



Tallinn
Yearbook
2007

Tallinn City Government
Vabaduse väljak 7, 15199 Tallinn
Estonia
Phone +372 640 4141
www.tallinn.ee

TALLINN
YEARBOOK
2007



Content

Chairman of City Council 4 →

Mayor of Tallinn 5 →

Brief overview of the city 7





City governance 9

Development of city life by areas 12

Financial report 41



Tallinn's development in recent years has been clearly visible to the eye and it can be said without exaggeration that the progress of life in the capital has contributed to or even driven the rapid development the whole of Estonia. In the background of political practice to date, Tallinn has enjoyed a very long period of political stability – which started with the Centrist Party's rise to power already several months before the local government elections held in autumn 2005. It has to be said that this is very good from viewpoint of the city's continuous development, as it allows seeing various necessary initiatives through to their completion.

The most general directions of development of the city are defined in the strategic document "Tallinn 2025" and the city development plan until 2021. Therefore we should look over a dozen years into the future also when making day-to-day decisions. Tallinn can be said to have managed to take good advantage of the economic growth in the interests of the citizens, focussing on improving the city environment and the growth and study conditions of children, promoting health and recreation possibilities etc.

The 2007 city budget was titled

"Tallinn Cares" and this was quite an accurate reflection of the strategic objectives and the essence of the major activities planned for the year. Considerably more funds from the budget than before were allocated to the benefit of children, young families and others in need of assistance: 2007 saw about a hundred kindergartens and schools repaired, tens of new playgrounds built and several sports grounds renovated, while Iru Care Home residential building and a municipal dwelling in Kopli received a thorough make-over. The restoration of churches was continued and several cultural objects were completed, parks were tidied up, roads built and investments made into updating the public transport system.

The list of all things done in 2007 would be very long indeed. But it is definitely worth mentioning that the life of employees on the city's payroll improved considerably also as a result of the fact that the majority of them received a pay rise of over a tenth, with the teachers' salary going up even 18% and cultural workers' salary 15%.

In conclusion, it can be said that in 2007 the Tallinn city government aimed at ensuring the well-being of the citizens, a high-quality living environment and the sustainable functioning of the city as a system in the long-term perspective – so that there would be a sufficient "safety buffer" for the smooth operation of Tallinn also in the event of an overall cooling of the economy.

Toomas Vitsut

Chairman of City Council



The year 2007 is best characterised by the words "Tallinn Cares". By realising the things planned in the last year's budget and in the Tallinn Development Plan for 2006-2021, the city clearly demonstrated its care for everyone, all people and things – valuing children, young people and families, supporting those in need of assistance, improving the living environment and promoting business. The city continued the balanced and comprehensive development of its areas of activity with a clear emphasis on the social sphere, all of it supported by the city's active investment operations. The planned objects were realised in the extent of 1.5 billion kroons, of which the major allocations were divided as follows: road construction and repair – 608 million kroons, education – 321 million kroons, culture and heritage protection 171 million kroons. The fulfilment of the tasks established for 2007 under the city's housing construction programme "5,000 dwellings for Tallinn" was also successful. The city's consistency in this area is also evidenced by the fact that the city initiated the preparation of the II Tallinn housing construction programme, which is primarily aimed at young families. The year 2007 will go down in Tallinn's

history as a year of important international events. At the meeting of its cultural ministers on 16 November last year, the EU Council approved Tallinn and Turku as the Cultural Capital of Europe for 2011. Tallinn hosted the Baltic Sea Development Forum, where issues of great importance in the preparation of the development vision of the region were discussed. Tallinn was the presiding city of the Union of EU Capitals in 2007, which also entailed the organisation of the Union's conference and general assembly in Tallinn.

Unfortunately, the characterisation of the financial year 2007 cannot avoid a different kind of events. These are the notorious April events related to the removal of the Bronze Soldier. The consequences of those actions gave a painful blow to the city's economy and will be felt for many years to come. What is even worse is that these events considerably damaged the citizens' sense of security and the effects of this will last for a long time.

Despite of everything, the financial year 2007 can be said to have been successful for Tallinn. It was characterised by well-balanced, sustainable and comprehensive development in various areas of activity of the city. Tallinn's position as the economic centre of the Estonian country and urban regions was strengthened even further. Tallinn became even more well-known and competitive in the international arena, which is extremely important in the ever globalising world.

Edgar Savisaar
Mayor of Tallinn



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE CITY

Tallinn is the largest
local municipality in
Estonia



Tallinn is the largest local government unit in Estonia. It is pleasing, that by the end of 2007, Tallinn's population again exceeded the 400,000 limit, having grown by 2,276 in a year. On 1 January 2008, the population of Tallinn was 401,372 people, which is 29.9% of the whole population of Estonia. Natural growth has also been positive in Tallinn since 2005. In 2007, 5,855 births were registered in the city, which means that Tallinn is thriving and developing.

The estimated weight of Tallinn as Estonia's one of the most important economic centres in the gross domestic product of Estonia is 46-48%. Tallinn is a laborious city. While the average GDP per capita in Estonia in 2007 was 181,000 kroons, then in Tallinn this figure was nearly 286,000 kroons.

The city has well-developed wholesale

and retail trade, accommodation and catering services, financial brokerage, transport, warehousing, communications and services. According to the Statistical Office data, the number of employed people in Tallinn in 2007 amounted to 215,100 people, having grown by 4,500 or 2.1% in a year. The unemployment rate dropped from 4.6% in 2006 to 3.5% in 2007. The average salary in Tallinn grew to 12,950 kroons by the end of the year, which means an increase of 17.8% in a year.

The main task of the city as a local government unit is to ensure the fulfilment of its legal tasks, create a high-quality living environment in its territory as well a favourable operating environment for companies. Through its institutions, the city provides various services to very different target groups and in order

to provide these services, the city has to maintain a huge number of costly fixed assets. The city contains major infrastructure companies, whose activities largely depend on the functioning and high quality of the city's infrastructure. For its residents, Tallinn offers services basically throughout the entire life cycle, from birth to death. On the one hand, the city is obligated to ensure the subsistence of the weakest, but on the other hand possibilities have to be created also for the more demanding consumers.

Tallinn city organisation comprises 24 city institutions and 256 administered institutions and in order to ensure the availability of high-quality public services to citizens, the city has also founded or has a holding in many companies. Thus, the city has dominant influence in 11 companies and 11 foundations, the largest of

City organisation

City	Dominant influence	Significant influence
Public institutions	Tallinna Autobussikoondise AS Tallinna Trammi- ja Trollibussikoondise AS Tallinna Jäätme keskuse AS AS Tallinna Soojus Tallinna Linnahalli AS Termaki Autopargi AS AS Ida-Tallinna Keskhaigla AS Lääne-Tallinna Keskhaigla AS Lasnamäe Tööstuspark AS Tallinna Diagnostikakeskus OÜ Vabaduse Väljaku Parkimismaja SA Tallinna Eluasemefond SA Lutreola SA Õpilasmalev	Tallinna Prügila AS Tallinna Vesi AS Tallinna Matkamaja OÜ Nõmme Erihariduse SA
City Council Office		
City Office		
Housing Economy		
City Enterprise		
Education		
Municipal Engineering		
Cultural Heritage		
City Archives		
Land Issues		
Vital Statistics		
Social Welfare and Healthcare		
Sports and Youth		
City Planning Department		
Transport Department		
Environment Department		
Haabersti CDA		
Centre CDA		
Kristiine CDA		
Lasnamäe CDA		
Mustamäe CDA		
Nõmme CDA		
Pirita CDA		
Northern Tallinn CDA		
256 administered institutions	Tallinna Vee-ettevõtjate Järelevalve SA SA In Commune Bonum SA Tallinna Lastehaigla SA Tallinna Ettevõtlusinkubaatorid SA Tallinna Tehnika- ja Teaduskeskus SA Tallinna Hambapolikliinik SA Tallinna Lauluväljak SA Tallinn 2011	

which are Eastern and Western Tallinn Central Hospitals and transport companies Autobussikoondis and Trammi- ja Trollibussikoondis. In addition to this, the city also has significant influence in 3 companies and one foundation, of which the largest are Tallinna Vesi AS and Tallinna Prügila AS.

In 2007, the city institutions and companies employed the total of 19,343 people on the average, including 1,340 officials, whereas over 10,000 of the 13,000 employees of city institutions worked in schools and kindergartens.



City governance

Tallinn is governed by
the City Council and the
City Government.

