to use public transport to commute within the city.

In 2014, the public transport services in Tallinn were provided by the city's subsidiary Tallinna Linnatranspordi AS (hereinafter TLT) and private limited company MRP Linna Liinid. In order to provide city residents with commuting options, 62 bus, four tram, and seven trolley bus lines operate in the city. During rush hours on working days, 356 buses, 39 trams, and 65 trolley buses - a total of 460 public transport vehicles - operate on the lines. Twenty new buses started work, including 15 standard busses and five articulated buses. In addition, 14 used buses were purchased. The annual route mileage was 30.8 million kilometres, and 142.4 million passengers were served.

In 2014, the reconstruction of the infrastructures of tram lines 3 and 4 was started. In connection with this, on 7 April, tram traffic was closed for the reconstruction works of tram tracks and power lines along Pärnu Highway, Tondi, Vineeri, and Vana-Lõuna streets, and replacement bus line number 52 Hobujaama-Kalev was opened. On 20 November, traffic for tram line number 4 was opened on a shortened route Vana-Lõuna - Ülemiste. Tram line number 3 was closed until the end of the year due to reconstruction of the line and the type testing of the new CAF tram on

the Vana-Lõuna - Tondi route. The reconstruction works of the tram lines shall be finished and new trams shall be introduced in 2015. Within the framework of the project, at least 20 new trams shall start commuting on the streets of Tallinn.

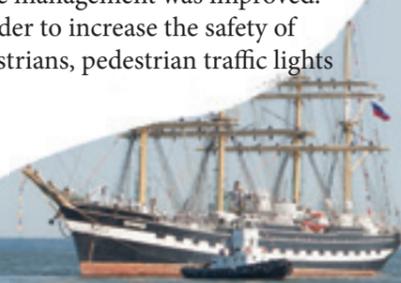
As of 28 October 2013, the residents of Tallinn can use the Elron trains within the city limits for free, thanks to the cooperation agreement between the city and Eesti Liinirongid AS. In total, Tallinn residents used the green card on 1,671,834 trips on electric trains, to which trips with period tickets were added.

In order to decrease the traffic load of the city, the projects "Park and Ride" and "School Bus" were continued. "Park and Ride" car parks have been opened in the directions of Pirita - City Centre, Õismäe - City Centre, Narva Road - City Centre, and Pärnu Highway - City Centre. In parallel to the car parks, Tallinn has also created additional public transport lanes and priority systems which favour the "Park and Ride" system even more. During the academic year of 2013/2014, school

buses operated in the directions of Viimsi, Vääna-Jõesuu, Tabasalu, and Randvere. On average, 200 pupils used the school buses on a daily basis.

In Tallinn, it is possible to park in three paid parking zones, with a total of 6,114 parking spots. In order to improve parking options and decrease the overload, the borders of the parking zones and parking fees were adjusted as of 1 January 2014, while parking in the Downtown zone is now fee-based around the clock. Parking in the Old Town is fee-based around the clock, in the City Centre zone parking is fee-based on working days from 07.00 to 19.00 and on Saturdays from 08.00 to 15.00.

In order to make the flow of traffic smoother and safer, 1072 traffic signs were installed, 968 were removed, and current signs were maintained; 31,631 m² of road striping was renewed and general traffic management was improved. In order to increase the safety of pedestrians, pedestrian traffic lights



were installed on Mere Avenue, near the Viru roundabout. The marking of bicycle and public transport lanes continued in the City Centre area. In order to calm traffic on Vabaduse Avenue, a new green wave system was implemented, and it has ensured a significant decrease in the exceeding of the speed limit.

In 2014, a new competition was organised to find a carrier with a boat for the Tallinn-Aegna-Tallinn line. AS Kihnu Veeteed won the competition with its boat Vesta, which replaced the older boat Juku which had belonged to the City of Tallinn. From 16 May until 12 October 2014, 249 round trips were made on the Tallinn-Aegna-Tallinn line, and 11,367 passengers were served.

ROADS AND STREETS

In 2014, the total length of local roadways was 963 km. In order to ensure the drive-ability of roads and streets, road structures were cleaned on an area of 9,083,740 m², to which was added the landscape maintenance of 4.6 million square metres located on road areas. Compared to the average of the last few years, the winter months of 2014 had relatively little snow. In 2014, the contractual partners of Tallinn Municipal Services Department cleaned 8968 m³ of snow from the streets of Tallinn.

Current repairs to road structures was done to the extent of 314,750 m², which constituted 2.4% of the area of road structures. The main type of

work was repairing potholes using the milling and asphaltting method as well as the coating and treatment method. In addition, a total of 12 asphalt thresholds were built next to schools and nursery schools, and longitudinal rails were levelled at five junctions. Larger scale works involved the use of the milling and asphaltting method on Vabaduse Avenue, Laagna Road, Haabersti roundabout, Pirita Road, Mustamäe Road, Vabaõhumuseumi Road, Kadaka Avenue, and Kalmuse Road.

All streets that belong to the city have lighting. 99.5% of street lights are modern and sustainable. By the end of 2014, 55,589 lights were installed in order to light streets, green areas, and other public areas. In 2014, 576 new lights were added. During the street reconstruction works, 145 LED lights were installed on Ehitajate Road and 87 on Pärnu Highway in order to modernise the street light network. As at the end of 2014, about 1000 LED lights have been installed in Tallinn.

