

Tallinn
Yearbook
2004



Tallinn

Yearbook

2004

ESTONIA IS A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION SINCE MAY 1, 2004.
TALLINN, A FAMOUS HANSA TOWN, RECEIVED ITS TOWN RIGHTS IN 1248.

Tallinn

GEOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Area 159.2 km²
Islands (1): Aegna 3.04 km²
Lakes (2): Harku 1.7 km², Ülemiste 9.4 km²
Highest point located at Nõmme, 63.6 m above sea level
Sea border 46 km
Land border 59 km

CLIMATE

Average air temperature in July + 16,3° C
Average temperature in February - 3,5° C

POPULATION

401 821 (April 1, 2005)

CITY DISTRICTS

Haabersti 38 407
Kesklinn 45 802
Kristiine 29 874
Lasnamäe 114 257
Mustamäe 65 793
Nõmme 39 255
Pirita 11 466
Põhja-Tallinn 56 967

2 524 residents per km²

LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE CITY

82.6 km² or 52.2% of Tallinn's territory is registered in the land cadastre. 5 km² of this total was registered during 2004. 47.8% of Tallinn's territory is state land that has not been reformed.

According to information in the land register, 14.3 km² (9.1%) of Tallinn's area was owned by the city as municipal land as of December 31, 2004. 18.4 km² or 11.6% of Tallinn's territory was registered as being owned by the state.

Private land totalled 31.5% of the Tallinn's territory. Of this 17.9 km² or 11.3% of the land in the land cadastre was returned land. Of Tallinn's territory, 31.7 km² or 20.1% of the land in the land cadastre was land privatized under the right of first refusal. Registered land privatized by auction totalled 0.2 km² or 0.1% of Tallinn's territory.

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The past year was a good one for Tallinn in many ways. The evolving city is filled with innovative ideas which can be implemented successfully. Our achievements are also recognized in other countries and that is why the capital is attracting many investors and visitors. In recent years Tallinn has become a real hot spot for tourists whose numbers have grown quickly, reaching 3 million a year. The number of tourists who stay the night in Tallinn has also increased abruptly.

One of the most important factors in the development of the city is the city government's continuing promotion of free enterprise during recent years. By supporting private enterprise, we have contributed to the process of creating new jobs. The city helps new enterprises by providing them with financial aid and has also created three incubators in order to form a support structure for entrepreneurs. In the enterprise incubators operating in Lasnamäe, Mustamäe and Kopli, there is over 1200 square meters of space at the disposal of newly created companies. In 2005, we plan on setting up another incubator in Kristiine. Enterprises can also apply for the subsidies provided by the city for staff training. In addition, the city supports young specialists by providing aid for practice instructors.

In 2004 an industry park was launched in Lasnamäe, providing enterprises with production and office space. A technology park has been created in Mustamäe in cooperation with the state and the Tallinn University of Technology.

Tallinn considers it important to care for each citizen and provides support for all age groups from children to old age pensioners. For instance, a sum of 5000 kroons is provided to families with newborn children and children going to school also receive financial aid. The construction of Pirita Social Centre was begun in 2004 and after its completion every district of Tallinn will have a centre for the elderly.

In order to solve the problems related to involuntary tenants, the city has continued its construction program "5000 residential dwellings in Tallinn" which saw the construction of six large apartment buildings in 2004.

TOOMAS VITSUT
The Chairman of Tallinn City Council



Another year has passed in Tallinn. As has already become customary, a yearbook will be published in celebration of this occasion. The yearbook usually summarizes the events of the previous year and elaborates on the future plans of the city. I believe and hope that the years 2004 and 2005 are not part of a long row of ordinary years. I am of the opinion that each successful year must contribute an important deed or fact to the history of the city. During these months we have changed the manner of city management. Despite the shortness of my term in office and the reorganisation of the coalition, we have done more during this period than I promised to accomplish when I became the mayor.

I just bring a few examples to illustrate this claim:

- We have increased investments into the reconstruction of roads in Tallinn by over two times.
- We have acquired an additional 60 million kroons of state funds for the renovation of schools in Tallinn.
- We have started changing the general plan of the port areas in order to open up Tallinn to the sea.
- We have created a consultative council for dealing with minority-related matters.
- We have supported the University of Tallinn and provided the students with a house on the Town Hall Square.
- We have stopped the arbitrary behaviour of real estate developers in planning the city.
- We have quoted the shares of AS Tallinna Vesi on the stock market, thus distancing it from political influences.

It is not yet certain which of these deeds will be remembered by the public, but we tried to do our best. Tallinn keeps evolving regardless of current circumstances. We are a community that values its past, but instead of longing for our historical days of glory, we strive to become an even more successful city.

We plan on continuing the process of making Tallinna pleasant city you can feel at home in. We are off to a good start. Being a city of talent, tolerance and technology, Tallinn strives to reinforce its image as a place where living is pleasant, handling your affairs is easy and conducting business is uncomplicated.

TÕNIS PALTS
Mayor of Tallinn



City Management



Through the centuries, Tallinn's historical centre has been the city's calling card – here one can become familiar with many unique structures, such as St Olav's Church, which was the tallest building in the medieval world; the longest surviving town wall; and the oldest functioning pharmacy in Europe. The old town has been able to preserve its historical flavour, and walking between the churches and guildhalls, it is easy to project oneself back into the surroundings of the Hansa town.

As a developing city, Tallinn tries to preserve its traditions, but also to be open to innovations and to integrate them successful with the existing living environment. The 21st century sees Tallinn at a crossroads between old and new – a city is rising only three minutes away from Old Town.

Investors are attracted to Tallinn by the competent and educated labour force. The opportunities for implementing today's technology and the city space which allows for extensive construction are the motor of new investment and Estonia's entire economy. Tallinn is a favourable study and work environment for ambitious young people.

Tallinn Management Structure



City management as of January 1, 2005.

1.1. CITY COUNCIL

The Tallinn City Council is the representative body of Tallinn as a unit of local government. This is elected by the residents who are eligible to vote based on the Local Government Council Election Act. The working bodies of the City Council are the managing committee, commissions, factions, and district administrative councils.

The City Council operates as an assembly as well as through commissions and factions. The permanent commissions are formed according to problem spheres for the clarification of problems of city life needing solution by the local government and for finding the solutions.

The City Council is furnished by the City Council Office, which is an administrative agency of the local government.

Factions can be formed by three or more City Council members who are elected on the basis of the same list. Only one faction can be formed by City Council members belonging to the same list.

The City Council's managing committee is an advisory body of Chairman of the City Council, for reviewing City Council session agenda projects and amendment proposals for work organization. Managing committee's decisions are in the

nature of recommendations to the Chairman of the City Council. The City Council's managing committee consists of the following with voting rights: the City Council chairman or his/her deputy, the City Council vice-chairman, chairmen of the factions and permanent commissions and the chairmen of the District Administrative Councils.

The City Council's regular sessions take place on Thursdays of even weeks. Chairman of the City Council or his/her deputy, or in their absence the oldest City Council member, convenes the City Council sessions. The first session of a newly-elected City Council is convened by the chairman of the City Election Commission or his/her deputy not later than on the seventh days after election results are announced. Chairman of the City Council or his/her deputy also convenes a City Council session upon the proposal of the City Government or at least 1/4 of the City Council members to discuss questions raised by them. The Tallinn City Council has 63 members. Local government elections will take place this fall, on October 16, 2005.



1.2. CITY GOVERNMENT

Linnavalitsus The City Government is the local government's executive body. The City Government fulfils the assignments given to it by legislative drafting, economic activity, control and the involvement of the residents. The City Government manages the city's administrative agencies (except for the City Council Office) and the activities they administer and participates as a shareholder, partner, founder, or members in legal persons governed by private law, according to the rules enacted by the City Council. The Tallinn City Government (as of April 2005) consists of a total of seven members: the Mayor and six Deputy Mayors. The Tallinn Mayor is Tõnis Palts and the Deputy Mayors are Taavi Aas, Diana Ingerainen, Kaia Jäppinen, Toivo Promm, Jüri Ratas and Aivar Reivik.

The meeting is the City Government's work format. Resolutions of the City Government are passed by majority

vote and the course of the meeting is recorded. As a rule, City Government meetings take place on Wednesday at 10 am.

During the year, the City Government passed 3,528 resolutions. Of these 2,856 were regulations and 110 directives. The greatest number of resolutions was about ownership and land reform issues. During the past few years, city planning and the preparation of general and detailed plans for the territory of Tallinn have picked up speed, which inevitably means a significant increase in administrative disputes.

1.3. ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY

As of December 31, 2004, Tallinn had a total of 23 administrative agencies: the City Council Office, City Office, 13 departments (including the Tallinn Archives) and 8 district governments, which have a total of 1,997.5 positions. In addition, the city owns or administers may service institutions: kindergartens, schools, hospitals, etc.; the city also owns businesses.

As of January 1, 2004, by reorganizing existing employees a legal advisor office was created within the City Office. Its goal is make the representation of the city in the courts more efficient and to save on legal costs. Positions were created in the Administrative Department for the Särgava Residence service personnel. In connection with the discontinuation of the activities of the Tallinn Building administered by the Sustainable Development and Planning Department (SAPA), a register department was organized in SAPA, to fulfil the functions resulting from the law for maintaining a state register of construction works. Starting on September 1, 2004, the composition of SAPA was increased by an additional

nine positions (positions for a deputy to the departmental manager, two lawyers, and six planning unit officials).

Starting on January 1, 2005, the former Sustainable Development and Planning Department operates under the name of Tallinn City Planning Department.

The name of the city design department of the Cultural Heritage Department was changed to the City Department for Areas with Cultural and Environmental Value, since this better reflects the department's role and assignments. The expression "built-up area of cultural and environmental value" is derived from the Planning Act and is also used in Tallinn's building regulations and the city's general planning.