Estonia has the total of 227 local government units, of which 33 are cities and 194 rural municipalities. The City of Tallinn is the biggest local government unit in Estonia. Tallinn City Council is elected by citizens for four years. The previous Council elections were held on 16 October 2005.

The City Council works through full council sessions as well as through commissions and factions. The current, VI City Council comprises 63 members. The Council includes 4 factions, including the Centrist Party (32 members), the Reformist Party (13 members), the Union of Pro Patria (9 members) and the Social Democratic Party (3 members) and 6 Council members not belonging to any factions.

The City Council has formed 11 commissions: education and culture, environment, law enforcement, child protection, city management, city assets, finance, revision, social welfare and health care, consumer protection and legal commissions.

In 2007, the City Council held 23 meetings, passed 309 decision and 58 regulations and held 208 commissions meetings.

The day-to-day formalities of the City Council are organised by the City Council Office.

The City Government is the executive body of the local government unit. The City Government fulfils the tasks given to it through legislation, economic activities, control and engagement of citizens.

Tallinn City Government consists of 7 members, including the Mayor and 6 Deputy Mayors. Every member of the City Government runs the area of city life assigned to them. The organisational and technical aspects of the City Government operations are ensured by the City Government Office, which is run by the City Secretary appointed by the Mayor.

The City Government usually meets once a week. In 2007, it held 59 meetings, passed 112 regulations and 2,331 orders. The City Government administers the activities of the city institutions (excl. the City Council Office) and participates in private legal entities as a shareholder, founder or member.

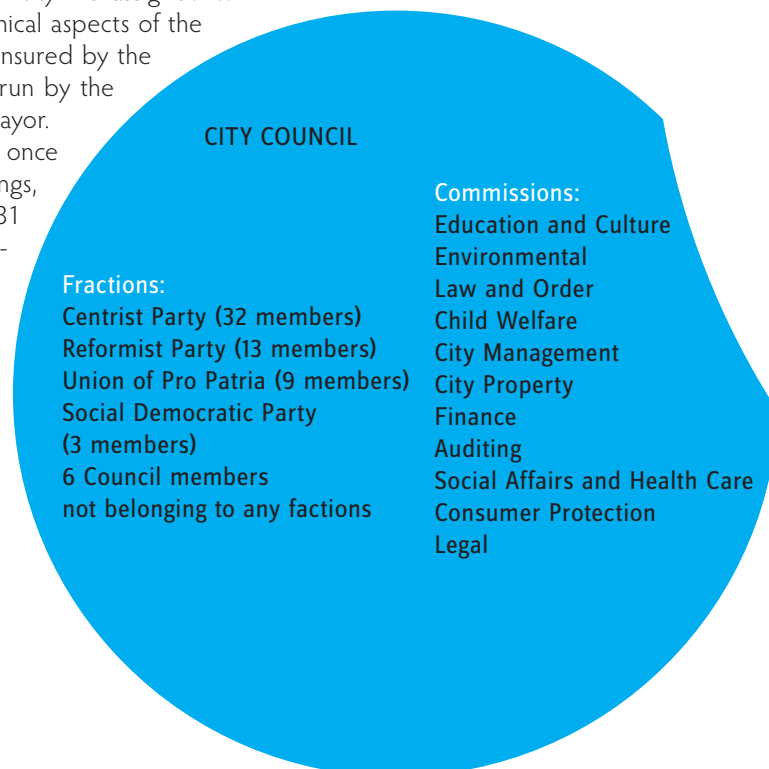
City institutions include:

- City authorities executing public power
- Institutions administered by the city authorities, which do not exercise public power

In order to inform the public of the activities of the city organisation and of the passed decisions, regular press releases are given to the media and City Government press conferences held. In 2007, the City Government continued publishing its citywide newspaper "Pealinn"/"Stolitsa" and other regional publications.

Of information technological solutions, 2007 saw the completion of the public services database, which contains over 500 services and is available on the city's homepage. The city runs 45 public wifi areas, of which 5 were established in 2007.

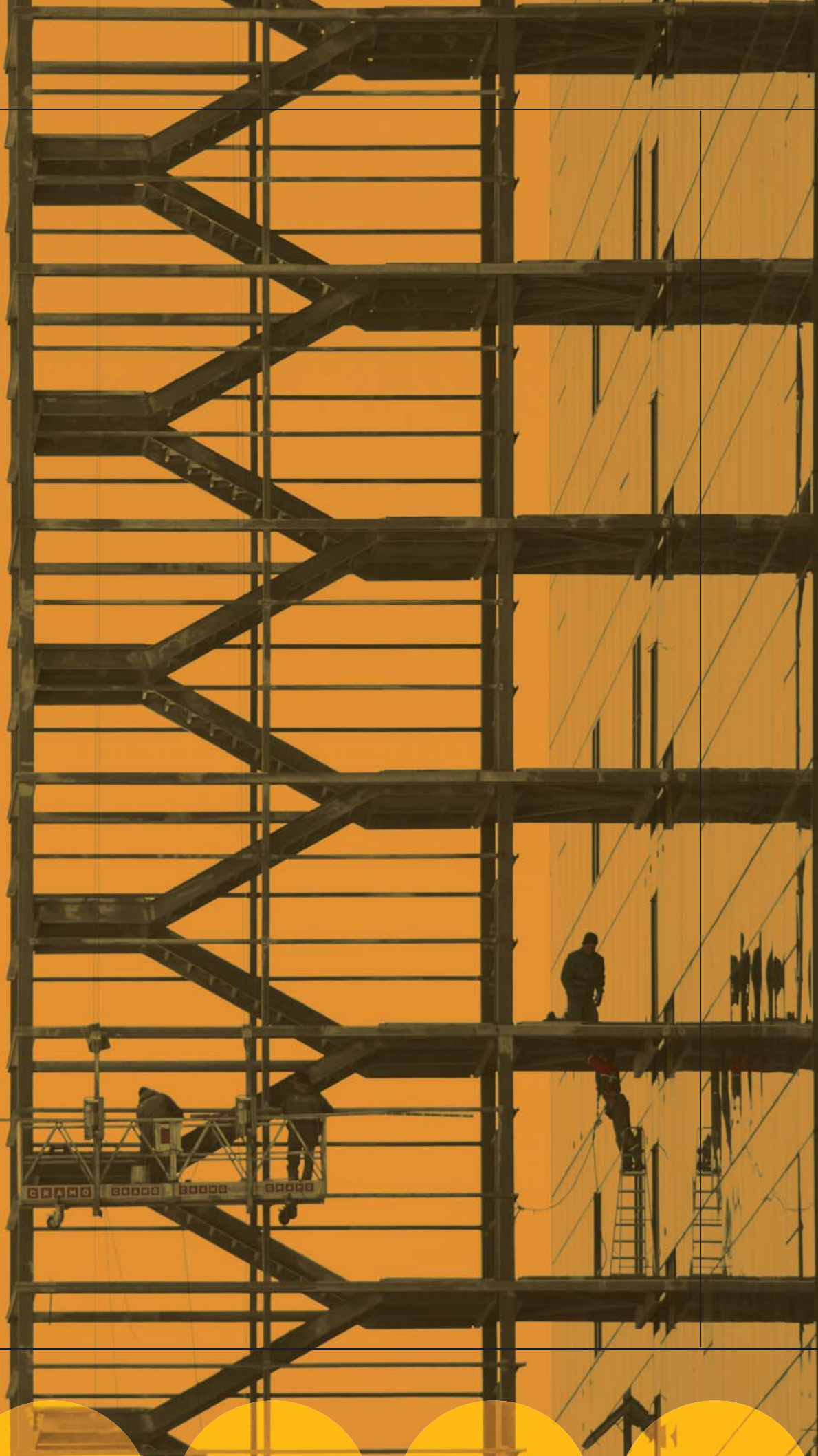
The City Government service bureau communicated with over 158,000 citizens by different channels and means. 12,030 documents were received from citizens, over 20,000 telephone calls were answered, 42,534 visitors registered, 356 permits for organising public events and 187 notices of public meetings were issued.



The following figure provides an overview of the structure and average number of employees of city institutions in 2007.