The first stage of reconstructing the Haabersti roundabout was building Ehitajate Road into a road with 2+2 through lanes. The Ehitajate Road and Õismäe Road junction was reconstructed into a regulated junction with traffic lights, allowing one to turn onto Ehitajate Road, Õismäe Road, and the planned Maxima supermarket. The building works were co-financed by MAXIMA Estonia.

Construction began on the new 1.75-kilometre long Kalaranna Street, with a 1+1 lane configuration, to replace the gravel cultural kilometre between Põhja Avenue and Tööstuse Street. During the works, a four metre wide asphalted light traffic lane shall be built, the railway viaduct from the Noblessner Shipyard shall be reconstructed, and a two metre

wide sidewalk shall be built on the seaward side of the roadway. The works shall be continued in 2015.

Capital repairs and renovation works were also done on Punane Street (J. Smuuli Road- Kuuli Street) and on Suur-Sõjamäe Street (J. Smuuli Road - city limits) and the first stage of Õismäe Road was completed. The rehabilitation and reconstruction works of Pärnu Highway (Freedom Square - Tondi Street) and the viaduct were conducted simultaneously with the reconstruction of the infrastructures of tram lines 3 and 4. Roads, pavements, and car parks inside the block were also repaired at a total cost of EUR 2.8 million.

The building of light traffic roads was continued. In 2014, a light traffic road with the length of 703 metres to the Pääsküla Bridge on Pärnu Highway was constructed, and during the reconstruction works of Ehitajate Road a new light traffic road with a length of 877 m was also built.

The programme “Safe Pedestrian Crossing” was continued, as a result of which 452 pedestrian crossing have received special lighting starting from 2005, including one pedestrian crossing in 2014.

In order to replace the totally obsolete traffic light management centre that has been in use since 1978, a new traffic light management centre was purchased. Of the 325 traffic lights in Tallinn, 145 were connected with the new centre. The remaining traffic light objects shall be connected in 2015.



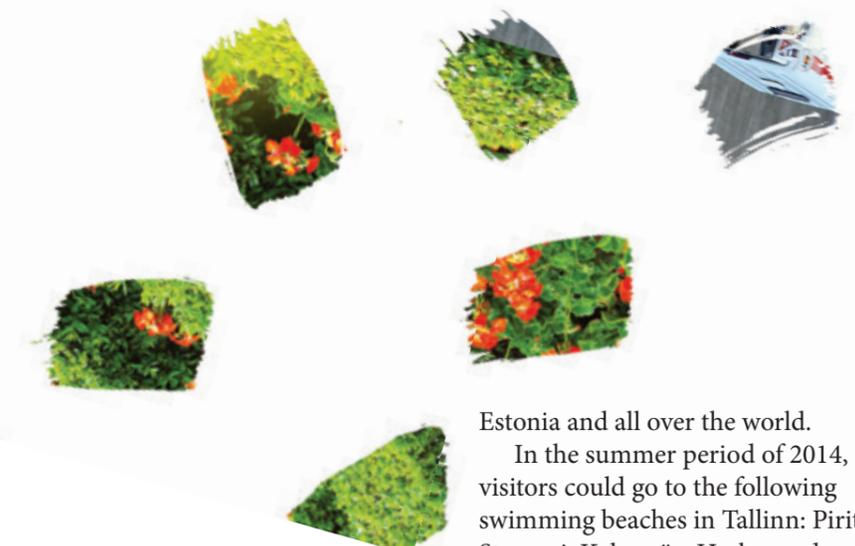
LANDSCAPING AND PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

From the end of April until mid-October, Tallinn was decorated with 15 permanent flower beds, 14 summer flower beds, 42 flower vases and window boxes, and one flower tree with 16 ampels.

In order to diversify the urban space, 40 fountains were active. In 2014, 100 trees and 3567 shrubs were planted in the framework of replacement planting. During road construction and other projects, 628 trees and 347 shrubs were also planted in 2014. A total of 264 hectares of forest belonging to the city was cleaned of domestic rubbish, broken and dangerous trees and large twigs; sanitary cutting was conducted on Randvere Road, Lükati Road, in the Järve Forest and the park forests of the Nõmme City District. Coherently maintained and trimmed urban forests form 55% of the urban forests.

Excursions, concerts, and exhibitions were organised in Kadrioru Park. During the summer season, the free concert series “City Centre Summer Music” was organised. The summer season ended on 18 September, with the traditional festival of light “Light Walks in Kadrioru”. On 16 December 2014, a collection of articles, “Kadrioru 295 - baroque style park in modern days”, in three languages, compiled from the

theses of presentations given at the park conference organised in 2013 in Kadrioru Castle, was presented. From 23 May until 29 August 2014, the sixth International Tallinn Flower Festival was held, in which 29 teams, including four from abroad,



participated with pleasantries they had created themselves. More than 450,000 people visited the festival. The subjects of the flower festival were “Communication Garden” and “Magic Garden”. The festival has become an annual major event that brings gardening and flower enthusiasts to Tallinn from both

Estonia and all over the world.