In the reorganization of the Land Use Department the departments for organizing apartment ownership and privatizing land were combined into the Land Privatization Department. Starting on February 15, 2004, in connection with the opening of the Viru Square Bus Terminal, the Viru Square Bus Terminal Sector was



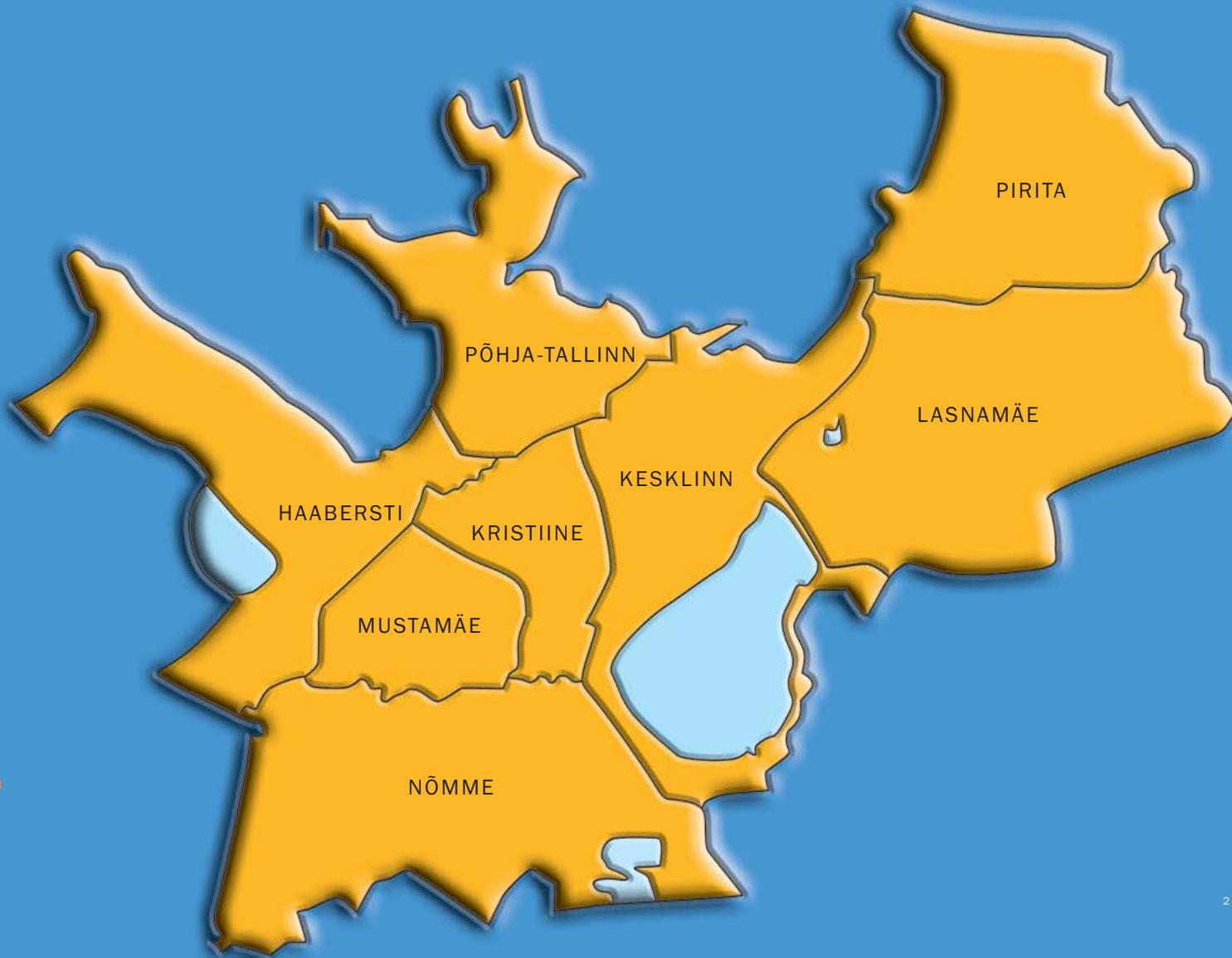
created in the Transport and Environment Department's Passenger Transport Department. Starting on July 1, 2004, the new structure of the Municipal Police within the Fire and Rescue Department and the number of employees was increased from 12 to 36.

1.4. CITY DISTRICTS

The city districts are administrative agencies whose statutes structure, personnel, salary levels and conditions are approved by the City Council upon the proposal of the City Government. The respective proposal to the City Government is made by the district elder after prior approval by the district administrative council.

The jurisdiction of the districts includes the insuring the development of the district and guaranteeing the normal functioning of infrastructure in accordance with the district's objectives and assignments, the needs of the district's residents, the district's distinctiveness, and the interests of the city as a whole.

See Map of City Districts of Tallinn on page 11.



City Districts of Tallinn

Development of the City

MÜUA
KORTERID
APARTMENTS
FOR SALE
V&V
tel 6207 873 5217 997

MEISTER MICHEL
RESTAURANT

MEISTER MICHEL
RESTAURANT

MEISTER MICHEL
RESTAURANT

During the last ten years, Tallinn has become a city with a modern service-based economy. Tallinn's living environment has also been modernized to a significant degree – the development of infrastructure and communications technology has made the opportunities of Tallinn's residents comparable to those of other developed European cities. Tallinn's city space has become more attractive thanks to the construction of many new buildings and the repair and renovation of old ones. The repair and construction of infrastructure has also significantly improved the positive image of the city and the resident's movements and access.

Tallinn has a respectable position among Baltic Sea cities. According to information from the Justice Ministry's Register Centre, as of March 1, 2005, Tallinn had 40,676 businesses, including 2,998 sole proprietors. There were 330 branches of foreign businesses. In 2004, a total of 2,626 new businesses were established in Tallinn, of which 2,216 were commercial organizations, 21 branches of foreign businesses, and 89 sole proprietors. The number of businesses per resident that characterizes entrepreneurial development is relatively high in Tallinn; in 2004 there were 10 businesses per 100 residents.

A city is primarily a living environment for people. This means that the city space is becoming more and more an environment promoting people's physical, psychological and social development. The preservation or compensation of green spaces is

important. The coastal areas will primarily be developed as public vacation, cultural-economic and ecological zones. The city must possess control over its coastal areas with the goal of guaranteeing their accessibility and development in accordance with the public interests. Making the city space more attractive and integrated as a whole is one of the priorities for the next twenty years. For the residents of Tallinn, not only technological progress is important, but one must also know how to value a good living environment. Tallinn has started to apply for additional investment resources from the state budget, and EU encouragement funds. The more extensive involvement of the private sector is becoming more important. The material environment surrounding city residents must be acceptable to them, assist in their lifestyles, and create positive emotions.

In connection with the increase of seniors in the city, the need for medical assistance is increasing. Accordingly, the awareness of the residents toward developing lifestyles that value health must be increased, and the availability of services to maintain physical and psychological health must be promoted. It is important to create a caring and appreciative attitude in people, in order to reduce the need for expensive social services among people.

The Municipal Police were established at the end of 2003. The basis for the Municipal Police's work is cooperation between state and local governmental authorities and the Defence

League and other law enforcement organizations established by citizen self-initiative; the constant explanatory work and the introduction of requirements enacted by legislations; and the execution of supervision.

The continuation of projects that are directed at crime prevention, for instance "Be Normal", "M-hikes", etc. are planned to be continued.

To increase the safety of bicyclists and pedestrians the city spaces requires the pacification of traffic regulations. Drivers must understand that bicyclists are equal traffic partners and road surfaces must be shared with them. By the beginning of 2004, Tallinn had 60 kilometres of bicycle paths and in one year, the length of the bicycle paths more than doubled. By the end of 2004, 134 kilometres of bicycle paths had been constructed.

The development of the city's public transportation is taking place in accordance with the sustainable development plan for Tallinn's uniform ticket system, service standards, and other investment and financing programs for 2004-2010. In order to bring the public transportation network into compliance with the needs of life and business activities, the schedules are optimized once a year and the entire route network is revised within five years. Application will be made to the European Union for money to open the Lasnamäe tram line.

In the future, objective developments must be conformed to: the increase in competition and cooperation between different towns and regions; the increase in the need for an attractive

nature; the appreciation of a quality environment; greater mobility of people; and internal environmental trends, primarily the aging of the population and the need to realize and develop Tallinn's innovative potential. The goal has been set, in cooperation and union with Helsinki, to become a significant development hub in the Baltic Sea region, to fulfil its role as Estonia's capital, and Estonia's largest and internationally best-known city. In the entire extent of Tallinn, assignments must be distributed purposefully, and the work reorganized to be more productive.

Tallinn's development during the next twenty years must be fast, but balanced, in order to add a dimension of movement to the setting of goals and in turn refer to the fact that the development of single selected fields cannot take place in the long run at the expense of other fields. At the same time, the preferential development of some fields may be necessary in order for a general positive development to occur that "feeds" subsequent changes.

A photograph of two women in historical costumes walking in front of a stone building with arches. The woman on the left is wearing a white long-sleeved top and a green skirt. The woman on the right is wearing a white headscarf, a white long-sleeved top with a blue collar, and a green skirt, and is carrying a large wicker basket. The text "Report of activities 2004" is overlaid in white on the image.

Report of activities 2004



1. Housing construction

The goal of the city's housing construction enterprises is the improvement of the city's residences, the development of residential areas, and of municipal housing construction, including participation in the planning and organization of the construction of technical infrastructure in new residential construction areas.

1.1. RENTAL OF RESIDENTIAL SPACE

In 2004, 498 residential spaces were rented out, of them 287 are located in buildings that were newly constructed or renovated by the city of Tallinn.

Six larger construction projects were completed: Männiku Rd. 96 (83 apartments), Männiku Rd.98A (64), Alasi St.4 (16), Alasi St.6 (24), Akadeemia Rd. 34 (32) - a total of 219 apartments.

The system for moving supports was enacted. According to this system, moving supports are paid as social support to renters in returned residential space, or to an adult family member living together with him/her in the returned residential space, for

the partial compensation of expenses related to the relocation. In 2004, 220 moving supports totalling 2.2 million kroons were paid out.

As of January 1, 2005, 3,756 individuals had been registered as applying for municipal living space from the city of Tallinn, of these 2,435 were tenants in returned residential space. The register includes 381 individuals who have applied for socialized living space.

1.2. MONETARY SUPPORT OF APARTMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Starting in 2000, Tallinn has supported apartment owners, who operate on the basis of apartment associations, communities, and contracts of partnership, with the following three types of support: supports for establishing apartment associations, supports for taking over the administration and management of the building, and training support. In 2004, monetary supports totalling 341,000 kroons were paid as direct supports to apartment associations. In 2004, the support system for the renovation of residential buildings with discount loans was enacted. According to this system, the paid-out

interest support regulates the support for apartment house renovation work through the amount paid by the credit and financial institutions, whereby the credit institution is obligated to reduce the residential interest rate and to maintain favourable general and special terms for the loan agreement. In 2004, a total of 81 loan agreements were signed and the interest supports totalled 2,958,000 kroons.

	2004 Drafts approved by the Tallinn Housing Economy Department	2004 Drafts prepared by the Tallinn Housing Economy Department
Grants of use for city property (City Government order)	141	3
Registration of non-residential space in the Building Register (City Government order)	4	-
Approval of non-residential space appraisal documents (City Government order)	9	9
Changes in the list of non-residential space not liable for privatization (City Council decisions)	3	-

Transaction related to grants of use for non-residential space and registration in the Building Register (Source: Tallinn Housing Economy Department.)