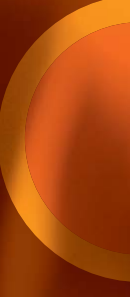
Institution	Number of	Average number of employees in 2007
City Council Office	1	37
City Government Office	1	206
Housing Management	1	22
City Enterprise	1	63
Education	1	126
Schools	69	4543
Kindergartens	132	4441
Hobby schools	10	436
Engineering utilities	1	43
Kadriorg Park	1	23
Cultural Heritage	1	38
Theatre and concert institutions	2	134
Zoo	1	176
Libraries, museums	2	241
People's university	1	5
Cultural centres	4	55
City Archives	1	25
Land Issues	1	47
Vital Statistics	1	23
Social Welfare and Health Care	1	35
Health care institutions	1	194
Social welfare institutions	8	624
Sports and Youth Work	1	18
Youth work institutions	1	53
Sports institutions	5	127
City Planning	1	103
Transport	1	64
Environment	1	41
Botanical Gardens	1	44
Cemeteries	1	56
Municipal Police	1	48
Haabersti City District Administration	3	65
Central City District Administration	2	103
Kristiine City District Administration	3	78
Lasnamäe City District Administration	3	189
Mustamäe City District Administration	3	123
Nõmme City District Administration	5	110
Pirita City District Administration	2	45
Northern Tallinn City District Administration	4	146
Total:	280	12950

DEVELOPMENT OF CITY LIFE BY AREAS



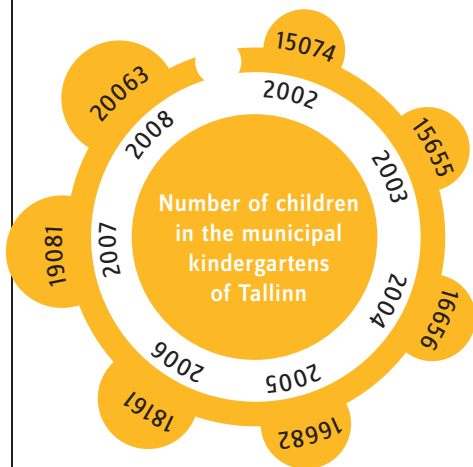
EDUCATION

One of the main goals of Tallinn is a citizen who can be brought up safely, who will develop versatile skills and who will be engaged in lifelong learning processes.



Safely growing and comprehensively developing citizens who are dedicated to life-long learning are one of the key areas expressed in the Tallinn City Development Plan. It is important to ensure kindergarten places and primary education for all pre-school children living in Tallinn, as well as possibilities for obtaining basic and secondary education. It is also important to ensure that vocational education is obtained in accordance with the labour market needs, and that children and young people are provided with comprehensive hobby education and activity possibilities. This is why the city's main objective in the area of education has been the comprehensiveness and extensive availability of education possibilities.

As at the end of 2007, Tallinn had 125 kindergartens, 4 kindergarten-primary schools, 1 kindergarten-basic school and 2 schools with kindergarten groups, with the total number of places for 19,081 children.



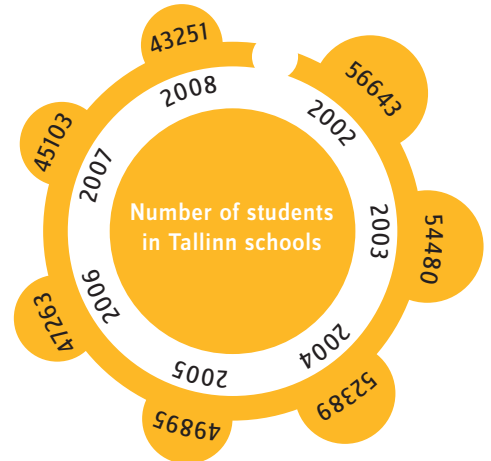
2007 saw the creation of 813 new kindergarten places, 88 of which were created by opening a new kindergarten, 356 by opening new groups in existing kindergartens, 277 by increasing the number of children in existing groups and 92 by reorganising educational institutions. The city also supported 16 private kindergartens, thereby providing

childcare possibilities for another 583 children.

Tallinn Kelmiküla Kindergarten was renovated and opened in the framework of the programme "A Kindergarten Place of Every Child". 23 playgroup rooms were renovated for opening new crèche groups. The programme to replace the windows of kindergartens was completed and the facades of 21 kindergartens were finished in 2007. The total of 159.7 million kroons was invested into the repair, renovation and furnishing of pre-school children's institutions, which is more than double the amount invested in 2006. The programme "Fire Safety in Kindergartens" entailed the installation of automatic fire alarm systems in 39 kindergartens. Partial repairs were performed in 106 kindergartens.

One of the main prerequisites to a country's development is high-quality education. In order to ensure the acquisition of basic education and, for those who wish, the availability of secondary education, 71 municipal schools, 11 private and 2 state-run general education schools operated in Tallinn in 2007. In the academic year 2007/2008, 45,103 students attended Tallinn schools, including 4,485 students from other local government regions.

The number of students decreased by 1,524 from 2006 due to demographic developments.



Since 2006, Tallinn City provides free of charge school lunches for basic school students. In 2007, the city provided free school lunches for 31,879 basic school students as well as for 1,009 long-day-group students and 441 upper-secondary school students from less privileged families. In addition to the funds received from the state, the city allocated over 19 million kroons to cover the cost of school lunches in 2007.

One of the most important objectives of Tallinn City in the area of education is to ensure modern study environment in educational institutions. For the purpose of implementing the schools renovation programme launched in 2005, renovation works were performed in educational institutions both from the city budget and in cooperation with the private sector in 2007.



Renovations were performed in Pelgulinna Upper-Secondary School, Tallinn Mustamäe Upper-Secondary School of Humanities, Lasnamäe Russian Upper-Secondary School and the upper-secondary school building of Old Town Educational College. Repairs were continued in Tallinn Upper-Secondary School of Art, Tallinn German Upper-Secondary School and Laagna Kindergarten-Basic School. The city invested the total of 137.6 million kroons into the repair, renovation and furnishing of basic schools and upper-secondary schools. Partial repairs were performed in 21 schools.

In addition to basic and upper-secondary education, the city also provides vocational education at Kopli Vocational School, which had 147 students in the pre-vocational stage and 170 students. The pos-

sibilities to acquire education for young basic school drop-outs were expanded and improved. In order to ensure the availability of vocational education, four new study groups were opened. For the purposes of increasing employment, adult training and respecialisation training was provided for 61 people. The city invested 3 million kroons into the modernisation of Kopli Vocational School.

For the purposes of developing children's personalities, ensuring their socialisation and providing leisure activities, the city pays considerable attention to creating and ensuring hobby education possibilities. In 2007, Tallinn had 12 municipal hobby schools, which provided hobby education to 11,947 children.

The number of children studying at hobby schools grew by 30% in a year. 27,923 children attended hobby groups operating at general education schools. The city has ensured the availability of hobby education also in private hobby schools and groups, where 3,000 children studied in 2007, with the city's support of 5.7 million kroons. The total investments into the renovation and furnishing of hobby schools amounted to 6.7 million kroons.





SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH CARE

One of the main responsibilities of the city is to guarantee the social competence of various groups by helping and supporting both the elderly and the disabled, both children and families with children.



Caring about all those in need of assistance, the city has in recent years considerably invested in social welfare and the welfare of health care services, as a result of which the range of services offered in the said areas has increased.

The population of Estonia and Tallinn continues to age. Single elderly people also need assistance in order to ensure that they can lead their lives to a dignified end. 1,200 elderly people in Tallinn need outside assistance. Iru Care Home provided general care home services to 385 persons in need of care, while other care homes all over Estonia provided services to 450 people in need of care. Residential building III of Iru Care Home was renovated. Social monitoring pilot project "Alarm Button" was launched in Lasnamäe and Mustamäe Districts, to enable elderly people, who live alone and are unable to move, call for help, if necessary.

It is important for all the children to feel cared for, protected and helped. The aim of child welfare is to provide children left without parental care the possibility of care in children's homes and shelter and rehabilitation services to addicted children and young people, to counsel families raising children, provide supportive social services to high-risk families and provide assistance to mothers with children, who are victims of home violence.

The city launched the counselling of underage mothers and pregnant women, and started the training and introduction of professional support persons. New services launched included the interval care service for disabled children and the youngsters' home service, where assistance is provided to young grown-up exwards of children's homes in order to support young people left without parental care to organise their independent life. The city's funds were used to cover child care services to 900 children with severe or pro-

found disabilities.

Child and family shelter services were provided to children left without supervision and parental care and mothers who are victims of home violence at Tallinn Children's Home, which offers shelter places for 26 children and 17 mothers with children. Shelter and rehabilitation services were provided at Tallinn Children's Safe Centre, which has 30 places for children needing social rehabilitation and 16 places for providing shelter services. The total of 77 children and young people were placed in the care of families, while 292 children and young people left without parental care were cared for in the children's home, of whom 125 were less than 3 years old or disabled. 2007 also saw the completion of a new department of the Children's Safe Centre.