In the summer period of 2014, visitors could go to the following swimming beaches in Tallinn: Pirita, Stroomi, Kakumäe, Harku, and Pikakari. Tallinn also participated actively in celebrating the Gulf of Finland Year 2014, which helped to enhance environmental education and informative activities on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. On 14 April, the international organisation Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), which is located in Denmark, gave two Tallinn beaches, Pirita and Pikakari, the international

eco label Blue Flag. The beaches have sanitary containers with shower rooms and toilets. The number of garbage bins, informative signs, and other beach inventory has been increased.

The main objective of waste management is to increase the recycling of waste and give residents better options for collecting waste separately and recycling it. The required services, such as collecting and handling dangerous and recyclable waste, organised waste transport, and the collection of packages and problematic products, is being outsourced or delegated to private companies under the law. In 2014, the implementation of waste transport was organised in Northern-Tallinn in such a way that the sole client of the waste transport operator is the City of Tallinn, who in turn signs contracts with waste holders. In order to better organise the waste transport service, a separate city institution, the Tallinn Waste Centre, has been created. In order to collect separately collected waste from the residents, six waste plants operated in Tallinn, while the Waste Centre also installed 22 clothing containers in the urban space.

In 2014, the city organised many discount taggings in order to notify the residents of the obligation to register and mark cats with a microchip, which takes effect in 2015. During the campaign, 4509 cats (in 2013, 2363 cats) were added to the register. By the end of 2014, 27,801 dogs and 10,599 cats were registered in the Tallinn Register of Pets.

In order to improve the city's general level of property maintenance, children's playgrounds and dog walking areas were

maintained. As of 2006, a removable ice rink has been open in the green area of Harju Street during the winter period. In 2014, the ice rink was open from 1 January until 31 March, and 1-31 December. During the year, 36,881 people visited the ice rink, including 8329 school students.

Tallinn has supported the maintenance works of apartment associations already for years. Within the framework of the project "Courtyards in Order", the city gave 52 apartment associations EUR 395,000. Thanks to this, the apartment associations could expand their car parks and repair roads in their courtyards. Over the last nine years, the project has helped to maintain a total of 950 courtyards, at a total cost of EUR 7 million. The objective of the project "Façades in Order" was to improve the general appearance of the city and make apartment buildings more energy-efficient. With the support from the city, the apartment associations shall cover the self-financing required for the renovation loan for building façades. In 2014, 25 apartment associations were given EUR 366,000.

In cooperation with the Foundation Environmental Investments Centre, the project "Creating favourable living conditions for protected bats in the area of Kadrioru Park ponds. I stage.", was carried out, as a result of which lighting that considers the needs of bats was installed in the Japanese garden of Kadrioru Park.

In order to improve the city's property maintenance, children's playgrounds and dog walking areas were maintained. In Mustamäe, two playgrounds were reconstructed, new playing campuses were built in

Lasnamäe, Haabersti, and Nõmme. In addition, new spare parts were bought for the Skoone bastion's parkour square and maintenance works were also conducted. New dog walking areas were built in Mustamäe, in Kadaka Park, and in Lasnamäe, in Pae Park.

In cooperation with the royal Danish embassy and with the support of Danish funds, the reconstruction of the Danish King's Garden was completed. The Police Garden's reconstruction works were started, during which fountain devices shall be renewed, playgrounds maintained, and trees in the surrounding area of the pyramid fountain to be removed shall be cared for, while new park inventory shall also be installed.



CITY ECONOMY

Tallinn helps less privileged persons, who are unable to obtain their own space for living, to solve issues with housing. By the end of 2014, Tallinn owned 3393 dwellings. In addition, 1895 dwellings have been rented with private and public sector cooperation projects to be leased.

Due to the ownership reform, by the end of last year 34,795 cadastral units were registered in Tallinn with the total area of 13,038 ha, which formed 82.4% of the city's administrative territory, including 36.7% of private land, 31.1% of municipal land, and 14.6% of land owned by the state. 17.6% of the city surface has still not been registered in the cadastre.

In 2014, the City of Tallinn continued to support non-profit activities related to the housing economy as well as apartment associations in regards to covering the expenses for trainings and the issuing costs for energy-performance labels. The project "Green Yard", which was started in 2013 as a new type of support, was continued in order to support apartment associations which maintain courtyards. The apartment association's information point continued to operate in the information hall of the city government, in which the lawyers of Estonian Union of Co-Operative Housing Associations gave advice.