1.3. TALLINN RENT COMMISSION

The Tallinn Rent Commission started work in February 2004. The main legal basis for the Commission's work is the Rent Dispute Resolution Act, according to which Rent Commission members must have completed the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications examination for rent commission members and received the respective certificate. Tallinn Rent Commission resolves rent disputes resulting from rental agreements for residential space in Tallinn. In 2004, 189 applications were made to the commission, of whom 96 were tenants and 93 landlords.

1.4. CITY PROPERTY

Tallinn ordered assessments of the base price for the privatization of commercial space located in 116 residential buildings from the Tallinn office of Arco Vara, the Uus Maa Real Estate Consultants, ERI Commercial Real Estate Solutions, and Rime Real Estate.

In addition, the certified appraisers from the mentioned real estate firms, in cooperation with the districts, have appraised 80 commercial spaces to be privatized, and are dealing with the preparation and signing of privatization of transactions.



Municipal House Endla 12, Inside view/Outside view



2. Enterprise

Tallinn is a seaside city with a rich architectural heritage, and this provides it with significant advantages for developing tourism. Enterprise is more and more service-oriented and the educational system in today's Estonia produces more social and humanitarian specialists than technical experts. In addition, the people's wish to enjoy culture and entertainment increases with a rise in prosperity.

2.1. ENTERPRISE START-UP ASSISTANCE

The Tallinn Enterprise Department grants start-up assistance with the goal of stimulating the establishment of businesses, and supporting and developing small business in Tallinn. Commercial organizations, sole proprietors and individuals wishing to start businesses can apply for start-up assistance. In 2004, 265 applications for start-up assistance were received by the Enterprise Department, of which 230 were qualified by the commission. Financing was granted to 16% of the start-up assistance applicants, for a total of 37 projects (totalling 3.1 million kroons). In addition, applications for training support, as well as support for on-the-job training supervisors and scholarships were received (see illustration p. 18).

2.2. ENTERPRISE DAY

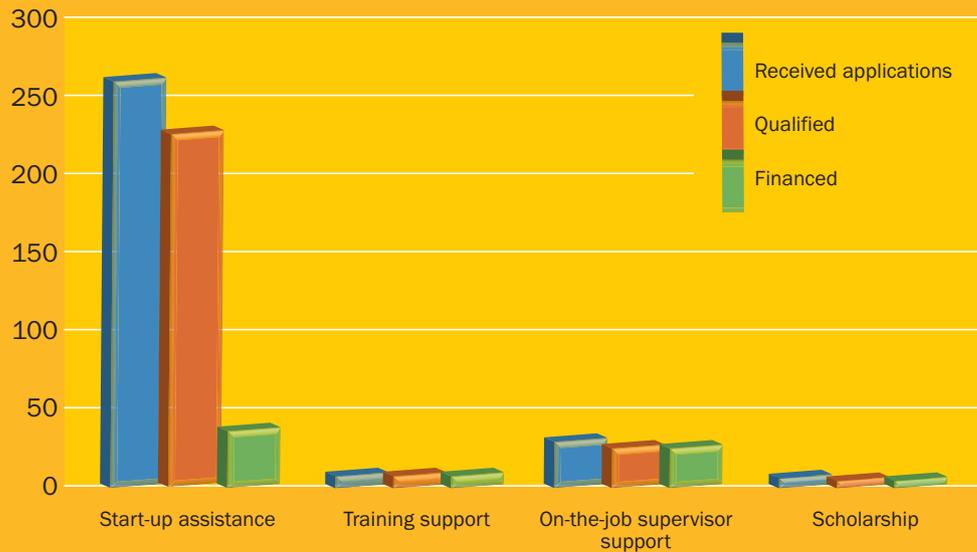
Tallinn's Enterprise Day took place on September 23, 2004 within the framework of International Enterprise Day, and its goal was to provide information about the role of enterprise in the city's development, to develop cooperation between the city and business, to introduce Tallinn's support measures for creating and developing small business, to honour entrepreneurs, and encourage the city people to deal with enterprise. The target group included both active and potential Tallinn entrepreneurs, as well as students. In cooperation with the Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry a Good Afternoon Seminar was carried out, where Estonian entrepreneurs introduced issues related to EU accession

2.3. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In 2004, the introduction of Tallinn as a tourist destination was continued. Eleven international tourism fairs and many seminars were attended. In cooperation with Estonian Air, Enterprise Estonia, and the Estonian Association of Travel Agents, an international tourism forum entitled "Estonia. Positively Transforming." was organized with the participation of 91 travel organizers from Europe, Canada, Australia, Russia, and the United States. To increase the relative importance of conference tourism, international tourism fairs, including IMEX (in Frankfurt), BTC (in Florence), EIBTM (in Barcelona), and a seminar in Brussels were attended.

2.4. CULTURAL TOURISM

In 2004, 12,314 Tallinn Cards were sold, which is 1,600 more than the previous year. The popularity increase of the Tallinn Card is also demonstrated by the fact that attendance at the different free attractions offered with the Tallinn Card increased by nearly 50,000 visitors, which is 28% more than in 2003. The Tallinn Card was used mostly for city tours, to visit the Tallinn City Museum, Kadriorg Palace and Estonian Art Museum, the St. Nicholas Museum and Concert Hall, and Kiek in de K ok. If in previous years, Finns and the English were the most active buyers of Tallinn Cards, in 2004, the number of German purchasers



Financial supports 2004. (Source: Tallinn Enterprise Department.)



During the Advent season, the Christmas Market attracts city dwellers and visitors to the Town Hall Square.

increased considerably. An increase of the interest by Swedes, Norwegians and the Dutch was also noticeable. In 2004, 40% of Tallinn Cards were sold in lodging establishments, 10% at the port, 6.6% on ships, and the remaining 6.4% by travel agents and other businesses.

2.5. CERTIFIED LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2004, 153 lodging establishments were certified in Tallinn: 19 hotels, 9 guest houses, 108 guest apartments, six hostels, one vacation village and camp, and 10 home accommodations, for a total of 1,640 beds. Those certified included both start-up lodging establishments as well as the ones which had to be recertified due to certification expiration based on the Tourism Act.

A surveillance system for illegal lodging establishments was instituted. Consultations are offered to start-up and operating lodging establishments and foreign consultancy companies.

Productive cooperation is conducted with the Estonian Association of Travel Agents, the Estonian Hotel and Restaurant Association, and the Tallinn Guide Society to improve the Tallinn tourism infrastructure.

On Enterprise Day, female inventors present their creations in the city government information hall. On display were 15 items from Finland, ten from Estonia, five from Iceland and three from Denmark.





3. City Planning

During the last ten years, Tallinn has become more attractive due to many new buildings such as banks, shopping centres, and the Tallinn City, and thanks also to the repair and renovation of old buildings. The repair and new construction of infrastructure has considerably improved the city's appearance, and the movement and access of the residents.

3.1. DETAILED PLANNING

In 2004, city planning work gained even more momentum and the opinions of city residents were given more credence. During the first half of the year, the processing system for detailed planning was worked out, which resulted in detailed plans being prepared in a much shorter period. Simultaneously, standard conditions were worked out for preparing, approving, and formalizing detailed plans. This allows for greater emphasis to be placed on the quality of detailed plans.

THE MORE IMPORTANT JOBS IN 2004 WERE

- Establishment of the general planning for the coastal area between Paljassaare and Russalka
- Confirmation of Nõmme building regulations
- Preparation of Astangu building regulations
- Adoption of master plan for Mustamäe and Pirita
- Making the building regulations for Kalamaja, Pelgulinn, and the area bordered by Liivalaia, Juhkentali, Herne and Veerenni Streets
- The organization of the preparation of Kesklinn building regulations
- Initiation of thematic planning for high-rise buildings
- Initiation of detailed planning for the centre of Nõmme
- Partial enactment of the detailed plan for Pelgurand, Merimetsa, and Kolde Blvd.
- Completion of the new version of the Freedom Square, Harjuorg, and Kaarli Blvd. detailed plan
- Completion and publication of the detailed plan for the area bordered by Liivalaia, and P. Süda Streets and the Pärnu Highway

3.2. SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY

Within the framework of development work, very exact and detailed topographical information for the entire city was collected, updated and is preserved as photographic images and map databases. The planned work included the stereo photographic-metric surveying of map improvements, the updating of basic map data, and the limited use of spatial data, and the development of the public information system (for instance, the M1:5000 – 1:7500 district maps have plotter map outputs, and their print files are available in both Adobe PostScript format as well as Adobe PDF-s, and they are also printed out on paper); the Tallinn city M 1:5000 atlas; different small-dimensioned overview maps; in the web map application, most of the different map products are viewable over the Internet. The users need not own special software to view and work with the maps. The data is for public use and available to everyone, except for the applications in the city government's internal network.

In 2004, in accordance with the regulations for determining street addresses, an analysis of Tallinn's street addresses was initiated, in order to regulate street and parallel addresses, including address numbers and their additions, and the location descriptions replacing street addresses in Tallinn's administrative territory; and to put the street addresses and location descriptions registered in the Tallinn Land Register in order. As a result of the analysis, it became clear, that almost 100 street addresses in Tallinn, which constitute about 0.3% of all address entries, need to be put in order, and about 800 location descriptions, which constitute about 2.4% of all addresses, need to be checked and put in order.

In addition, the City Planning Department continued the correction of Tallinn City Government building data and working out the methods and procedures for transferring data on paper carriers into electronic form. Possibilities were researched for using the help of information technology to check the list of Tallinn's construction data in the State Register of Construction Works, and to bring it into conformity with reality; to continually improve the quality of and regularly check on data; and to determine the conditions for the management and preservation of construction information based on the information's commercial value and accessibility requirements.

The updating of Tallinn's geodesic networks was continued with the reconstruction of the height network. The goal of the height network is to insure the execution of geodesic jobs in a uniform geodesic system; the height network will be related to the national height network. Since construction activities are constantly expanding in Tallinn, and new technical communications are being established and old ones renovated, then, in addition to the plan-based location of objects, the city also needs to have an ever more exact height location.

3.3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TALLINN PORT AREA AND THE EXPANSION OF CITY SPACE TO THE SEA

The area of the region is about 59 hectares. The region is bordered by 5.9 kilometres of shoreline, the Linnahall, the Architecture Museum, and Nordic Centrum. The planned port area includes all four Tallinn passenger terminals, which are used by about 6 million travellers per a year.