According to the data from the Population Register, there are 18,000 disabled people living in Tallinn, and 11,000 of them have severe or profound disabilities. The development of welfare services to disabled people is aimed at ensuring the availability of services. The city supports the subsistence of disabled people in the society by providing transport services, personal assistant services and work and occupational centre services as well as organising day care and activities. The quality of transport for disabled people was improved through the acquisition of three new buses equipped with lifts. Day activities were provided to disabled children during all school holidays, with 70 children staying at 24h camps. The personal assistant services were provided in a larger volume than originally planned. Day care centre Kào introduced the long-awaited interval care service for people with profound and severe mental or combined disabilities in order to support the subsistence of their families and enable the families to have a rest. The city also continued paying the disabled people's

caregiver's allowance.

It is inevitable that there are people in the city who have not been able to cope with changes that have taken place in the society or their private life. This socially vulnerable target group consists of 1,000 people in Tallinn. The city aims to prevent the social seclusion of this target group, facilitating their independent subsistence and providing accommodation or shelter services.

Active participation in social life is also offered by day care centres in city districts. The districts also offer open care services to the elderly and the disabled, who in the absence of this service would need care in social welfare institutions. The city no longer buys accommodation/shelter services from third persons, but started offering these in the city's Tallinn Social Work Centre. A new branch of the Northern Tallinn Social Centre was also completed in 2007.

From year to year, the city has been improving the social benefit payment system. In 2007, the total of over 126 million kroons was paid in social benefits to families with children and the elderly. The payment of childbirth allowance was extended to student mothers and mothers who have given birth to three or more children. The city also continued paying one-time benefits to compensate the price increase to more than 90 thousand pensioners.

Ensuring the availability of health care services to all the citizens is also very important. In the area of health care, the city continued covering the medical expenses of people without health insurance, paying for the home nursing/care services of patients with long-term chronic illnesses and providing nursing services in the city's social houses. The city also continued supporting the activities of family doctors in the total amount of 7,986 thousand kroons in 2007.

In order to develop lifestyles and habits valuing and enhancing health, the city organised a number

of health days and weeks in districts, institutions, schools and pre-school children's institutions as well as citywide campaigns (heart week, bread week, heart and mental health day, anti-smoking campaigns, milk festival and May run).

With the support of the city's budgetary resources, the Foundation Tallinn Children's Hospital continued to run its drug addicts' department, providing treatment to 113 children. The aim of the department is to prevent the further use of drugs and to reintegrate the children and young people into the normal life.

As opiate addiction to heroin develops notably faster than addiction to other drugs, an outpatient methadone substitution and withdrawal department was created on the city's initiative at AS Lääne-Tallinna Keskhaigla, with up to 60 patients receiving ongoing treatment. The city also launched a drug bus and supported drug prevention activities carried out by various non-profit organisations.

Tallinn also has an Ambulance Service operating as a separate city institution, providing prompt and professional emergency medical services. Due to the high work intensity of Tallinn Ambulance, the city continued to support the renewal of the ambulance car fleet also in 2007.





CULTURE

The goal for the upcoming years is to successfully prepare for and review the project entitled “Tallinn- the European Capital of Culture 2011” and to carry out the related investment programme.

The city facilitates the cultural activities of its citizens through numerous cultural institutions, like libraries, museums, performance and concert institutions and cultural centres etc.

Tallinn had 10 cultural centres offering leisure activities and for organising concerts, plays and exhibitions. Over 2,000 cultural events were organised and 7,571 people of different ages and with different interests were engaged in amateur activity groups. The reconstruction of the Salme Cultural Centre and the Russian Cultural Centre also continued.

The year of the Cultural Capital is a great occasion for the entire Estonia. The preparation and formulation of the cultural program of the event is assisted by the Foundation Tallinn 2011. The foundation was established by the City of Tallinn in April 2007. The Capital of Culture Foundation is a new and independent organisation with the task of planning the program of the Capital of Culture, and collecting, selecting and assessing ideas and proposals in order to ensure that 2011 will be an exciting, extraordinary and sophisticated cultural year for the city of Tallinn.

The Birgitta Festival held in the ruins of the Pirita Convent church earned extraordinary international recognition. The aim is to develop the festival into a title event of Tallinn and an important cultural event in the whole of Estonia. Districts also organised numerous cultural events.

The city supported cultural non-profit activities with 14.1 million kroons, including 239 cultural projects, cultural societies of ethnic minorities and groups participating in the dance and song festival. The city also supported the reconstruction of the arch of the Tallinn Song Grounds.



Tallinn Town Theatre performed 379 plays to 59,676 people and included 6 new productions in its repertoire. Design works were started for a new hall for the Tallinn Town Theatre. Tallinn Philharmonic Society organised 82 concerts, including 24 cooperation projects and 8 concerts abroad. The concerts were attended by over 26 thousand people. Tallinn has 19 operating libraries, which were visited by over a million people. The number of registered readers exceeded 80 thousand. Kalamaja and Nurmenuku libraries were opened and the reconstruction of Kopli library started. Library

bus Katarina Jee started offering its services to the citizens.

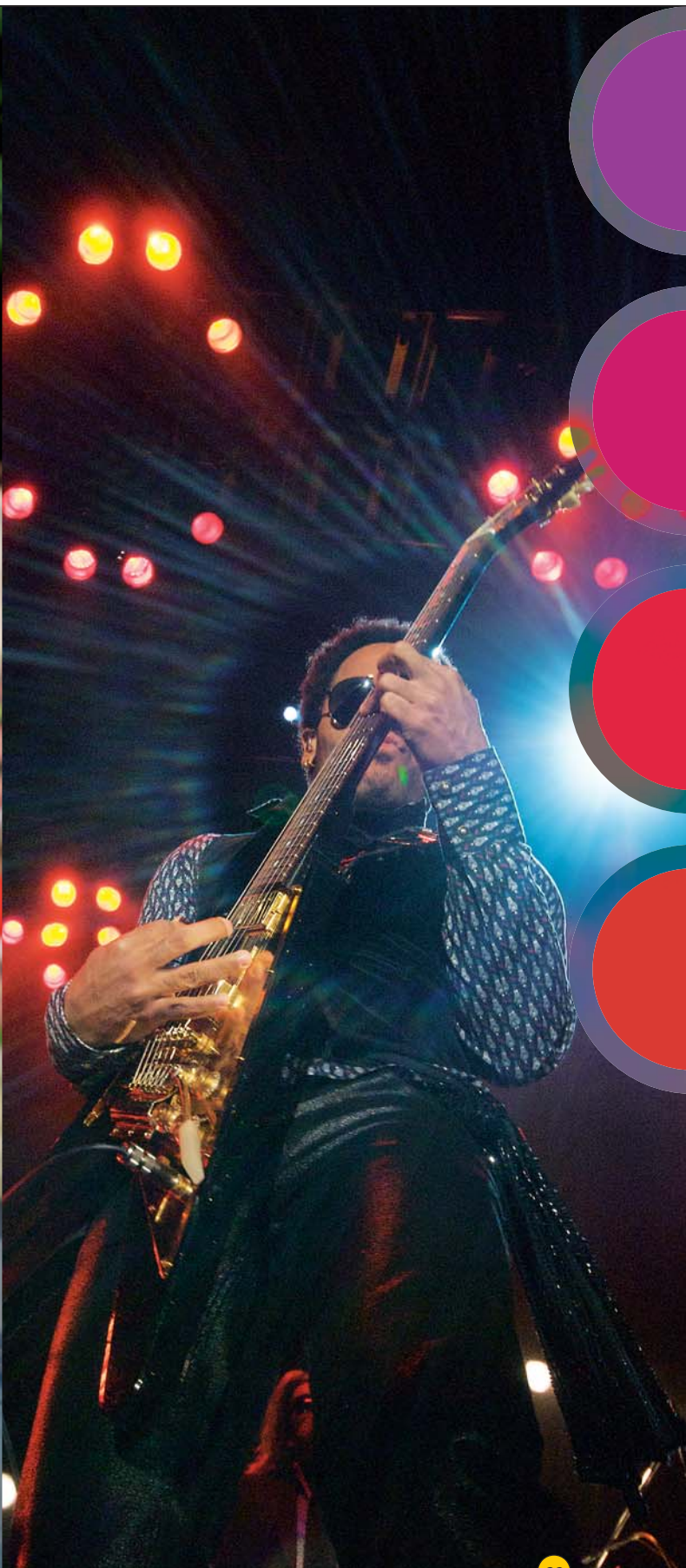
Tallinn Town Museum, which celebrated its 70th year of activities, was visited by more than 97 thousand people. The museum exposition was supplemented by the Ingrian and Swedish Bastion passageways opened at the end of February.