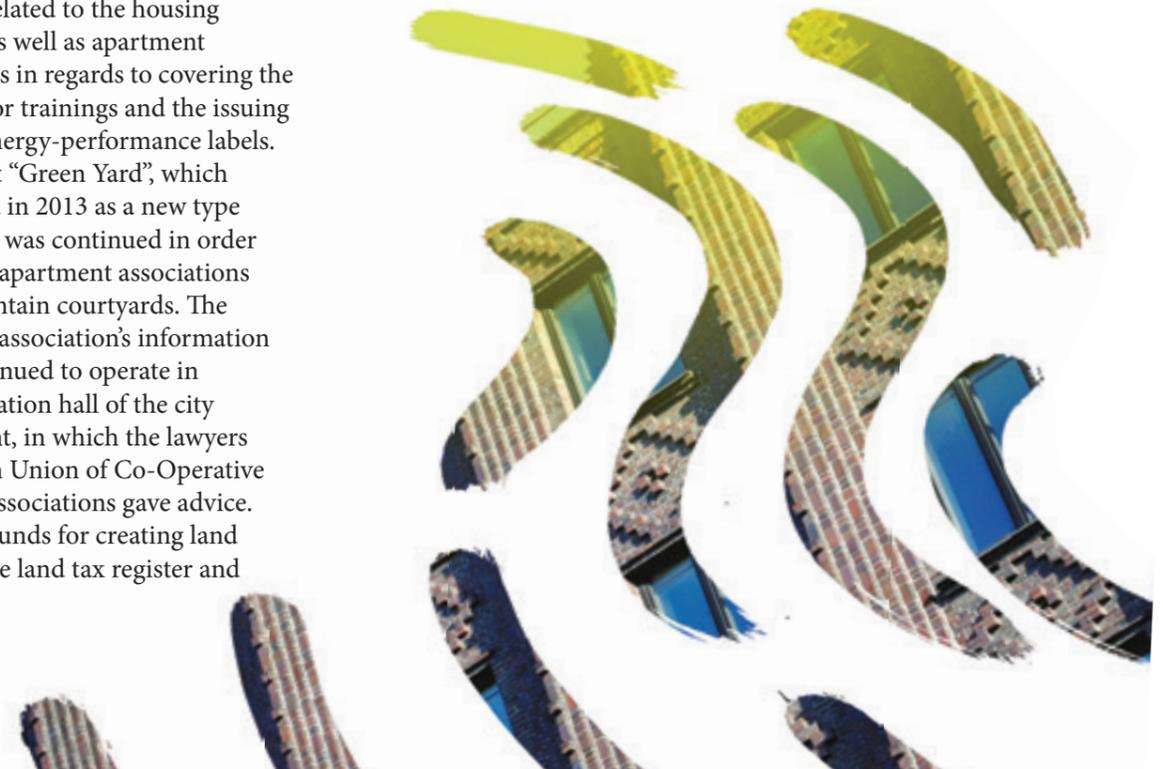
The grounds for creating land tax were the land tax register and

urban land register, while Tallinn participated in keeping the land register. Based on the data submitted by the City of Tallinn regarding rates and land use, the Estonian Tax and Customs Board issued land tax notifications in the total amount of EUR 28 million, of which 100% were paid. According to the Land Tax Act, the land owner or the land user established in § 10 of the Land Tax Act shall be exempt from the obligation to pay land tax on residential land in the ownership or use of such persons to the extent of 0.15 hectares, if the applicant's place of residence is in the building located on this land pursuant to the residence data entered in the population register. Based on this, about 153,000 home owners in Tallinn were exempted from land tax in the total

amount of EUR 9.8 million.

City residents have given the newly reopened city saunas a warm welcome. In addition to the Valdeku sauna in Nõmme, and the Raua sauna in the City Centre, opened in 2013, in 2014 within the framework of the programme for municipal saunas, construction of a new sauna building was started in Lasnamäe, at Pae street 19.

In terms of developing Tallinn's markets, the bigger investment objects of 2014 were the building of the municipal store Linnapood in the first building of the Lasnamäe Market and the building of offices in the second building, as well as the construction of district heating pipeline for the offices. The reconstruction of the flower market was also continued. trassi ehitus büroorumide tarbeks. Samuti jätkati Lilleturu rekonstrueerimist.



URBAN PLANNING

In 2014, the implementation of spatial development plans was continued, especially introducing the reuse of seaside areas by giving them new functions and improving the quality of public space significantly.

The consolidation of the City Centre has been added in order to more efficiently use the spatial resources of Tallinn, provide an alternative high-quality living environment, and limit urban sprawl. In 2011, the detailed plan for the new administrative building of the Tallinn City Government, the Creative Hub, the Linnahall, and the seaside area was adopted, shall be enacted in 2015, the objective of which is to transform the area surrounding the Linnahall and Creative Hub into the new administrative and cultural centre of the capital, which would be closely linked with the central section of Tallinn's future beach promenade (Vanasadam - Peetri Harbour) as well as with seaside activities. In addition, the proceedings of the detailed plan for Tallinn's Kalasadam (Fishing Port) area continued, as well as cooperation with the private sector, with the objective to open the entire area from the Fishing Port all the way to the Noblessner Quarter, and to open Kalaranna Street as the access road.

In 2014, the most important part of the established detailed plan was the detailed plan for the Raku Quarter, located on the area

of former Raku fur farm, of which the remaining buildings shall be maintained and the opportunity for building a business and production campus shall be given. Of the initiated detailed plans, the Akadeemia Road 30 detailed plan interests the residents the most because its objective is to grant building rights for a swimming pool, sports and sauna complex in Mustamäe.

Another important activity in the city is construction supervision and organising the reception of buildings. In 2014, 2245 building permits and 1269 authorisations for use were issued in Tallinn. As a result of discovering Building Act violations, 253 misdemeanour procedures were initiated. Sixty-nine injunctions and 178 misdemeanour decisions were made. As a result of efficient supervision, many dangerous ruins that littered the Tallinn cityscape have been removed.