The objective is to plan and develop a business, living, and recreation area, which, with its innovation, would be Tallinn's calling card. The Linnahall and north-western pier, and the area between them, will be changed into an attractive area for urban construction, and will act as an example for neighbouring areas. This work will also provide a clear vision of the future of the Linnahall and the surrounding real estate. Today's empty space must become an important magnet, which will shift the active zone of the city centre to the shoreline and will also give Tallinn meaning as an urban marine city. We are dealing with a challenging territory in the city centre, where an entire environment can be planned in accordance with today's needs.

International city planning and communications experts have also been involved in the publicity process for the port area. New strategies for the effective development of the area in the future will be worked out by the Port of Tallinn and the City of Tallinn, and public exhibitions and events will be planned.

The five-meter high Hämärik, Estonia's tallest sculpture, was installed in from the Viru Centre. The sculpture is Mare Mikof's interpretation of August Weizenberg's Hämärik.

The planning of the coastline has lasted for almost two years. The general plan creates the pre-conditions for the integrated and well-conceived development of an attractive waterside area. Limits will be set on the volume and height of the buildings; the purpose of the real estate will be defined.





4. Public Transportation

2004 was a very important year, an ID-ticket system was introduced and the Viru Centre Bus Terminal was completed. The Tallinn - Aegna - Tallinn ship route was opened. Taxi regulations were worked out. In 2004, eleven used busses, eight new low-bottomed trolley busses, ten used trams, and ten trams with low-bottomed centre portions were acquired. In 2004, 22 new public transportation stops were constructed and 21 were totally renovated.

4.1. NEW BUS TERMINAL IN THE VIRU CENTRE

In April 2004, the Viru Centre Bus Terminal was opened. The Viru Centre Bus Terminal has six underground stops and two above ground reserve stops for special situations. Thirteen bus lines use the Bus Terminal. Every day almost 550 busses (20 per hour during the rush hours) depart from the terminal. About 15,000 passengers are served per day. It is convenient for passengers to transfer between the stops located nearby and the bus terminal; and convenient access to the bus stops and a spacious and modern waiting room are provided. The bus terminal is equipped with an

information board and an electronic Internet-based information point, where one can get information about schedules, ticket prices, bus lines and location of stops on a city map, and also to read about public transportation news. Special emphasis has been placed on security in the bus terminal.



The Viru Centre Bus Terminal was opened.



4.2. ID-TICKETS

On March 1, 2004, Tallinn introduced an electronic public transportation ticket or ID-ticket system, which allows public transportation users to purchase pre-paid periodic riding privileges, paying by Internet, bank transfer (direct or permanent order), in cash, and by mobile or ordinary telephone.

As an alternative to ID-tickets, traditional paper tickets will also continue to be issued although they are more expensive than ID-tickets. This pricing fulfils the goal of favouring the development of the ID-ticket system and also covers the costs for printing and distributing paper tickets. In addition to price harmonization, there are plans to introduce many new types of tickets to the market, which will make public transportation more economical and easier to use for many people.

4.3. THE CREATION OF INTERNET-BASED OUTPUT OF SCHEDULES AND TICKETS FOR TALLINN'S UNIFORM TICKET SYSTEM

Starting on September 1, 2004, the schedule for Tallinn's uniform ticket system public transportation lines, prepared with the help of the Pikas program for drawing up, optimizing and coordinating the public transportation schedules, is posted on the Transportation Department's website, which is related to the new public transportation map. On the Internet page, it is possible to search for stops, and see the schedule for the line. The passengers can choose an appropriate time of departure for reaching their destination. On the public transportation map it is possible to search for bus lines by stops or addresses. By clicking on a stop, it is possible to see the schedule for the lines stopping at the stop.

4.4. CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON "TALLINN'S INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM"

On October 28, 2003, a mutual understanding memorandum was signed between Tallinn and the French consultancy firm SYSTRA, according to which SYSTRA would conduct research on "Tallinn's Integrated Public Transportation System". The research was conducted with the support of the French government. The research was started on November 10, 2003, and lasted 13 months until December 15, 2004. One of the most important results of the research was the proposal to build a tram line between Lasnamäe and Mustamäe. The building of the tram line could be completed in two stages: the first stage would be to construct a section to connect Lasnamäe with the city centre, and the second stage would be to construct a section to connect Freedom Sq. - Sõpruse Blvd. - Akadeemia Rd.



4.5. RECEIVING SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVITAS II SMILE PROJECT (TOWARD SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY FOR PEOPLE IN URBAN AREAS)

Within the framework of CIVITAS, a Framework 6 European Union scientific and technological development program, support is provided for experimenting with new solutions for improving public transportation and making it more environmentally friendly. Tallinn is participating in the SMILE project of the CIVITAS II program. Five cities are participating in the project: Malmö (Sweden), Norwich (Great Britain), Potenza (Italy), Suceava (Romania), and Tallinn. In addition, each city has local partners. Tallinn's local partners are the Tallinn Bus Company, the Tallinn Tram and Trolley Bus Company, the MRP City Bus Lines, and the Tallinn University of Technology.

The cost of Tallinn's portion of the project is 71 million kroons. The city will finance the project in the course of four years to the extent of about 40 million kroons (including 11 million kroons of non-monetary contributions), and these expenses will be covered from the respective annual city budget. The European Union will finance the project to the extent of 31 million kroons (including 14 million for the improvement of traffic control, 12 million for the development of an information system for public carriers, four million for project management and information distribution, and one million for Tallinn University of Technology research). The project will start on February 1, 2005 and last for four years.



With the help of the SMILE (Sustainable Mobility for people in urban arEas) project, a plan for increasing the speed of public transportation and improving the quality of service will be worked out.



4.6. PARTICIPATION IN THE PILOT PROJECT (PLANNING INTEGRATED LOCAL TRANSPORT)

Within the framework of the European Commission initiative “Cooperation for the Promotion of Sustainable Urban Development”, monetary and technical assistance is offered to the local governmental network to promote sustainable urban development. Upon the completion of the project, the participating local governments should have developed a sustainable transportation plan, which should be ready to be approved and implemented. In addition to Tallinn, the ACCESS and POLIS institutions have involved three more cities: Lancaster (Great Britain), Braila (Romania), and Evora (Portugal). The pilot cities are allowed to use the assistance of an expert city and three foreign consultants to chart their situation and work out a transportation plan. The entire cost of the Tallinn portion of the project is 650,000 kroons, including 488,000 kroons of external financing and 162,000 kroons of co-financing. The term of the project is 30 months. The start of the project was postponed until the beginning of 2006.

4.7. PARKING

To reduce the parking load on streets with intensive traffic in the city centre, the paid parking area in the city was enlarged in 2004, and the parking fees were adjusted. As a result of regulating the parking load, the traffic conditions on many city centre streets have improved. Last year, 5,952 improperly parked vehicles that hindered traffic were towed. Misdemeanour proceedings were started in 647 cases of improper parking, and misdemeanour judgments were made. Parking services were continued. The pedestrian zone in the Old Town was expanded.



5. Municipal Engineering

The environment surrounding city dwellers must be acceptable and secure, must be helpful for life activities, and create positive emotions. With its available resources, the city tries to create a pleasant living environment, to bring order to and illuminate roads and streets, and to add opportunities for spending free time by creating bicycle paths.

5.1. STREET LIGHTING

In the interest of security and welfare of city dwellers and of traffic, Tallinn continued the standardized and energy-saving lighting of the city streets, parks, landscaped areas, and other public areas. Currently there are 39,647 lighting fixtures in the city. At the same time, nearly 6,000 lighting fixtures need to be installed or replaced on the on unlit streets (50 km) or poorly light streets, interior blocks, landscaped areas or parks in the city. Several new lighted street areas were established in 2004, for instance on Tuuliku Road and Veskimetsa Street in Haabersti, in Lembitu Park in Kesklinn, in the area between the University of Technology and Raja Road in Mustamäe, etc.

In addition to investments, the existing street lighting is being improved in individual dark places with repair funds. To date, no citizen complaints regarding street lighting repairs have remained unnoticed and all have been operatively solved, if possible.

5.2. RECONSTRUCTION OF KADRIORG PARK

In 2004, the project documentation for the first stage of the Luigetiigi Kõlakoja axis was completed and the planning of the second stage was started. The project executed by OÜ Restaureerimiskeskus will be completed in 2005. After the completion of the project documentation for the first stage, a public procurement was organized for the completion of the construction work. In addition a great volume of tree felling was accomplished, a fountain and underground technical networks were built, a limestone wall and steps was reconstructed, a handicapped parking lot was installed, and vertical planning was completed.

5.3. ROADWORK

In 2004, the planning work was started for the multi-level Tartu Rd.-Järvevana Rd.-Peterburi Rd. intersection; the Smuuli Rd. extension project was completed; and the preparation of the Nõmme Rd. project was started. Of reconstruction work, the unfinished portion of Laagna Rd. was completed and connected via Rahu Rd. with Peterburi Rd.; and the reconstruction of Tondi St. was started. The larger extensive repair projects in 2004 were Kose Rd. (Narva Rd.-Vabaõhukooli Rd.), Paldiski Rd. (Sõle St.-Tehnika St.), Sõle St. (Sitsi St.-Kopli St.), Veerenni St. 51-53 cul-de-sac, Toompuiestee (Luise St.-Tehnika St. intersection), Järvevana Rd. (water treatment plant entrance-Tartu Rd.), Karuse St., Mäe St. (Narva Rd.-Maarjamäe Memorial complex).