Tallinn zoo offered collections of animals consisting of 5,834 specimens from 520 species. During 2007, nearly 329 thousand people visited the zoo. The reconstruction of the elephant house continued and the construction of a snow leopard exposition was started.

The campaign "Old Houses into Order!" launched in 2001 with the aim to value historical dwellings of Tallinn was continued. In 2007, the campaign included preparing an external finish certificate for 50 buildings and supporting the renovation of 56 buildings. The Uue-Maailma festival introducing and promoting a settlement area with valuable milieu earned the title of the cultural deed of Tallinn in 2007.

In the framework of the long-term project "Tallinn Church Renaissance", the city supported the restoration and exploration of 9 churches with 13.2 million kroons. 300 thousand kroons were allocated for the restoration of the organ at St. John's Church. The city also supported the restoration of buildings in the Craftsmen's Yard.

The restoration of the architectural monument at J. Poska Street 8 was completed, with the total cost amounting to 32.2 million kroons. The city thus acquired a remarkable representational building, which also houses the museum of Jaan Poska. Works were started to connect the Kiek in de K ok cannon tower with the passageways of the Ingrian and Swedish Bastions.





SPORTS AND YOUTH WORK

To be full of life and healthy,
the citizens of Tallinn need
to be physically active.

This is why it's important for the city to ensure comprehensive sports facilities for its citizens and offer possibilities to visit various sports events. The city has set its aim at expanding the possibilities offered to the citizens and particularly young people to engage in hobby activities as well as in amateur and achievement sports.

In order to facilitate engagement in amateur and achievement sports, the city runs the total of 16 sports centres and facilities, offering the possibility to engage in nearly 30 different fields of sports. Almost 200 sports competitions and events were organised in 2007. Tallinn Championships were held, with championship titles awarded in 31 fields of sports. The city also supported the representative teams of Tallinn Sports Games and recognised and gave awards to the city's best sportsmen, sports games teams, junior athletes, Olympic Games veterans and organisers of major events.

2007 also saw the completion of Haabersti Recreational Centre, where citizens can use a 25-metre 6-lane swimming pool with children's pool and saunas, two fitness studios with auxiliary rooms, and a library. The stadium of Tallinn Järveotsa Upper-Secondary School was renovated, as well as the sports grounds of Tallinn Technical Upper-Secondary School, the stadium of Lasnamäe Russian Upper-Secondary School, the stadium of Tallinn Kopli Upper-Secondary School of Art, the sports grounds of the Tallinn 21st School, the sports grounds of Tallinn Õismäe Upper-Secondary School of Humanities, as well as sports grounds in Pirita and Nõmme districts.

In order to promote sports and develop sports traditions in young people, subsidies were granted to 212 sports clubs, thus enabling over 19 thousand amateurs and disabled people to engage in sports. The city also supported the activities of private sports centres.

In order to promote mobile activities and improve the health of its citizens, the city launched the support programme "Tallinn Moves". The health movement programme included 206 events. Numerous regional sports events, competitions and health days were organised in city districts.

The aim of youth work was to keep the young people off the streets and develop healthy lifestyles in children and young people. Youth work services were offered through 9 regional youth centres, information and counselling centres. The city continued modernising and supplementing the material and technical equipment of its youth institutions. Young people visited youth centres over 78 thousand times. The future objective is to establish youth centres in every city district. The youth information portal has become very popular, with 566,624 visits in 2007, which is 50% more than in the previous year. The reconstruction of Järve railway station building into Järve Youth Centre started. Upon the completion of the Youth centre in 2008, the Järve residential area will receive a leisure centre needed for the local children and young people. The building will house hobby groups and a computer room.

2007 saw the organisation of 284 youth events, with over 13 thousand young people participating. The city's programme "Tallinn Youth Year 2007" was successful – 30 projects were supported and over 160 events organised, with more than 34 thousand young people taking part. The city also supported 132 youth projects and youth camps held during school

holidays as well as 15 operating youth associations. The city's support was also used in forming 77 student work camp groups, with the total of 1,262

young people participating.



Maintenance

Residents of Tallinn value a living environment that is habitable and intertwined with greenery, and in which one of the goals is to promote a nature-friendly lifestyle.

development of city life by areas

The citizens value a green living environment suitable for living, where one of the objectives is the promotion of nature friendly lifestyles.

The city has over 4,000 ha of green zones to maintain. In 2007, more than 1,500 trees, over 20 thousand other plants and bushes and spring and summer flowers were planted in parks and green zones. More than 5,000 people participated in the traditional maintenance month campaign. The city started tidying up the city forests in Järve and Pirita, in order to make these more attractive to the citizens. The Swan Pond area was reconstructed and a public information point opened in Kadriorg Park. The establishment of Harju Street green zone was completed with the reconstruction of Trepri Street and Nõelasilma Gate. 6 fountains were built and 3 reconstructed. The city also continued the restoration of nature houses on the island of Aegna and in the Botanical Gardens as well as the development of the Paljassaare recreational area. Pikakari Beach was opened as a public bathing beach for the first time. Beach rescue services were provided on all the public beaches during the summer season.

For the purpose of improving the upkeep of the city, children's playgrounds and dogs' walking grounds were maintained. The city continued the construction of new children's playgrounds and the installation of new equipment on the already existing playgrounds.

The main objective of waste management is to increase the reuse of waste and to provide better possibilities for residents to sort waste and to give waste into reuse. Organised waste removal was launched in Northern Tallinn, Central Town, Kristiine and Haabersti districts. Waste management in Tallinn is run by private undertakings. Tallinn has 4 operating waste management plants for the collection of sorted

reusable waste from the residents, which means 1 waste management plant per every 100,000 residents. Tallinn has over 20 hazardous waste reception points, which means 1 per every 20,000 residents. Tallinn has approximately 400 public packaging waste containers, i.e. 1 container per every 1,000 residents. The shutting down of the Pääsküla landfill supported by the EU Cohesion Fund reached its final stage. In the future, the city is obligated to monitor the environmental condition of the landfill.

In the framework of the project "Yards into Order", 120 apartment societies tidied up their yards. The project keeps gaining popularity among apartment societies and the number of participants has grown from year to year.

The repairs of the administrative building of Pärnamäe Cemetery were completed, a composting and sorting place for cemetery waste was established and the watering pipes of the cemetery were reconstructed.



CITY HOUSING MANAGEMENT

In the best interests of the city as a whole is to follow a systematic housing policy and create a municipal housing foundation, as well as to use the land belonging to the city economically so that both the public and the private interests would be considered.

It is the city's task to continue implementing the ownership reform. As at the end of the year, 31.5 thousand cadastral units (which make up 67% of the area of the city) were entered into the cadastral register.

The main objective in the area of housing management was still the solution of the housing issues of sitting tenants and less privileged people, who are unable to ensure housing for themselves. The development of the housing management through the years has been stable and the number of registered housing applicants has decreased from year to year. In 2007, the city started the construction of a new 136-apartment municipal dwelling at Erika 13a with the total cost of 160 million kroons, as well as the construction of roads, streets and mainlines in the Loopealse residential area, with the total cost of 70 million kroons. The city continued to pay moving allowance to former sitting tenants who managed to independently find a solution to their housing problems. In 2007, the city had 28 integral dwellings under its management. Tallinn has two social housing units for the re-socialisation of the homeless. On the one hand, this allows the re-socialisation of the homeless who wish to change their life and on the other hand, it prevents people who cannot cope financially in municipal premises from ending up on the streets.

The city continued supporting non-profit activities related to housing management and providing training allowance to apartment associations. The information point for apartment associations was open for the third year.



CITY TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

The main goal is to create a city space that is friendly to public transport.

Through its companies, the city continued investing into new buses, trolley-buses and trams.

The transport of citizens is primarily organised via city-owned transport companies on 56 bus routes, 4 trams routes and 8 trolley-bus routes.

At peak hours on workdays, the routes are serviced by 316 buses, 65 trams and 98 trolley-buses – the total of 479 public transport vehicles. In the year, the route kilometrage amounted to 33,198 thousand km, with transport services provided to 125 million passengers.


Tallinn also started working more closely together with its neighbouring settlement areas – Viimsi, Harku and Saue municipalities and the town of Maardu. The city also continued implementing the project "Park and Travel" and launched the project "School Bus", which has generated positive feedback both from children and their parents.