In 2014, 18 new street names were assigned in Tallinn. For example, the city gained Krüüсли, Haki, Mänsaku, Taevastiiva, Mäeküla, Kivipere, Lahepea, Lammi, Soodi, Pagi, Mustasõstra, Leiva, and Vile streets. In addition, an official name was given to one Northern-Tallinn square - Adam Johann von Krusenstern Square - and one city centre tunnel - Ülemiste Tunnel. In 2014, 1373 addresses were defined or changed due to dividing, connecting, reallotting, or changing borders of catastral units.



WATER AND SEWERAGE

All Tallinn households get their drinking and domestic water from the public water supply system.

In 2014, the compensation of joining fees for property owners who joined the public water supply system and sewerage within the schedule of expanding the networks in 2008-2011 in previously populated areas of Tallinn was completed. Of the properties located on the administrative territory of Tallinn, about 0.1% have not yet been covered with a public sewerage system. These properties are mainly located in the suburban areas where joining the public sewerage system is many times more expensive than on average.

In 2014, a total of 660 m of storm water drainage was built in Tallinn. A total of 77% of the length of city streets has been covered with storm water drainage (including drainage and shared sewerage system).



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In 2014, the main activities in the area of environmental protection were studies, monitoring, and information work.

Traditional events for city residents were organised. The slogan of the citywide maintenance month in the spring was “Let’s Make the City Shine!”. The objective of the maintenance month was to clean the city of garbage that had collected in the city during the winter. With co-financing from the Foundation Environmental Investments Centre, the project “Sustainable Consumption and Waste Information Stage Presentations in Harju County” was continued, during which the Garbage Wolf visited nursery schools and schools in Harju County and taught children, through games and discussions, how to sort waste and behave in an environmentally friendly way. In September, the city organised the Environmentally Friendly Mobility Month campaign, during which Tallinn also joined the European Mobility Week campaign. Environmentally Friendly Mobility Month was officially opened on 6 September, at the Uue-Maailma Street Festival. The main event for the month was the whole family event at Männipark in Mustamäe, during the car free day of 21 September. Tallinn has been

organising a car free day since 2001, and a car free week since 2006.

Already developed environmental education activities were continued at the Aegna Nature House and the Tallinn Botanic Garden. In 2014, visits to the Aegna Nature House were limited to 2200, because the house had been operating in excess of its capacity. A total of 711 pupils participated in the nature studies at the Tallinn Botanic Garden’s nature house.

Within the framework of the outdoor education programme, the bird song mornings for general education schools in Tallinn were continued. From April-May, 617 pupils learned about birds. A total of 5316 pupils have participated in Tallinn’s bird song mornings over the course of eight years.

In the area of ambient air

protection, noise measurements were conducted in noisy areas and a noise module was installed in the Lepistiku Park area along Sõpruse Avenue; this forwards the measurement results to the Tallinn Environment Department and also displays the results at the measurement site. Ambient air quality is also monitored frequently.

In the area of nature protection, two projects were continued with the support of the Foundation Environmental Investments

Centre: destroying the colonies of hogweed and cutting the reed and brush in the Paljassaare Special Conservation Area. By the end of 2013, Pääsküla Bog, with a surface area of 270 ha, was placed under local protection, and in 2014, the protected area’s protection management plan for 2015-2024 was completed. It is the first area that has been taken under local protection in Tallinn.

The City of Tallinn has joined the European Commission’s initiative Covenant of Mayors, and

on 1 January 2013 Energy Agency Tallinn was created to support fulfilling these goals. The Energy Agency handles the planning and developing of the sustainable energy economy. With the initiative of Energy Agency Tallinn, Energy Day was organised on 14-15 November, on the first day of which there was a seminar in the house of designers on the subject of the whole reconstruction of buildings, and on the second day there was a family event in Mustamäe, in the Mustika Centre.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Tallinn, Estonia, featuring a prominent glass skyscraper on the left and several other high-rise buildings on the right. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter. The text 'Budget 2014' is written in a white, hand-drawn brushstroke font, positioned on the right side of the image. The word 'Budget' is larger and more prominent than '2014'.

Budget 2014

OVERVIEW OF BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION OF TALLINN CITY IN 2014



INCOME

In 2014, the specified budget for accrual income was EUR 483 million, the implementation was EUR 487 million, i.e. 0.7% more than planned.

The income was greater due to tax returns. A total of 1.2% more in income tax and 5.3% more in local taxes were received than planned. The improved performance of income tax earnings was due to the increased number of beneficiaries resulting from the increase in the number of residents of Tallinn, and the income growth of the residents. Compared to 2013, the number of people who received an income grew by 9000 people in 2014, and the income registered by them by 5.2%. According to the Estonian Tax and Customs Board, there were on average 193,300 beneficiaries in Tallinn in 2014, and their average monthly income was EUR 1061. The number of beneficiaries also increased thanks to the Tax and Customs Board setting up a workers' register, which made many people who received undeclared wages minimum wage earners. In regards to local taxes, more income than planned was received mainly from the street closure tax and from the advertisement tax. Streets were mostly closed due to updating the utility networks. Income from the advertisement tax mainly came from retail trading, in which the turnover and income increased, allowing for more outdoor advertising to be installed.