	Detailed accrued budget*	Accrued fulfilment*	Detailed cash flow needs*	Actual cash expense*
Tallinn Municipal Engineering Department Total	334776	296744,1	376863,9	354382,0
Municipal Construction	160907	138327,4	144911,9	137454,4
Closing of the Pääsküla dump	25301	1674,5	9814,4	9414,0
Construction of the Jõelähtme dump	71	1673,4	70,4	70,4
Construction of sewage system	41000	41000,0	41000,0	41000,0
Compensation for connections to communal waterworks and sewage system	51200	51200,0	51200,0	45226,3
Construction and renovation of street lighting	24000	23951,5	23999,1	23033,2
Reconstruction of the landscaping on Kaarli Blvd	222	221,8	221,8	221,8
Reconstruction of Kadriorg Park	5000	4910,9	4910,9	4910,9
Establishment of composting fields for garden and park wastes	458	359,9	359,9	242,4
District investments	13655	13335,4	13335,4	13335,4
Roadwork	173869	158416,7	231952,0	216927,6
Viru Square 6 real estate	20833	20832,1	50274,0	50274,0
Expenses related to ISPA project	3640	1145,6	3345,7	3000,0
Narva Road (Mere Blvd - Pronksi St)			41500,0	41500,0
Extensive road repair and reconstruction	135331	122431,7	122825,0	109636,0
Installation of bicycle paths	10185	10176,8	10176,8	8687,1
Expenses related to the implementation of EE	380	330,5	330,5	330,5
Compensation for infrastructure in new building areas	3500	3500,0	3500,0	3500,0

* in thousands of kroons

Tallinn Municipal Engineering (Source: Municipal Engineering Department)

5.4. INSTALLATION OF BICYCLE PATHS

In 2004, a bicycle path was completed on Kolde Blvd. (Sõle St. – Pelguranna St.), a bicycle path and sidewalk section on Sõle St. between Paldiski Rd. – Kopli St., and a bicycle path over the Rahumäe railway viaduct from Pärnu Rd. – Rahumäe Cemetery. The installation of bicycle paths on Mäe St. (Narva Rd. – Maarjamäe

Memorial) and on Narva Rd. (Priisle – Pärnamäe Sts.) was started. The following projects were ordered: Pärnamäe Rd. (Narva Rd. – Kloostrimetsa Rd.), Pärnamäe Rd. (Kloostrimetsa Rd. – Randvere Rd.), Kloostrimetsa Rd. (Pärnamäe Rd. – Lükati Rd.) and Muuga Rd. (Pärnamäe Rd. – city limits). Also the map of bicycle paths was published.



6. Culture and Cultural Heritage

For city dwellers, culture is important for creating and developing one's identity and as a way of spending free time. On the other hand, culture helps to develop tourism and offer recreational services. 2004 was a Song and Dance Festival year. Tallinn hosted 34,000 singers and dancers. Over 7,000 city residents participated in the festival as choir and dance troupe members. In addition to cultural events, a great number of restoration jobs were completed and different types of projects participated in. As a good and fitting protector of cultural heritage and an active cultural centre, Tallinn aspires to the title of European Cultural Capital in 2011.

6.1. OLD HOUSES IN ORDER

The "Old Houses in Order" project, which was started in 2001, is directed at putting wooden building areas, which have been designated as having valuable local colour, in order. Many activities take place within the framework of the project. The first to be introduced was the preparation of colour passports for buildings by the city and the restoration of doors. Every year, an active campaign is organized in one area with local colour, where the residents receive information on participation by direct mail. In 2004, the "Old Houses in

Order" project took place in Nõmme. In addition, the restoration of old building details (doors, awning, etc.) is partially supported. Supports for window restoration have been started. In addition, every year two prizes are awarded within the framework of the "Old Houses in Order" project. For the first time in 2004, an award was given for a new building in a historical environment, with the goal of providing a positive example of choosing appropriate architectural solutions.

6.2. SUSTAINABLE RENOVATION

An important segment is also the support and development of sustainable renovation. In the course of these activities, support has been provided to the Information Centre of Sustainable Renovation that operates as part of the Historic Preservation Society, and in addition a website related to sustainable renovation topics (www.renoveri.net) was created, which is constantly being amended and developed. A system for the reuse of quality building materials created by the demolition of old buildings is in place: a web-based

information environment (www.materjalid.net) has been created, where those who are interested can find detailed information on available building materials and their prices, in addition support has been provided to the Wooden Architecture Protection Fund, which organizes the dismantling, warehousing and realization of recyclable materials.



6.3. RESTORATION

In 2004, 795,600 kroons was spent on conservation work to guarantee the preservation of national artistic valuables in Tallinn city and state institutions and religious buildings. In the course of conservation, historical certificates were drawn up, the attributes and dimensions of the artistic valuables were recorded, expert examinations on the technical status as well as technological and material research were conducted, which were collected into report documentation. An inventory was also made of the artistic valuables in the Tallinn Old Believers' Chapel, which will be taken under protection in 2005.

In 2004 the restoration of the Tallinn Cathedral façade (southern façade and choir room) was completed, and the zinc plate roof was replaced by a copper plate roof. Rain gutters and spouts were installed. For the restoration, 2.5 million was allocated from the Tallinn city budget. The main contractor was Tarrest Ehitus OÜ and the historical preservation supervisor was Heino Uuetalu. Within the framework of the Tallinn Church Renaissance project, 6.5 million kroons has been spent on church restoration from 2002–2004.

In 2004, the façade of the John the Baptist Church in Nõmme was restored. The restoration of the church's exterior was based on architect A. Vladovsky's original plan from the beginning of the 1920s, which was not completely realized at the time the church was built. During the restoration, the colour combinations presented in Vladovsky's plan were followed. This is a continuing project, since the interior and windows of the church were restored in 2003, when gas heating was also installed. The main contractor was Irbistero AS, and supervision was carried out by Heino Uuetalu and Aleksandr Pantelejev. In 2004, one million kroons was allocated for church restoration; a total of 2.5 million kroons from 2003–2004.

Within the framework of the Tallinn Church Renaissance project, Tallinn allocated one million kroons to the restoration of the St. Simeon Church in 2004, which was used to finish the restoration of the façade. The congregation restored four of the church's windows. Within the framework of the Tallinn Church Renaissance project, Tallinn has allocated 4.5 million kroons for the restoration of the St. Simeon Church. With the support of the city, the exterior appearance of the church as a whole has been reconstructed and its façade restored. In addition, with state support the church's western steeple was reconstructed in 2003. The restoration and reconstruction work has been carried out by the restoration companies Frantsiskus OÜ and Rändmeister OÜ.



In 2004, the façade of the Church of St. Simeon and the Prophetess Hanna was restored and the exterior doors repaired. At the same time, new rain gutters were installed on the church.



6.4. TALLINN ZOO

In 2004, a total of 270,418 people visited the Zoo, of these 234,206 people purchased single day tickets, 4,826 purchased season tickets, and 18,575 children under the age of three visited the Zoo. Compared to the beginning of the year, 52 species of animals, primarily invertebrates, have been added to the Zoo. Animals have been sent to Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Poland, and England. Animals have been brought to the Tallinn Zoo from Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, China, and Finland. The Tallinn Zoo participates actively in organizing

school vacation events. Lectures took place and tours on the subject “Who has a Bellybutton. Who has a Tail” and the treasure-hunting game “Trip from the Library to the Zoo”, and in the spring, tours were started for children.

On April 24, the Alpinarium exhibit, which is home to over 100 animals from 12 different species, was formally opened to the public. On June 18, the striped hyena exhibit was opened. On October 11, Facio Ehituse AS handed over the reconstructed Tropics House to the Zoo.



Logo of Tallinn Zoo.



6.5. TALLINN CITY THEATRE

Tallinn City Theatre, founded in 1965, is a repertory theatre, situated in the heart of Tallinn. In 2004, the City Theatre produced five new productions. Fourteen performances were also given on the road. In November the Theatre formally reopened its newly renovated oldest performance space, the Small Hall. A new opportunity for theatre performances was gained. The attic floor above the Small Hall was completed, which provides new opportunities for technical solutions on stage; and the sound and lighting equipment has also been replaced. An additional room on the attic floor, which is directly connected to the building at Lai St. 21, will be used during the day as a rehearsal hall and in the evening as the Sky Stage promenade hall. The new breakthrough significantly improved the theatre's logistical possibilities.

From December 27-31, the III International Theatre Festival "A Winter's Night Dream" took place in the City Theatre, and which was visited by 3,000 participants. Within the framework of the festival ten performances and many seminars and discussions took place.

6.6. TALLINN FOLK UNIVERSITY

The most popular courses are room design, home gardening, drawing, photography, and of foreign – Spanish. In 2004, 126 different lecture series and practical courses took place, and nearly 2,500 people participated. An additional 32 courses with 546 participants took place in cooperation with the Estonian Folk Arts and Handicraft Association. The *feng shui* course continues to be popular. Of new subjects, the greatest interest was in the field of restoration and nature; on how to become a green thumb; of psychological courses, the most popular topic was non-aggressive communication; also popular are Marek Standberg's courses on green thinking, Eha Komissarov's course on how to understand contemporary art, and in cooperation with the Estonian Theatre Association, a course called "Theatre Kitchen". Compared to prior years, more interest has been shown in researching family trees and the study of Portuguese.



7. Education, Youth Activities, and Sports

Every year Tallinn has set as a goal the creation of contemporary opportunities for hobby education and sports, including the use of the sports facilities at general education schools and universities, and the broadening of opportunities related to activities in different fields of interest.

7.1. 2005 QUALITY AWARDS FOR TALLINN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

For the third year, the Tallinn Education Department has awarded quality awards to educational institutions, the goal of which is to recognize an educational institution's quality and effective work, and to provide school directors and teachers with additional motivation, and to help accomplish the important goals of Tallinn's development plan by encouraging the continued increase of quality in the educational system.

2004 GOOD TEACHER AWARD

Galina Dobroljubskaja - Tallinn Linnamäe Russian Lyceum
Merike Mürsepp - Tallinn Kikas Kindergarten
Tiiu Saava - Tallinn Mustamäe Gymnasium
Valve Värk - Tallinn Mustamäe Children's Creative House
Vladimir Ossipov - Tallinn 53rd Secondary School

2004 WELL-MANAGED SCHOOL

Tallinna 32. Secondary School
Ristiku Basic School
Tallinna Rahumäe Basic School

2004 AWARD FOR A SCHOOL/KINDERGARTEN WITH A GOOD STUDY ENVIRONMENT

Tallinna Kindergarten Vesiroos
Tallinna Liikuri Kindergarten
Tallinna Arte Gymnasium

2004 AWARD FOR SCHOOL GOOD HOBBY ACTIVITIES

Tallinnl Boarding School
Tallinn German Gymnasium

7.2. SCHOOL SPORTS IN THE 2003/2004 ACADEMIC YEAR

In the 2003/2004 academic year, Tallinn organized competitions in 15 different sports, in which approximately 14,000 students participated – this is 20% of Tallinn's schoolchildren. Throughout the academic year, over 30 competitions were organized in different sports. The most popular sports were basketball and relay races.