In order to improve and ensure traffic safety, 21 pedestrian crossings were established, 51 traffic lights were equipped with sound signals and two traffic light sets in central town with second counters. Public transport lanes were established on Pirita Road, Sõpruse Road and Narva Road, and road markings were renewed and traffic arrangements improved at Ülemiste junction.



City Planning

The main goal is a balanced manner of city planning and people-centred development of the city.



Plans are implemented through general plans, theme plans and detailed plans. In accordance with the Tallinn Development Plan, the city continued the preparation of planning documents or the integral and sustainable development of the Tallinn city space. The preparation of the general plan for Lasnamäe residential areas was completed. Two theme plans were completed: "Location of High-Rise Buildings in Tallinn" and "Determination of boundaries and establishment of protection and usage terms and conditions for Central town development areas with valuable milieus". The performance of construction supervision and the organisation of acceptance of buildings is an important area of activity. The vigorous construction activities in the city are illustrated by the 2,548 building permits issued in 2007.

STREETS AND ROADS

The main goal is to reconstruct, maintain and clean traffic junctions, intersections and streets in order to make traffic in the city smoother and safer and to improve the overall living environment.

Tallinn City contains 1,410 roads and streets with the total area of 11.6 million square metres. In order to ensure the driveability of the streets and roads, the city performed cleaning works on 9.1 million square metres of road facilities, plus maintenance works on 4.3 million square metres of green zones. Current repairs of road facilities were performed on 3.39 thousand square metres.

Major road construction objects completed in 2007 included the junction of Sõpruse Road and Vilde Road, Suur-Sõjamäe Street, Nõmme Road (the section between Kotka and Tedre streets), the public transport section of Pirita Road, Sõpruse Road (the section between Vile Road and Keskuse Street), Mustmäe Road (the section between Tammsaare Road and Keskuse Street). The construction works on the connecting road between Tehnika and Veerenni streets included the completion of the Vana-Lõuna and Tehnika junction and the Veerenni-Filtri connecting road junction. Bicycle roads were completed in Muuga and on the old railway embankment in Nõmme District. A preliminary project for the reconstruction of the Ülemiste traffic junction and St. Petersburg Road was prepared.

The total of 45,934 lighting devices have been installed for lighting the city streets and roads. Street lighting works were performed on 50 sites, which included the installation of 3,599 new lighting devices. All the streets in the roads register were equipped with lighting in 2007.



ENTERPRISE AND TOURISM



The main goal is to develop the business environment, increase the competitiveness of enterprises and people's knowledge base of Tallinn as a tourism destination; and to organize consumer protection and advertising activities.

In order to increase business activity and employment, Tallinn City granted start-up subsidies to 55 undertakings. In addition, applications for training benefits, practice instructor benefits, subsidies for creating new jobs etc were financed. A subsidy was introduced for small and medium companies for covering their costs of participating in trade shows. Numerous training and information events concerning grant measures were organised, with the total of 579 participants. The city's enterprise information point also worked actively, receiving 4,800 enquiries. The events organised in the framework of the Tallinn Enterprise Day attracted over 2,800 people.

In order to enhance cooperation between companies, the city continued working together with professional unions and associations, supporting seminars, forums and trade shows organised by professional unions. In the framework of the programme "Young Tallinn Entrepreneur", the city supported or initiated idea competitions, youth conferences, seminars, innovation fairs for Estonian student companies and other such events – all aimed at increasing the enterprising initiative of young people. Ülemiste enterprise incubator was opened with the aim to increase the competitiveness of start-up companies by offering them a working environment and supporting services.



The objective in the tourism marketing is the purposeful introduction of Tallinn as a tourism destination to potential tourists and tourism services mediators from outside Estonia, and the development of the image of Tallinn as an attractive tourism destination. For this purpose, the city participated in 25 international leisure tourism marketing events. Tallinn Tourist Information Centre provided services to 162,600 visitors and responded to 136,800 enquiries. The second Tallinn tourist information centre was opened in the Viru Centre atrium.

The visitors of Tallinn can view the historical and cultural heritage of the city with the help of Tallinn Card, which offers nearly 90 possibilities for leisure activities. During the year, 17,700 Tallinn Cards were sold, which were used for nearly 100,000 visits to museums, attractions, excursions etc. The most popular visiting places were the TV tower and the Kadriorg Palace, with many visitors also taking the city tour.

PUBLIC ORDER

In order to make the city safer it is important to maintain law and order, monitor the following of the regulations introduced, and take responsibility to regulate traffic in cases of traffic disturbances as well as to perform the tasks of the in-house guarding unit.



In the form of the municipal police founded in 2003, Tallinn has gained a public law enforcement unit ensuring security and maintaining the quality of the city space, whose tasks also include the performance of supervision over the public maintenance rules, waste maintenance rules and earthwork rules, as well as being of general assistance in using the city roads. Since 1 January 2007, the municipal police works as a city institution, with local municipal police units operating in every district. In ensuring safety and security, the city also cooperates with Põhja Police Department, supports citizens' associations and organisations.

Financial Report

Tallinn – a sustainable city that develops various areas of activities in a balanced manner.

UNCONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

<i>In thousands of kroons</i>	31.12.2007	31.12.2006
Asstts		
Current assets		
Cash and bank accounts	579 481	767 609
Financial investments	65 000	106 847
Tax, duty and penalty receivables and prepayments	458 787	307 787
Loan receivables	3 280	4 166
Other receivables and prepayments	207 107	183 054
Derivative instruments	19 289	11 700
Inventories	267	1 068
Non-current assets ready for sale	87 524	12 037
Total current assets	1 420 735	1 394 268
Non-current assets		
Holdings in foundations	136 639	136 639
Holdings in subsidiaries and associated companies	1 606 750	1 732 930
Long-term financial investments	3 967	7
Long-term tax, duty and penalty receivables	208	57
Long-term loan receivables	1 187	5 597
Long-term receivables and prepayments	35 175	0
Real estate investments	1 372 575	1 604 221
Tangible assets	14 231 858	13 310 358
Intangible assets	9 060	11 490
Total non-current assets	17 397 419	16 801 299
Total assets	18 818 154	18 195 567
Total assets		
Short-term liabilities		
Supplier payables	329 789	207 403
Payables to employees	253 172	169 629
Other payables and prepayments	135 141	125 114
Provisions	6 847	20 433
Loan obligations	214 991	249 343
Total short-term liabilities	939 940	771 922
Long-term liabilities		
Supplier payables	0	1 627
Long-term payables and prepayments	407	1 331
Loan obligations	1 938 918	1 755 117
Total long-term liabilities	1 939 325	1 758 075
Total liabilities	2 879 265	2 529 997
Net assets		
Reserves	0	1 800
Risk management reserve	18 044	11 786
Accumulated surplus	15 920 845	15 651 984
Total net assets	15 938 889	15 665 570
Total liabilities and net assets	18 818 154	18 195 567

The audit of the consolidated annual report of the City of Tallinn for the financial year of 2007 was carried out by Ernst&Young Baltic AS, whose report on the statements of the city was positive. The consolidated annual report of the city for the financial year of 2007 is also available on the official website of Tallinn www.tallinn.ee.

UNCONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

<i>In thousands of kroons</i>		2007	2006
Operating income			
	Taxes	3 957 926	3 205 752
	Products and services sold	827 579	760 438
	Grants received	1 060 012	1 093 521
	Other income	150 819	983 640
Total operating income		5 996 336	6 043 351
Operating expenses			
	Grants issued	-582 781	-524 401
	Labour expenses	-2 110 682	-1 769 963
	Management expenses	-2 210 751	-1 948 416
	Other expenses	-464 026	-417 306
	Depreciation and revaluation of non-current assets	-988 850	-965 898
Total operating expenses			-5 625 984
Operating result for the reporting period		-360 754	417 367
Financial income and expenses			
	Interest expense	-78 228	-57 783
	Income from holdings	-15 705	-31 083
	Income from deposits and securities	35 158	24 012
	Other financial income and expenses	801	-131
	Total financial income and expenses	-57 974	-64 985
Result for the reporting period		-418 728	352 382



UNCONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(using the indirect method)