A total of 21.4% more in external funding was received due to the circumstance that the Government of the Republic decided only in 2014 to

Type of revenue	Importance %	Implementation €
Income tax	59,9	291 330 197
Land tax	5,7	27 969 043
Local taxes	2,1	10 267 104
Sales of goods and services	13	63 455 716
Appropriations from the state budget	16,1	78 165 771
External funding	0,9	4 511 133
Other revenues	2,3	10 999 778
Total	100,0	486 698 741

Revenue structure in 2014

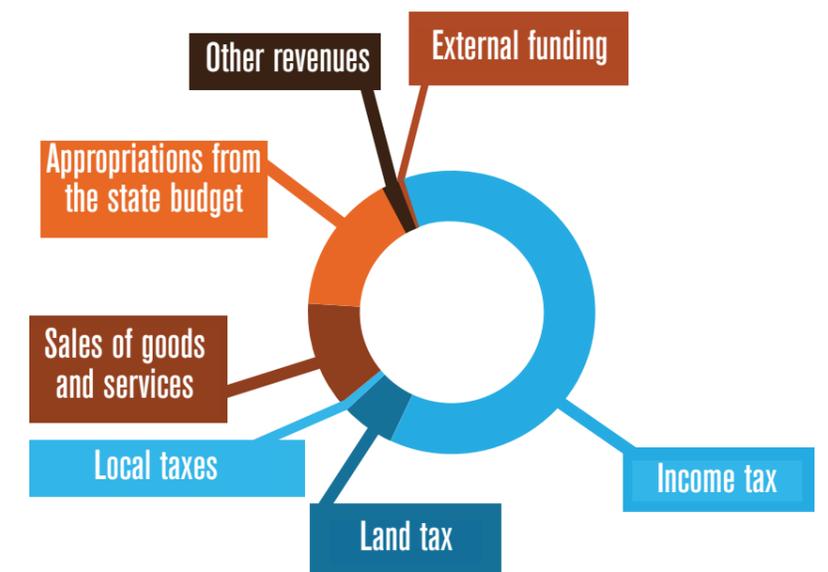
fund the works of the second stage of the Ülemiste traffic junction by using the funds that were saved at the expense of external funds in the first stage of reconstructing the traffic junction, although the works had already been performed in 2012 and 2013.

Additional income was also received from state fees in connection with an increase in the number of building permits and authorisations for use, fine revenue, pollution charges, natural resource royalties, etc., although the amount did not exceed the planned sum by very much.

Less land tax revenue was received than forecast, although the inflow was

2.8% higher than planned. In 2013, many taxable persons challenged the amount of land tax assigned to them. Due to their proceeding of their claim, the new tax deadline for them was 2014. The Tax and Customs Board considered the land tax received in 2014 as revenue for 2013.

Less revenue was also received from the sales of goods and services. Underspensing was due to several aspects. Less ticket revenue was received from public transport because more people than expected registered as residents of Tallinn, and as a result the number of people receiving a 100% discount on public transport increased. Less revenue was earned from utility services because a more significant price increase was expected when planning the revenue, and the revenue was also decreased due to smaller consumption of utility services because of the warm winter. Less revenue than planned was also received from property sales, financial revenues, and state budget appropriations.



OPERATING COSTS

In 2014, the volume of operating costs in the annual budget was EUR 446 million, to which EUR 6 million transferred from 2013 to 2014 was added. The amount of operating costs required in 2014 for implementing the costs transferred from 2013 was EUR 443 million, which is 98% of the final volume of the budget's operating costs.