Rank	Secondary Schools	Points
1.	Tallinn German Gymnasium	132
2.	Gustav Adolph Gymnasium	123
3.	Tallinn Secondary Science School	119
4.	Tallinn General Secondary School	108
5.	Tallinn Technical Gymnasium	107
6.	Tallinn Pääsküla Gymnasium	105
7.	Tallinn Mustamäe Gymnasium	104
8.	Tallinn Nõmme Gymnasium	104
9.	Tallinn Ehte Humanitarian Gymnasium	99
10.	Tallinn Arte Gymnasium	99

Rank	Basic Schools	Points
1.	Tallinn Nõmme Basic School	87
2.	Tallinn Hiiu Basic School	70
3.	Tallinn Rahumäe Basic School	68
4.	Tallinn Kivimäe Basic School	67
5.	Tallinn Ümera Basic School	55

The best results in the Tallinn XXII (2003/2004) Schoolchildren's Sports Games

7.3. KOPLI VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

In September 2004, Tallinn's first municipal vocational school—the Tallinn Kopli Vocational School – started operations. The goal of the municipal vocational school is preliminary vocational training and teaching of skilled workers needed by business, based on study agreements. In the renovated school building, 243 students started their studies in the fields of real estate maintenance, tram and trolley bus electricians and metalworkers, national handicrafts and enterprise. In addition, a supplementary study group was opened at the Tallinn Kopli Vocational School, where students who have not completed basic school can continue their education. In this study group, young men and women can also acquire master craftsman skills in Estonian or Russian or a real estate custodian occupation in Estonian.

The winner of the “Child-friendly School Cafeteria 2004” pilot project was the Tallinn Arte Secondary School.





7.4. COMPETITION FOR THE KINDERGARTEN WITH THE BEST PLAYGROUND

In 2004, for the first time, a competition was held among the capital's kindergartens for the one with the best playground. For making the evaluation, the natural environment, play environment, and the children's institution's own contribution to creating the playground was taken into consideration, as were the unique qualities of the playground. Forty-six establishments applied.

The following were confirmed as Tallinn's best kindergarten playgrounds:

- Rõõmutarekese Kindergarten
- Tallinna Liikuri Kindergarten
- Tallinna Rukkilille Kindergarten
- Tallinna Komeedi Kindergarten
- Tallinna Kindergarten Sinilind
- Tallinna Lindakivi Kindergarten
- Tallinna Männiku Kindergarten
- Tallinna Kindergarten Kaseke

7.5. INTRENATIONAL COOPERATION

Traditional children's camps, youth meetings, and joint seminars took place in cooperation the friendship cities of Helsinki, Riga and Vilnius. Cooperation also resulted in a study visit to Riga and Vilnius of school and children's institution directors who won the Tallinn Education Department's Quality Awards. Environmental protection related cooperation was promoted with schools in Chieti and Barcelona and the Dutch-Estonian environmental education project "Garden Windmill", directed at Tallinn's kindergartens, was initiated. Nine Tallinn and nine Torino schools participated in a sizable cultural, historical and artistic themed student exchange project. The follow-up project "The Prevention of Youth Crime Among School Drop-outs" was initiated with Alicante, West Sussex, Valle d'Aosta, Lisbon, and Gothenburg partners and the URBACT program network "Young People – from alienation to involvement" was joined, which focuses on becoming

acquainted with and analyzing the best practices of partner cities, and working out new methods, for the better involvement of young people in society.

Informational days were organized for Tallinn school directors and teachers of the respective training on the European Union educational programs, in order to increase the participation of educational institutions in international projects. The Education Department acknowledged those achieving the best results in subjects, as well as art and essay competitions, as well as those demonstrating good results in sports events, by providing an opportunity to participate in international thematic camps and sports competitions abroad and in Estonia.

European Union European Youth, AGis and URBACT funds have been used to implement the projects. With the help of the European Social Fund of the EU Structural Fund the project to develop art orientation work in

Tallinn's general education schools was started.



The Tallinn Sports and Youth Department renovated the room in the basement floor of the main building of the Rahumäe Basic School; the goal is to create an open youth centre.



7.6. SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT BRIGADE (ÕPILASMALEV)

For many years, the Student Brigade has been active, and every year the number of applicants increases. In 2004, the Tallinn Sports and Youth Department Foundation supported the Student Brigade with 3 million kroons. Nine hundred Tallinn brigade members participated in different work teams throughout Estonia. In addition to local importance, the Student Brigade has taken on international dimensions: Russian and German young people were hosted in Tallinn; 36 young people were sent to Russia from Estonia and 10 days were spent in Germany.

7.7. YOUTH COUNCIL CREATED

In 2004, the Tallinn Youth Council was created and it met three times under the leadership of the Mayor. In addition to representatives of the Tallinn City Council and City Government, there are seven youth organization representatives on the Youth Council. The Youth Council presents proposals on the development of youth policies in the city and for the better organization of youth activities.

7.8. THE “WHERE TO GO” INFORMATION PORTAL COMPLETED

Last year, a large information project was completed, as a result of which one can become familiar with cultural, sports, and other events through an electronic database. The WhereToGo database has many users and its uniqueness is that events' organizers can add information themselves. And thereby every organizer can be sure that the information in the entire portal is up-to-date. Since the databases are connected, a user who has registered and defined himself as an organizer is guaranteed that when he/she changes his/her telephone number, the number will automatically be updated for all the events and activities organized by him/her. The information portal is can be found at <http://kuhuminna.tallinn.ee/>.

7.9. SUPPORT FOR SPORTS ACTIVITIES

In 2004, there were 31 sports fields that were supported. Sports activity support agreements were signed with 151 sports clubs with almost 17,000 children and young people. The support amount per child was about 5,600 kroons per year, and a total of 54.8 million kroons was allocated. It is also important that groups of supported fields were eliminated, and in 2005 all children involved in sports will receive equal support for the field designated by the Council.



8. Social Work

The social situation in Tallinn is critical in Tallinn primarily for the following reasons: the number of individuals and families, including children, living in economic hardship has increased, the number of long-term unemployed and homeless has increased, and the relative number of pensioners is expanding. At the same time, attention needs to be paid the development of an environment that will enable children's development, stimulate adults to work, and support people's coping on their own, while also guaranteeing social protection for people who are less able to cope. The city tries to guarantee everyone the opportunity to live a worthy life, by creating an adequate living standard, and necessary care and self-support opportunities. A living standard that preserves dignity provides a sense of social security, and helps people to preserve their vitality, as well as increase their social involvement.

8.1. CHILD CARE

Different services are provided to guarantee that children and families with children can cope, for instance psychological counselling, development activities and counselling in a day-care centre, psycho-social counselling and practical family assistance, support person services, social rehabilitation for children with behavioural and dependency problems, knapsacks for children going to first grade, care packages for

infants, care for children in shelters, shelters for mothers and children, family care, care of children in care facilities, and rehabilitation services for handicapped children. In 2004, day-care centre services were used by 1,884 children, 100 high-risk families and ones in conflict situations received psycho-social counselling and practical family assistance, and 40 children received services from support persons.

8.2. HOMELESS CARE

In Tallinn, the care services for the homeless are provided through the purchase of services from non-governmental organizations chosen through competitions. Different care services are provided by different non-profit organizations. In 2004, cooperation improved with the third sector. There is intense competition between organizations for providing services. Therefore, it is possible for

the city to choose the organizations that have made the best price offers as service providers and contractual cooperation partners. In 2004, a 50-bed homeless shelter at Akadeemia Rd. 34 was added to the existing shelters.



8.3. HANDICAPPED CARE

The Pelgurand Support Home, renamed the Tallinn Psychological Health Centre, expanded its day-care services to the Lasnamäe district, where rooms for this were renovated and furnished at Pae St. 19. The day-care centre services provided to date by the day-care centre Sinilill for adults with serious psychological and complex handicaps, is provided since January 1, 2004 by the city's Day-care Centre Kõo. Twenty-one apartments have been adapted to the needs of handicapped people. Six children who have left orphanages have been directed to supported residences. Support person services were also provided for these young people with funds from the city budget. In providing transportation services, the relative importance of regular transport is increasing, because more and more handicapped children are attending school and kindergarten.

8.4 SENIOR CARE

For the third year, Tallinn made a one-time social support payment of 500 kroons to those receiving basic and old age pensions, disability and survivor's pensions. It should be noted that every year Tallinn pays about 70 million kroons from its budget to compensate for pensioners' free travel on public transportation. In 2004, 67 pensioners' homes were adapted to improve their life quality and give them the opportunity to continue living at home. The city continues to provide free legal assistance to elderly individuals and those who have trouble coping, which is provided by the city at the house allocated to pensioners' organizations located at Paldiski Road 36a. The Raua St. sauna continues to be very popular among the elderly and is visited by up to 2,000 pensioners per month using discount tickets.



9. Health Care

In the health care field main attention has been dedicated to health promotion, the main trend of which is to develop lifestyles that value health and promote healthy lifestyles and behavior, to goal-seeking distribute knowledge and skills necessary for the strengthening and preservation of health to city dwellers together with the simultaneous creation of infrastructure to deal with health promotion. For the given purpose, in 2004, health days and weeks were organized in the districts, institutions, schools and pre-schools, as well as city-wide campaigns (Heart Week, Bread Week, Cardiac and Psychological Health Weeks, No-to-Smoking Campaign, Milk Festival, and the May Run).

9.1. DRUG PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

To implement preventive programs to reduce drug addiction, the Tallinn Children's Hospital has opened a department for children and young people with dependency problems, to conduct initial detoxification for drug-using children and young people who have been hospitalized. Simultaneously with detoxification treatment, the rehabilitation process will be started, in which social workers, teachers, activity therapists, psychologists and psychiatrists participate, and counselling for family members and group therapy takes

place. The goal of the department's activities is the avoidance of continued drug use and the re-integration of the children and young people into ordinary life. A methadone treatment and detoxification out-patient department has been created at the Western Tallinn Central Hospital for adult drug addicts. The social rehabilitation of drug addicts is conducted at the non-profit AIDS Support Centre located at the Vihmari farm in Western Virumaa and the non-profit Social Rehabilitation

Centre in Loksa with 10 and 8 in-patient places respectively. The given non-profit organizations also provide rehabilitation and counselling services in so-called day-care centres located in Tallinn, where those needing help can come before being directed to in-patient centres or after returning, for so-called follow-up rehabilitation. The prevention activities on different levels are coordinated by the Tallinn City Government Drug and HIV/AIDS Prevention Commission, led by a Deputy Mayor.

Forty-one projects, with a total cost of 8 million kroons, were financed from the city's budgetary resources in 2004. Through the projects receiving support, prevention work was carried out in schools and youth centres; individual, group and telephone counselling services were provided to children, families, and drug addicts; high-risk groups were provided with free legal assistance and rehabilitation; and many training sessions and seminars were organized.

9.2. MEDICAL CARE

By the end of 2004, general medical assistance had been provided by 242 family doctors to a total of 446,666 patients. The average family doctor list is 1,846 patients. About 11.6% of the residents are not covered by health insurance, and are provided with free general health care by family doctors or the respective centre at the Eastern Tallinn Central Hospital. In 2004, 6.5 million kroons was spent on general medical care and in-patient care for city dwellers without medical insurance.