In thousands of kroons

	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating result for the reporting period	-360 754	417 367
Adjustments		
Depreciation and write-off of non-current assets	988 850	965 898
Profit/loss from the sales of non-current assets, granted non-monetary ad hoc funding	-81 418	-889 329
Ad hoc funding received for the acquisition of non-current assets	-91 020	-174 409
Non-monetary ad hoc funding received for the acquisition of non-current assets	0	-32 086
Change in doubtful loan receivables	-3 217	1 417
Net change in current assets	-133 109	21 960
Net change in liabilities	197 732	-10 141
Total cash flows from operating activities	517 064	300 677
Cash flows from investments		
Paid for non-current assets (excl. financial investments and holdings)	-1 111 723	-1 259 779
Received from the sale of non-current assets (excl. financial investments and holdings)	149 695	1 191 511
Paid for financial investments	-629	-193 984
Received from the sale of financial investments	97 810	96 920
Paid for holdings	-62 860	-87 612
Received from the sale of holdings and reduction of share capital	8 000	0
Dividends received	76 162	54 729
Loans repaid	8 771	3 632
Received interest and other financial income	36 602	21 016
Cash flows from investments	-798 172	-173 567
Cash flows from financing activities		
Received from the issue of bonds	399 990	646 204
Paid upon redemption of bonds	-103 069	0
Loan repayments	-85 781	-298 288
Paid principal finance lease payments	-1 771	-8 847
Repaid under factoring contracts	-59 920	-74 666
Received ad hoc funding for non-current assets	74 314	54 757
Paid interest and other financial expenses	-82 041	-64 021
Change in risk management reserve	6 258	11 786
Total cash flows from financing activities	147 980	266 925
Cash flows from financing activities	-133 128	394 035
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	777 609	383 574
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-133 128	394 035
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	644 481	777 609

BUDGET FULFILMENT REPORT

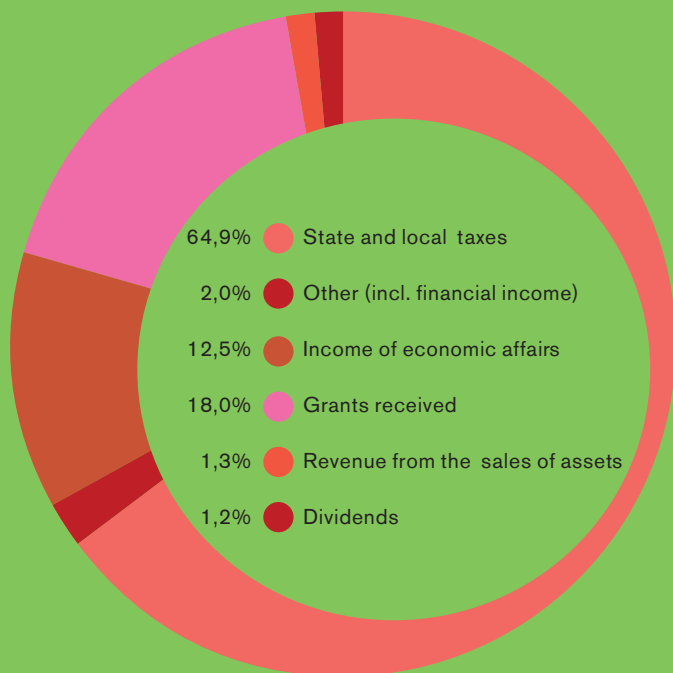
Tallinn City budget for 2007 was approved in December 2006 (regulation No 75 of the City Council of 14 December 2006). Two supplementary budgets were approved in 2007, the first one in June (regulation No 27 of the City Council of 21 June 2007) and the other one in November (regulation No 32 of the City Council of 1 November 2007). In addition, the budget was specified by orders of the City Government under the authorisation of the City Council during the budgetary period, according to which the state budget assignments, donations and ad

hoc allocations allocated for Tallinn City under contracts were divided across the city institutions (City Government orders No 320-k of 21 February 2007; No 604-k of 4 April 2007; No 1190-k of 20 June 2007; No 1802-k of 17 October 2007 and No 2325-k of 27 December 2008) and the expenses transferred from 2006 were carried over to 2007 (order No 11 of the City Government of 23 January 2002). As a result of the said City Council regulations and City Government orders, the final city budget was established, the fulfilment of which is outlined as follows.

REVENUE

The volume of revenue approved for 2007 amounted to 5,740,498 thousand kroons, which was increased by 347,295 thousand kroons with the supplementary budgets, amounting to the final budgetary revenue of 6,087,793 thousand kroons. The 2007 budgetary revenue was fulfilled in the total volume of 100.1%, i.e. in the total amount of 6,094,540 thousand kroons.

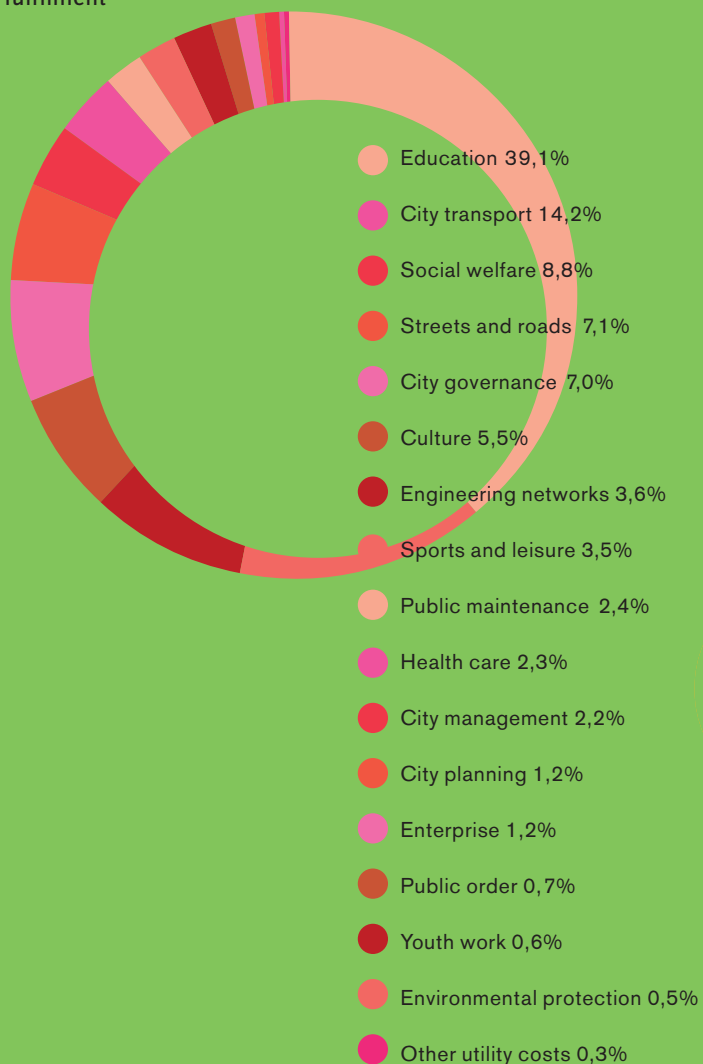
Revenue structure in the 2007 budget fulfilment



OPERATING EXPENSES

The volume of operating expenses in the 2007 specified budget, i.e. the approved budget with the supplementary budgets, amounted to 5,254,100 thousand kroons, which was increased by the 2006 expenses carried over to 2007 in the amount of 41,291 thousand. The 2007 actual operating expenses amounted to 5,120,548 thousand kroons, which is 96.7% of the final budget volume. Operating expenses unused in 2007 and approved for transfer were carried over to the 2008 budget in the amount of 52,201.6 thousand kroons (order No 483-k of the Tallinn City Government of 19 March 2008).