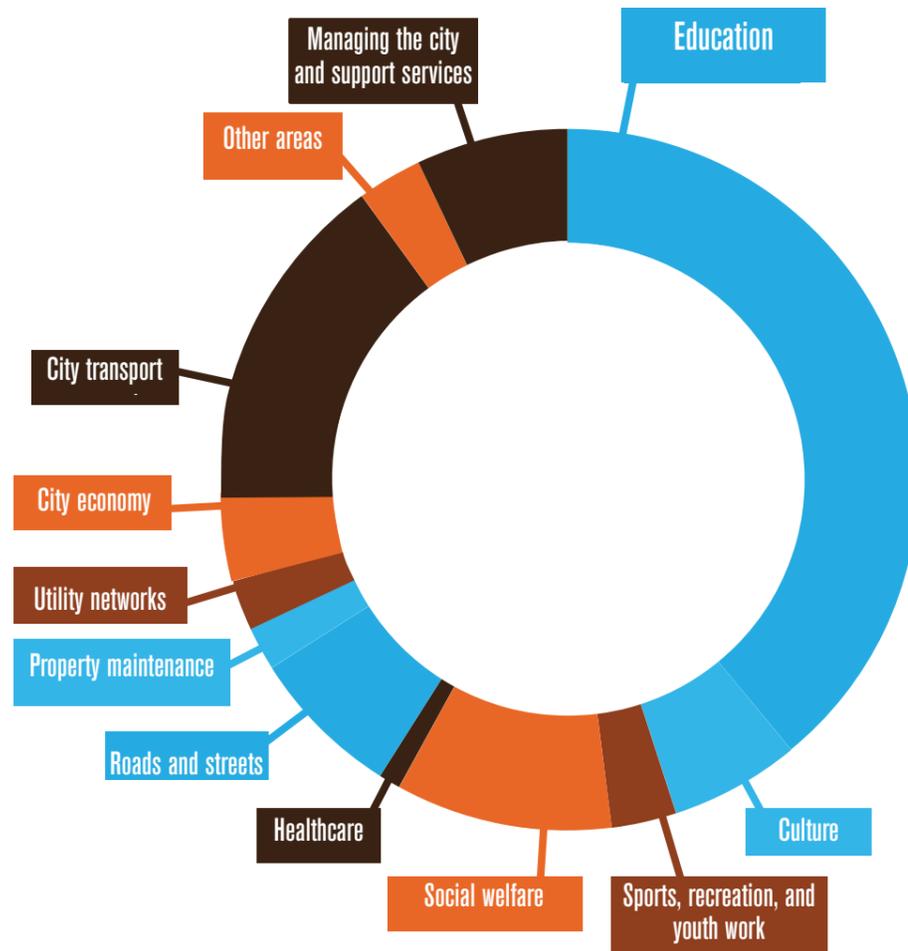
The distribution of costs by areas

Most of the costs among the city's operating costs were in the field of education (38.3%), followed by city transport (16.0%) and social welfare (9.3%).

The most significant operating costs in the city are labour costs (40.5%) and management costs (30.8%).

Area	Importance %	Implementation €
Managing the city and support services	7,7	33 682 924
Education	38,3	167 583 469
Culture	6,3	27 316 898
Sports, recreation, and youth work	2,9	12 855 539
Social welfare	9,3	40 816 654
Healthcare	1,9	8 282 828
City economy	4,1	17 792 374
Enterprise environment	0,9	3 909 609
City transport	16,0	69 884 381
Roads and streets	6,4	28 123 349
Property maintenance	1,8	7 833 612
Utility networks	2,2	9 549 803
Other utilities	0,3	1 351 698
Environmental protection	0,3	1 330 675
Urban planning	0,7	3 159 937
Other areas	0,1	445 285
Public order	0,8	3 257 815
Areas in total	100,0	437 176 849
Financial costs, reserve funds, and reserves in total		5 808 097
Costs in total		442 984 946

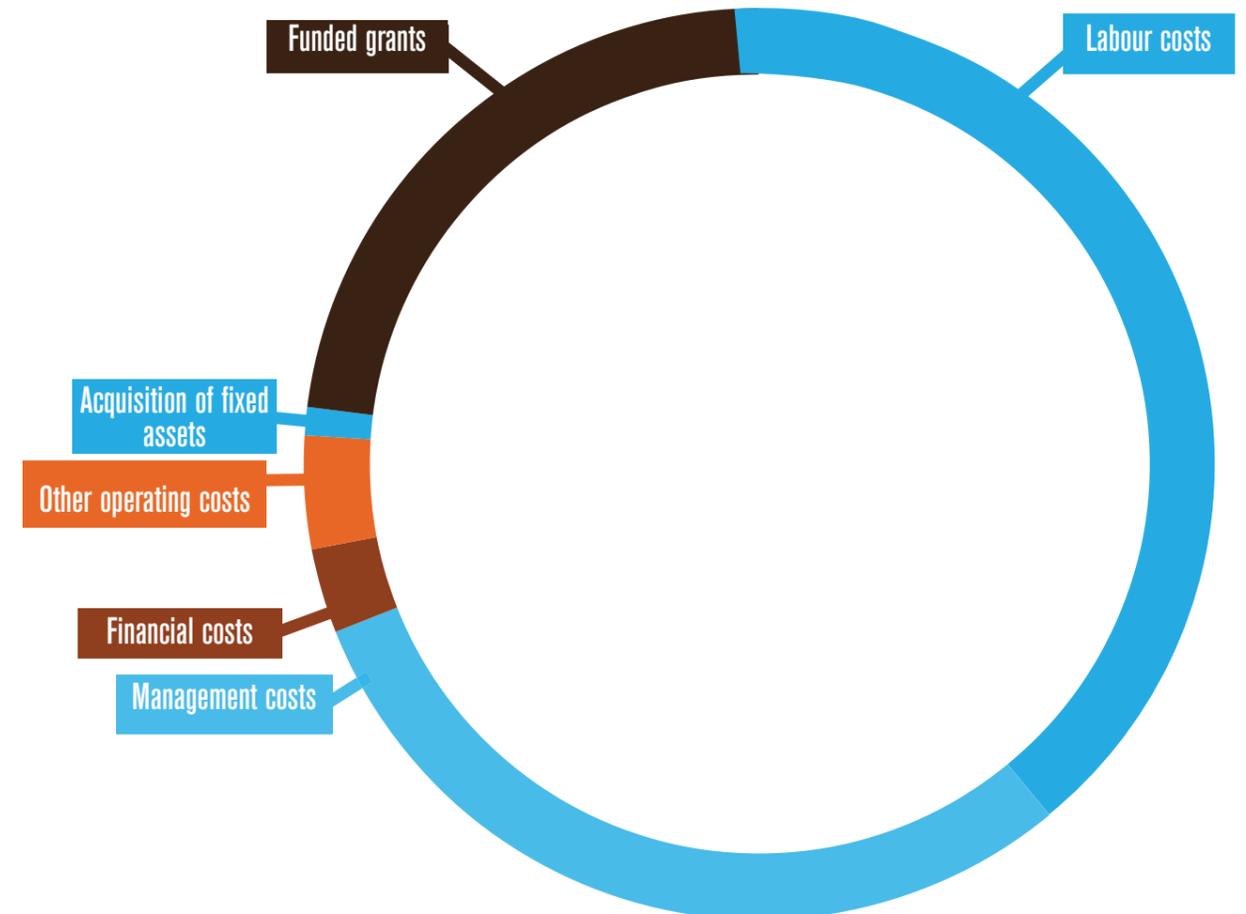
Structure of operating costs by areas in 2014