In 2004, a total of 5 million kroons, or 19,000 kroons per practice, was allocated to support the activity of family doctors, for rent payments or renovation of practice offices, for acquiring or maintaining furnishings, medical or IT equipment, or the purchase of passenger cars. About 300,000 kroons per year of general support amounts is paid by family doctors transport of patients to hospitals who require hospitalization and live alone.

Until the end of 2004, 17 ambulance brigades operated in the city, of these 12 belonged to the Tallinn Ambulance Service, three to AS Falck Eesti, and two to the Tallinn Fire and Rescue Service; the brigades were located in six different districts. The ambulance brigades answer an average of 150-160 calls per day. The main portion of those needing help is hospitalized in the Northern Estonia Regional Hospital (over 50%), the Eastern Tallinn Central Hospital (15%), the Western Tallinn Central Hospital (10%), and the Tallinn Children's Hospital (10%).

In-patient care is provided to the city dwellers by the Tallinn Children's Hospital, Eastern Tallinn Central Hospital, the Western Tallinn Central Hospital and the Northern Estonia Regional Hospital. In 2004, the foundation and share capital of the city's hospitals were increased by 9 million kroons, that is, 3 million per hospital.

9.3. HOME NURSING CARE

The target group for home nursing care is terminally ill patients who do not require daily medical care, but need both medical and emotional nursing and support treatment; chronically ill elderly patients who are dependent on those close to them in everyday life and activities, but only need periodic medical check-ups; and individuals whose condition caused by a severe illness has stabilized, but who requires professional rehabilitation and nursing care for total recovery. The service is provided by 36 nurses, with special training, from the Koduõde Company. Help is provided for up to 400 patients per month in their homes. In 2004, the home nursing services were partially covered by the Health Insurance Fund, and therefore, 2.9 million kroons of the price for the provided services were covered from the city budget.



Tallinn does everything it can to financially support the doctors who guarantee medical assistance in the capital.

10. Maintenance

Of Tallinn's area, 27.3% consists of green areas. The greenest districts are Mustamäe, Nõmme, and Pirita. To guarantee the maintenance and cleanliness of Tallinn, the Tallinn maintenance rules have been enacted.

10.1 ESTONIAN-JAPANESE "SAKURA" PLANT PROJECT

In 1999, the Estonian-Japanese Friendship Association located on Hokkaido Island initiated the "Sakura" project. Their wish is to establish a Japanese cherry tree garden in Estonia. The locations for planting Japanese trees in Tallinn's public green areas are being selected in cooperation with the Estonia-Japan Association.

In the spring of 2004, 20 young plants were planted on the side of Harju Hill and 12 were planted near the Järveotsa Gymnasium.

The habitat for cherry trees (Latin, *Prunus sargentii* Rehder) is basically in the Hokkaido Mountains, on the Kurile Islands, in Sakhalin, and Korea. Widely used as decorative trees in gardens, parks and along streets. Grow to 20 m height, and 30-50 cm in diameter.

10.2 DRINKING WATER

In Tallinn, 99% of the residents are connected to the public water supply, and 95% of the residents to the public sewer system. In accordance with the enacted requirements, Tallinn's drinking water must comply with EU drinking water standards by July 1, 2007, and by April 1, 2011, all of Tallinn must be covered by a public sewer system. Before directing contaminated storm water into discharge, storm drains and storm water purifiers will be installed. There by the input of clean ground and surface water into natural bodies of water will be guaranteed. In order to reduce the nitrogenous concentration of the sewage exiting from the sewage purifiers, the removal of nitrogen in the sewage purifiers will be improved. The installed public sewer system will protect the underground water that is poorly protected by nature.

To preserve the city's drinking water reserves, the necessary measures will be implemented and the rational use of and distribution of water resources will be guaranteed.

10.3 MUNICIPAL POLICE

The Municipal Police started its activities at the end of 2003. Their assignment is to monitor compliance of law and order, of public maintenance rules, and the rules for owning cats and dogs and for waste management on Tallinn's administrative territory. Work results of the Municipal Police (as of February 14, 2005) A total of 467 cases are being processed, of these 285 have been resolved.

Verbal warnings	137
Cautionary fines	3
Monetary fines	128
Proceedings terminated	6
Cautionary fines	800 krooni
Express monetary fines	133 470 krooni
General monetary fines	0 krooni
Total amount of prescribed fines	134 270 krooni
Fines received	56 920 krooni



10.5 CEMETERIES

From 1998–2004 the digital surveying of Tallinn's cemeteries, the creation and constant updating of an electronic archives has taken place. A web output has been created of the cemeteries' database, which allows the information in the cemeteries' database to be accessed electronically.

In 2004, the Tuul & Järve architectural office prepared a full plan for the reserve land on the Tervise St. side of the Rahumäe Cemetery. On December 20, the City Council regulation no. 59 confirmed the development directions for the Tallinn cemeteries until 2012. The commission formed by City Council, in cooperation with the representatives of the creative associations, organized a competition for installing directional signs and information boards in the Metsakalmistu.

10.4 CELEBRATION OF MAINTENANCE MONTH

During the Maintenance Month in the spring, the Tallinn Municipal Engineering and Education Departments and AS Cleanway Secto organized a waste paper collection competition among Tallinn's schools; the first prize was a school trip for the school that collected the most waste paper, and Samsung office equipment which was raffled off among the participating schools.

The most waste paper, over 10 tons, was collected by the Karjamaa Secondary School.

During the month-long maintenance campaign Kuusakoski-EMEX collected 10 tons of domestic electronics, 42 tons of domestic metal, and 17 tons of ordinary refuse. The most active participants in the maintenance campaign were the residents of Nõmme and Kristiine.

The Maintenance Month took place from April 12 to May 16. The Maintenance Month was supported by Samsung Electronics.



Financial Report

1. TALLINN BALANCE SHEET

in thousands of kroons

	Annex	31.12.2004	31.12.2003
Assets			
Current Assets			
Money and bank accounts	1	51 062	110 694
Tax, fee, fine claims and early payments	4	180 140	192 812
Other claims and early payments	5,6	156 566	131 048
Stock	7	1 547	3 111
Total Assets		389 315	437 665
Fixed Assets			
Holdings in foundations and in non-profit organisations	8	149 759	125 069
Holdings in subsidiaries and in affiliated undertakings	9	1 682 767	1 740 628
Long term financial investments	2	25	25
Long term tax, fee, and fine claims	4	0	100
Long term claims and early payments	5,6	115 408	39 453
Investment properties	10	419 508	388 213
Fixed assets	11	5 399 267	5 042 576
Immaterial fixed assets	12	4 915	3 305
Biological assets	13	0	257
Total Fixed Assets		7 771 649	7 339 626
Total Assets		8 160 964	7 777 291
Obligations			
Short Term Obligations			
Received taxation, fee, fine early payments	4	199	0
Debts to suppliers		162 507	132 607
Debts to contractors		139 271	123 629
Other obligations and received early payments	6	139 049	102 475
Transfers	14	28 000	13 640
Loan obligations	15	388 129	422 863
Derivative instruments	16	607	931
Total Short Term Obligations		857 762	796 145
Long Term Obligations			
Debts to suppliers		21	0
Long term obligations and received early payments	6	3 178	4 102
Targeted financing	18	64 101	68 705
Loan obligations	15	1 226 791	1 110 561
Total Long Term Obligations		1 294 091	1 183 368
Total Obligations		2 151 853	1 979 513
Net Assets			
Reserves		1 800	1 748
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		6 007 311	5 796 030
Total Net Assets		6 009 111	5 797 778
Total Obligations and Net Assets		8 160 964	7 777 291

2. TALLINN GROSS PROFIT REPORT

in thousands of kroons

	Annex	2004
Operating Incomes		
Taxation	4	2 277 690
Sold products and services	17	644 399
Received grants	18	816 936
Other incomes	19	309 257
Total Operating Incomes		4 048 282
Operating Costs		
Given grants	18	-348 223
Labour costs		
Remuneration costs		-1 171 117
Specific benefits		-12 536
Taxation and social security payments		-405 580
Total labour costs	20	-1 589 233
Administration costs	21	-1 614 296
Other costs	21	-319 019
Depreciation and revaluation of fixed assets	22	-413 057
Total Operating Costs		-4 283 828
		-235 546
Performance of Accounting Period		
Financial Incomes and Costs		
Interest income and costs	6, 15, 16	-57 013
Gross product by equity method	8, 9	184 981
Income from deposit and securities	2	17 507
Other financial incomes and costs	1, 2, 5, 6, 15	5 381
Total Financial Incomes and Costs		150 856
		-84 690
Gross Profit of Accounting Period		
Net Price Financing from the Budget		
		0
Total Gross Profit and Transfers of Accounting Period		
		-84 690

3. FULFILMENT OF INVESTMENTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY

(mln kr)

Field of activity	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005					
	fulfilment	relative importance %	fulfilment	relative importance %	fulfilment	relative importance %	kinnitatud eelarve	relative importance %	changed budget	relative importance %	fulfilment	relative importance %	implemented budget	relative importance %										
General administration	8.5	1.7	0.4	0.1	10.8	2.4	4.2	0.7	2.1	0.4	5.6	0.6	8.5	0.8	14.9	1.7	18.4	2.1	21.5	2.6	18.3	2.1	29.8	3.1
Education	66.9	13.4	46.6	14.4	129.7	28.9	102.1	16.6	90.0	16.6	138.7	15.8	189.3	17.8	169.1	19.7	141.1	15.9	148.0	17.7	142.4	16.7	117.6	12.3
Culture	19.4	3.9	32.3	10.0	57.3	12.8	48.7	7.9	32.2	5.9	76.7	8.7	73.6	6.9	67.1	7.8	49.6	5.6	58.0	7.0	63.1	7.4	58.2	6.1
Cultural heritage			0.9	0.3	15.0	3.3	9.8	1.6	10.3	1.9														
Sports	14.4	2.9	2.8	0.9	4.9	1.1	7.7	1.3	17.1	3.2	53.4	6.1	62.5	5.9	66.2	7.7	45.2	5.1	43.2	5.2	41.9	4.9	65.6	6.9
Social welfare	25.2	5.1	35.1	10.8	41.6	9.3	42.5	6.9	26.5	4.9	50.1	5.7	37.9	3.6	47.5	5.5	36.3	4.1	34.3	4.1	32.0	3.8	45.1	4.7
Health care	4.3	0.9	6.0	1.9	7.0	1.6	10.8	1.8	11.5	2.1	15.0	1.7											1.0	0.1
Housing economy					20.6	4.6	77.6	12.6	47.0	8.7	58.4	6.6	148.9	14.0	106.8	12.4	126.8	14.3	130.7	15.7	138.4	16.2	4.0	0.4
Public works construction	99.3	20.0	33.7	10.4	17.5	3.9	34.4	5.6	79.9	14.7	104.9	11.9	135.3	12.7	217.3	25.3	235.1	26.4	202.6	24.3	135.3	15.9	205.2	21.5
Road economy	239.6	48.1	155.2	47.9	118.7	26.4	224.6	36.5	192.2	35.4	357.1	40.6	401.5	37.7	163.0	19.0	229.0	25.8	186.7	22.4	273.5	32.1	416.3	43.5
Transport	10.1	2.0	11.0	3.4	23.7	5.3	52.3	8.5	33.7	6.2													0.7	0.1
Enterprise															4.6	0.5	4.8	0.5	6.1	0.7	5.9	0.7	10.8	1.1
Environmental protection											1.6	0.2												
Security and public order					2.6	0.6					1.7	0.2	4.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.4	2.6	0.3	2.0	0.2
Other (including shareholding)	10.0	2.0									15.5	1.8	4.3	0.4										
Total	497.7	100.0	324.0	100.0	449.4	100.0	614.7	100.0	542.5	100.0	878.7	100.0	1,065.8	100.0	858.9	100.0	889.3	100.0	834.1	100.0	853.4	100.0	956.3	100.0
Inc. 1. from state funds:																								
Education																		10.5					56.0	
Culture														5.0				9.0						
Housing construction														11.8				3.9						
Road construction														1.6				4.9						
2. foreign aid:																								
Public works construction																	86.5	43.0					44.9	
Road construction																	8.3	8.3					21.4	