Structure of operating expenses in the 2007 budget fulfilment



INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

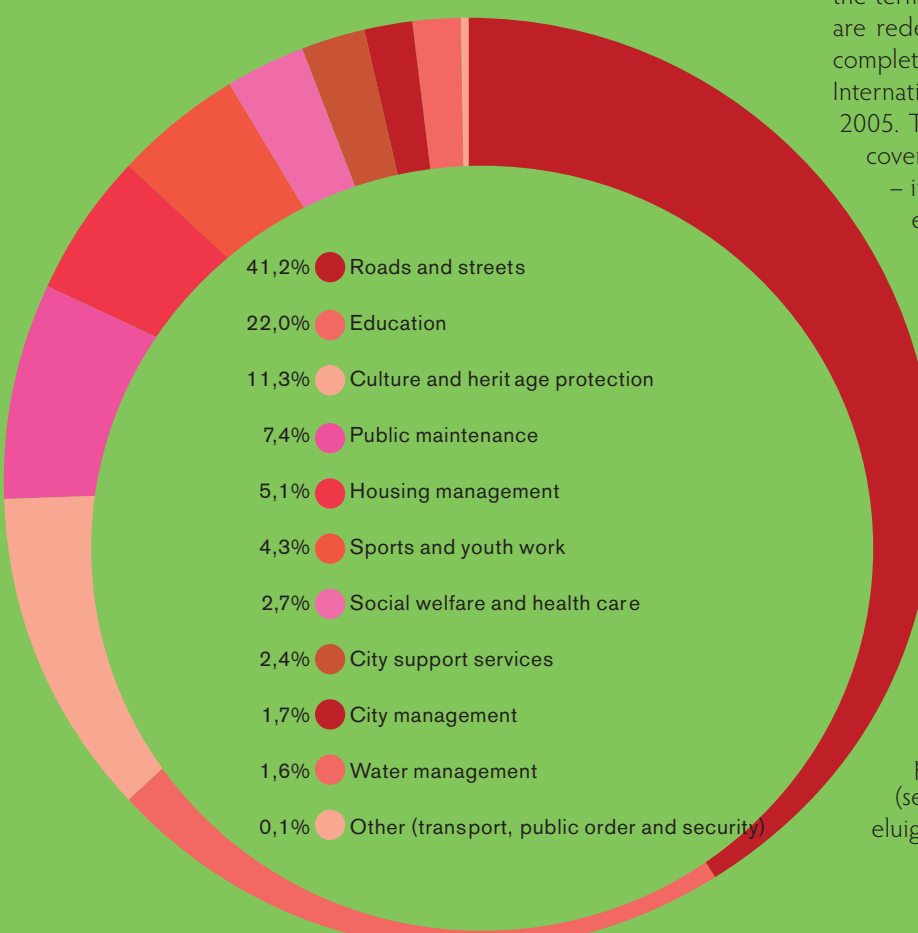
The city's investment activities are mainly related to the acquisition and renovation of non-financial assets. Non-financial assets primarily include real estate property, other non-current assets and equipment. In addition, the city's investment activities also entail the acquisition of financial assets for the city for holdings in the city's subsidiaries and associated companies.

The volume of investment projects foreseen in the 2007 budget amounted to 1,399,071 thousand kroons. The supplementary budgets increased the volume of investment projects by 81,053 thousand kroons. The volume also increased from grants from the state budget in the amount of 21,651 thousand kroons and by the investments carried over from 2006 to 2007 in the amount of 201,386 thousand kroons. This meant that the final volume of investment projects prescribed for 2007 amounted to 1,703,161 thousand kroons (1,375,851 thousand kroons of which is to be capitalised). The 2007 investment projects

were implemented in the amount of 1,477,166 thousand kroons, i.e. 86.7%.

In addition, the city increased the share capital of its transport companies in the volume intended in the budget, i.e. 61,460 thousand kroons. The total actual volume of investments in 2007 amounted to 1,538,626 thousand kroons, or 87.2% of the planned amount. Investment projects left unfinished in 2007 are continued in 2008 and therefore the resources intended for their implementation were carried over from 2007 to 2008 in the amount of 224,547 thousand kroons.

Structure of investment projects in the 2007 budget fulfilment



CITY'S BORROWING ACTIVITIES

Tallinn City's credit rating is A3, outlook stable (Moody's) and the rating is renewed every year since 2007.

Pursuant to §8(3) of the Rural Municipality and City Budgets Act, the city may assume loans, use finance lease and issue bonds for investments prescribed in the city development plan.

The 2007 net volume of financing transactions performed (loans assumed – loan repayments and finance lease payments) was 152,949 thousand kroons, which means that the city's loan obligations grew by 152,949 thousand kroons in a year. To cover the investments foreseen in the 2007 budget, the city issued long-term bonds in the amount of 25.56 million euros, or 400,000 thousand kroons, with the term of 20 years, interest margin 0.055%. The bonds are redeemed by annual equal payments, which will be completed in 2027. The issue was held by Dexia Banque Internationale, who also held the city's bond issue in 2005. The city is planning to engage external capital to cover investments foreseen in the budget also in 2008 – in the amount of 500 million kroons, or 32 million euros.

The majority of debt repayments in 2007 was made up by budgetary loan repayments in the amount of 59,920 thousand kroons. Finance lease payments made up 1,796 thousand kroons of the debt repayments.

OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S LOANS

An overview of the city's loan strategy is presented in the budgetary strategy approved by the City Council and published on the city's homepage. The objective of assuming loans and issuing bonds has been to ensure the stability of investments. As at the end of 2007, there was a total of nine bonds and loans being repaid from the city budget. The weighted average life cycle of the city's loan portfolio was 12.3 years as at 31 December 2007 (see table 1). Linna laenuportfelli kaalutud keskmise eluiga oli seisuga 31.12.2007 12,3 aastat.

Table 1. Tallinn's loan portfolio as at 31.12.2007

Creditor/ organiser of issue	Loan/ bond	Begin- ning	End	Volume (in thousands EEK)	Currency	Volume (in thousands EEK)	Principal balance (in thousands EEK)	Interest base	Margin
SEB Eesti Ühispank	loan	2002	2008	205 700	EEK	205 700	22 852	6 m Euribor	0,60%
Nordic Investment Bank	loan	2003	2021	20 000	EUR	312 932	174 810	6 m Euribor	0,15%
Nordea Bank Finland Plc	loan	2003	2021	10 000	EUR	156 466	87 405	6 m Euribor	0,20%
Hypovereinsbank	bond	2004	2014	28 755	EUR	449 918	389 929	16 m Euribor ¹	0,25%
SEB Eesti Ühispank	loan	2005	2009	2 9190	EUR	45 674	22 837	6 m Euribor	0,20%
Svensk Exportkredit	loan	2005	2015	22 369	EUR	350 000	350 000	33 m Euribor ²	0,09%
Dexia Banque	bond	2005	2015	6 391	EUR	99 997	99 997	56 m Euribor ³	0,09%
Svensk Exportkredit	bond	2006	2021	41 300	EUR	646 205	603 124	6 m Euribor	0,07%
Dexia Banque	bond	2007	2027	25 564	EUR	400 000	400 000	6 m Euribor	0,06%
Total:							2 150 955		
Weighted average margin:									0,12%

TALLINN'S LOAN BURDEN

Pursuant to the Rural Municipality and City Budgets Act, the total amount of all unrepaid loans, unpaid financial lease payments, issued debt instruments and other debt obligations together with the loan or financial lease to be taken, the debt instruments to be issued and other financial obligations shall not exceed 60 per cent of proposed budget revenue for that budgetary year, from which allocations from the state budget, intended for a specific purpose, have been deducted.

The total amount of repayable loans, loan interest, financial lease payments, financial lease interest payments, expen-

diture for redemption of debt instruments and other debt obligations specified in clause 1) of this subsection shall not exceed, in any coming budgetary year, 20 per cent of the proposed budget revenue for the budgetary year during which the loans or financial leases are taken and debt instruments are issued, and allocations from the state budget, intended for a specific purpose, have been deducted from the proposed budget revenue.

The said restrictions are not applied to loans assumed for bridge financing.

The city's loan burden and the forecast for future budgetary years is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 City's loan burden and forecast for 2007-2012

<i>Tuhandetes kroonides</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	actual	budget	forecast	forecast	forecast	forecast
Total revenue	6 094 540	6 919 175	7 670 885	8 532 185	9 144 894	9 723 153
Ad hoc allocations	262 680	275 814	289 605	304 085	319 289	335 253
Net revenue	5 831 860	6 643 361	7 381 280	8 228 100	8 825 605	9 387 900
Repayment of principal part of debt obligations	247 151	213 992	227 947	250 612	284 794	319 177
Interest payments and other financial expenses	77 673	113 655	113 900	115 600	126 800	136 700
Total principal part and interest	324 824	327 647	341 847	366 212	411 594	455 877
% of net revenue	5,57%	4,90%	4,60%	4,50%	4,70%	4,90%
Debt burden as at the end of year	2 879 265	3 166 917	3 439 970	3 690 358	3 906 564	4 088 387
Balance of principal debt obligations	2 153 909	2 440 917	2 713 970	2 964 358	3 180 564	3 362 387
Other short-term obligations of the city	724 949	725 000	725 000	725 000	725 000	725 000
Other long-term obligations of the city	407	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
Debt burden (% of net revenue)	49,40%	47,70%	46,60%	44,90%	44,30%	43,50%

1 Interest base fixed on 28 March 2006, under an interest swap contract for 5 yrs, at 3.618%.

2 Interest base fixed on 28 March 2006, under an interest swap contract for 5 yrs, at 3.567%.

3 Interest base fixed on 28 March 2006, under an interest swap contract for 5 yrs, at 3.669%.