Structure of operating costs by areas in 2014

Cost	Importance %	Implementation €
Operating costs in total	100,0	442 984 946
Acquisition of fixed assets	0,2	916 055
Funded grants	22,5	99 789 147
Labour costs	40,5	179 380 582
Management costs	30,8	136 275 114
Financial costs	1,6	6 969 846
Other operating costs	4,4	19 654 203

The economic contents of operating costs



INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

In 2014, the specified budget for investment projects was EUR 59 million, to which the EUR 3 million transferred from 2013 to the 2014 budget was added. The budget of investment projects of 2014 was implemented in the amount of EUR 53 million, or 85.3%.

Of the objects that were completed in 2014, the biggest were the Tondiraba Ice Hall, Tallinn Zoo's Environmental Education Centre, the gymnasium at the Merivälja School, and the first stage of major repairs and reconstruction works of the Haabersti junction (Ehitajate Road from Öismäe Road until Paldiski Highway), the first

stage of Öismäe Road, Pärnu Highway (Freedom Square - Tondi Street), Punane Street (J. Smuuli Road - Kuuli Street), the capital repairs of the Pärnu Highway viaduct, etc. Roads inside blocks were repaired in the amount of EUR 3.2 million. At the end of 2014, a new traffic lights management centre was purchased, permitting the flow traffic in Tallinn to be made smoother in 2015 and subsequent years. The means of external funding and investment grants were used to reconstruct the infrastructure of tram lines 3 and 4 and their tracks from Freedom Square until the turnaround on Pärnu Highway, Vana-Lõuna roundabout, the contact network with four carriage substations from Kadriorg until the end of Pärnu Highway was reconstructed and some other works were performed in the Pärnu Highway depot, etc. In 2014, the reconstruction works of the Creative Hub were also continued and

these are planned to be finished in 2015. The reasons for underspending regarding investment projects were both longer proceedings of detailed plans and coordination, additional requirements and conditions for design works, the extension of building period due to challenging public procurements, the addition of unforeseen additional work, building organisations overestimating their building capacities, and other reasons.

Investeeringiprojektide valdkondlik jaotus	Osatähtsus %	Täitmine €
Education	15,6	8 222 437
Culture	5,5	2 869 801
Sports and recreation	33,1	17 462 864
Social welfare and healthcare	3	1 597 812
City and housing management	5,7	3 004 956
Roads and streets	34,9	18 395 121
Other areas	2,2	1 154 180
Total	100,0	52 707 170

Structure of investments by areas in 2014

FINANCING ACTIVITIES AND CASH FLOW

In 2014, the city treasury received a total of EUR 570 million, which is 109% of the planned income for the year. Thanks to the loan contract signed with the European Investment Bank and the bond issue arranged by Swedbank, EUR 75.2 million was received from the city's financing activities, of which EUR 28.4 million was received for refinancing the current bonds. By the end of 2014, the city's net loan indebtedness was EUR 232 million and the rate of net loan indebtedness formed 50% of the annual income from main activities (the limit allowed by the law is 60%).

In 2014, the city paid out EUR 522 million, which is 98% of the planned amount. Payments for administrative activities were made in the amount of EUR 453 million, which was 98% of the planned amount; payments for investment activities were made in the amount of EUR 49 million or 95% of the planned amount. The repayments of the city's loans and bonds, payments arising from service concession contracts, and financial lease payments were made in the planned amount, EUR 17.6 million, or 100% of the planned amount.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Tallinn, Estonia, rendered in a monochromatic orange and blue color scheme. The image is densely packed with buildings and streets. Overlaid on the center of the image is the word "Tallinn" written twice in a white, expressive, brushstroke-style font. The top "Tallinn" is slightly larger and more prominent than the bottom one. The brushstrokes are thick and have a hand-drawn, artistic quality, with some strokes extending beyond the letters themselves. The background shows a mix of older, lower-rise buildings and taller, more modern structures, creating a textured urban landscape.

Tallinn
Tallinn

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Edition

Tallinn annual report 2014

Data

Paper: G-print
Print: 4 color C M Y K
Design: Bloom Design/
Reklamistuudio

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