The cultural heritage investments were combined with cultural investments in 2001. Starting in 2004, the volume of investments is also reflected in foreign aid.

4. REPORT ON THE FULFILMENT OF THE TALLINN CITY BUDGET 2004

The 2004 budget and its fulfilment is based on the accrual method (last year it was based on a cash basis).

Field of activity	1999 fulfilment	2000 fulfilment	2001 fulfilment	2002 fulfilment	2003 fulfilment	2004 fulfilment	2004 fulfilment
Income	2,118	2,242	4,162	3,658	3,662	4,280	4,143
State taxes	1,574	1,662	1,797	1,837	2,031	2,289	2,207
inc. Personal income tax	1,497	1,539	1,670	1,721	1,911	2,169	2,089
Local taxes	53	57	60	66	64	71	78
Income from property	243	315	1,282	522	370	599	476
Financial income	14	3	26	8	4	6	8
Mixed income	196	202	426	417	453	507	517
State allocations			569	661	714	785	834
Surplus directed to expenses	38	3	2	147	26	23	23
Expenses	2,331	2,370	3,813	4,222	4,173	4,487	4,505
Education	810	843	1,298	1,453	1,523	1,637	1,654
Culture	162	155	227	237	217	228	240
Sports	45	58	146	148	168	149	146
Social welfare	132	145	295	307	405	398	379
Health care	40	35	73	31	29	31	30
Maintenance	213	209	285	197	203	81	80
Transport	296	288	493	467	436	513	512
Municipal engineering economy				59	89	60	60
Public works construction	34	75	105	135	217	203	135
Road economy	225	193	357	452	223	436	527
City planning	14	11	14	13	18	16	16
Public order	5	5	80	87	90	100	101
General administration	200	227	286	284	312	357	344
Housing economy	131	92	98	197	130	167	174
Other	24	34	54	38	53	58	56
Purchase of shares, increasing share capital			2	78	22	10	10
Reserve funds				39	38	43	41
Gross profit	-213	-128	349	-564	-511	-207	-362
Income from reducing share capital				431	119	73	73
Loans	371	304	206	395	615	450	450
Repayment of loans	167	167	329	-235	261	316	312

5. OVERVIEW OF THE CITY LOANS

The goal of taking loans and issuing debt instruments has been to guarantee the stability of city investments. At the end of 2004, there were a total of five loans and debt instruments to be repaid from the city budget. In April of 2004, the repayment of the Dresdner Bank debt instrument was completed.

Of the existing city loans, the interests on the Nordea Bank loan and syndicate loan are fixed by transactions with derivative instruments; the other loans have floating interest rates. On 31 December 2004, the weighted average interest rate was 3.05%; last year this was 3.33%. The decrease in the average interest was caused by the historically low 6-month Euribor rate that is the basis for the city's floating interest rate loans. Analysts do not expect an increase in the base interest rate by the European Central Bank until the second half of the 2005 or the first half of 2006. The annual averages for 6-month Euribor rates and the projection for 2006 is shown in the chart on the right.

The 350-million EEK loan taken in 2005 has a term of 10 years, a 3-year principal grace period and an interest of 6-month Euribor + 0.09%. The lender is the Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK). In addition, the IBRD loan from the Ministry of Finance, in the amount of 45.7 million EEK, was refinanced; the re-financer is Eesti Ühispank.

Tallinn's credit rating is A3 (Moody's).



Loans to be repaid from the city budget

6. LOANS TO BE REPAYED FROM THE CITY BUDGET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2004

Lender	Opening amount in currency • Date of the loan	Loan amount (mlns of EEK)	Interest	Interest Unpaid principal (mlns of EEK) as of 31 Dec 2004	Deadline
Syndicate loan Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG	13,191 mln EUR • 08.06.2000	206,4	5,24% *	41,3	23.05.2005
Ühispanga loan	205,7 mln kr • 27.03.2001	205,7	6 kuu Euribor + 0,60%	160,0	05.01.2008
Nordea Bank loan	25,2 mln EUR • 03.06.2002	395,0	4,14% *	345,8	03.06.2008
Nordea Bank loan ja NIB loan 2003.a	10 + 20 mln EUR • 07.05.2003	469,4	6 kuu Euribor + 0,41%	375,5	15.09.2008
HypoVereinsbank debt instruments	28,755 mln EUR • 16.06.2004	450,0	6 kuu Euribor + 0,25%	450,0	16.06.2014
TOTAL	weighted average	3,05 %	1372,6		

* Interest fixed with swap transactions

7. REPAYMENTS OF CITY BUDGET LOANS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2004

Principal	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010-2015	Kokku
Dresdner Bank debt instruments 1999	30,2							30,2
Bank Gesellschaft Berlinsyndicate loan 2000	41,2	41,3						82,5
Ühispank loan 2001		45,7	45,7	45,7	22,9			160,0
Nordea Bank loan 2002		98,8	98,8	98,8	49,4			345,8
Nordea/NIB loan 2003	93,8	93,9	93,9	93,9	93,9			469,3
Nordea loan 2003 (145,6 mln kr)	145,6							145,6
HypoVereinsbank debt instruments 2004				60,0	60,0	60,0	270,0	450,0
SEK loan 2005					46,7	46,7	256,6	350,0
Ühispank loan 2005 (IBRD loan refinancing)*			11,4	11,4	11,4	11,4		45,7
Total	310,8	279,7	249,8	309,8	284,2	118,1	526,7	2079,1

Intress	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010-2015	Kokku
Dresdner Bank debt instruments 1999	1,1							1,1
Bank Gesellschaft Berlinsyndicate loan 2000	2,9	1,1						4,0
Ühispank loan 2001	3,9	4,6	3,4	2,0	1,2			15,1
Nordea Bank loan 2002	13,9	12,9	6,7	4,1	2,2			39,8
Nordea/NIB loan 2003	11,1	11,9	7,4	4,8	2,1			37,3
Nordea loan 2003 (145,6 mln kr)	1,2							1,2
HypoVereinsbank debt instruments 2004	5,9	14,4	14,4	11,7	10,6	9,5	19,5	86,0
SEK loan 2005		5,3	8,9	8,9	8,4	7,8	26,1	65,4
Ühispank loan 2005 (IBRD loan refinancing)*	3,4		1,1	0,8	0,5	0,3		6,1
Total	43,4	50,1	41,9	32,3	25,0	17,6	45,6	256,0
Overdraft facility	2,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	10,2	18,8
Total Interest	45,5	51,3	43,2	33,6	26,3	19,0	55,8	274,8
Loan financing expenses/other financial expenses	1,2	1,7	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,5	4,8	14,7
Total Financial Expenses	46,7	53,0	45,2	35,4	28,0	20,5	60,6	289,5

* 2004 interest was paid to the Ministry of Finance

8 TALLINN CITY DEBT LOAD AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2004

According to the Rural Municipalities and City Budget Act, the total amount of non-repaid loans, unpaid capital rent payments, and issued debt instruments and other monetary obligations may not exceed 60% of the budgetary income planned for the budget year, from which the allotments from the state budget intended for specific purposes have been deducted.

In any pending budgetary year, the total loan amounts and loan interest to be paid back, the capital rent payments and capital rent interest, as well as the

amount for redeeming the debt instruments may not exceed 20% of the planned budgetary income planned for the budgetary year when the loan is taken, the capital rent used, or the debt instruments issued, from which the allotments from the state budget intended for specific purposes have been deducted.

The specified restrictions are not applied to the loans taken for foreign aid bridge financing.

(Millions of EEK)

	2004 tegelik	2005 eelarve	2006 prognoos	2007 prognoos
Budgetary income*	3815,3	4332,8	4002,5	4172,6
Repayment of the debt instrument principal, including leasing	402,5	359,0	327,3	335,4
Payment of interest	46,7	53,0	50,8	45,6
Total principal + interest	449,2	412,0	378,1	381,0
% of budgetary income (exc. loans)	11,8%	9,5%	9,4%	9,1%
The loan servicing expenses allowed by law				
20 % of the annual budgetary income (exc. loans)	763,1	866,6	800,5	834,5
Debt load as of year end	2246,5	2314,7	2259,2	1881,3
Remaining principal of city budgetary loans as of year end	1372,6	1488,5	1488,7	1178,9
Book interest on loans taken at year end**	144,5	162,4	184,2	141,7
Remaining capital leasing and factoring as of year end	193,1	113,8	36,3	10,7
Other city short-term obligations***	469,0	450,0	450,0	450,0
Other city long-term obligations***	67,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
% of the annual budgetary income (exc. loans)	58,9%	53,4%	56,4%	45,1%
Debt load allowed by law				
60 % per year of the budgetary income (exc. loans)	2289,2	2599,7	2401,5	2503,6

* The budgetary income includes State Budget § 5 section 2 – compensatory fund resources totalling 500 million EEK, excluded are loans, foreign aid and other state budgetary allotments.

** Book interest until the end of the loan agreement, the loans to be taken, in accordance with the budgetary strategy for 2005–2007, has also been taken into account.

*** starting with the 2005 projection

