



City of Helsinki



Urban-Rural Partnership in Helsinki

VASAB Expert Workshop 21 September 2010 in Minsk.

Deputy Mayor Pekka Sauri

Urbanization and growth of service economy

- Urban population: 50 % of world population
80% in the EU
75% in Finland
- GDP and cities: Helsinki Region 1% of land area, 34% of GDP
- Growth of immaterial economy / service economy, % of jobs
70 % in Finland
82 % in Helsinki
< 85 % in Stockholm, Frankfurt,

BaltMet Network

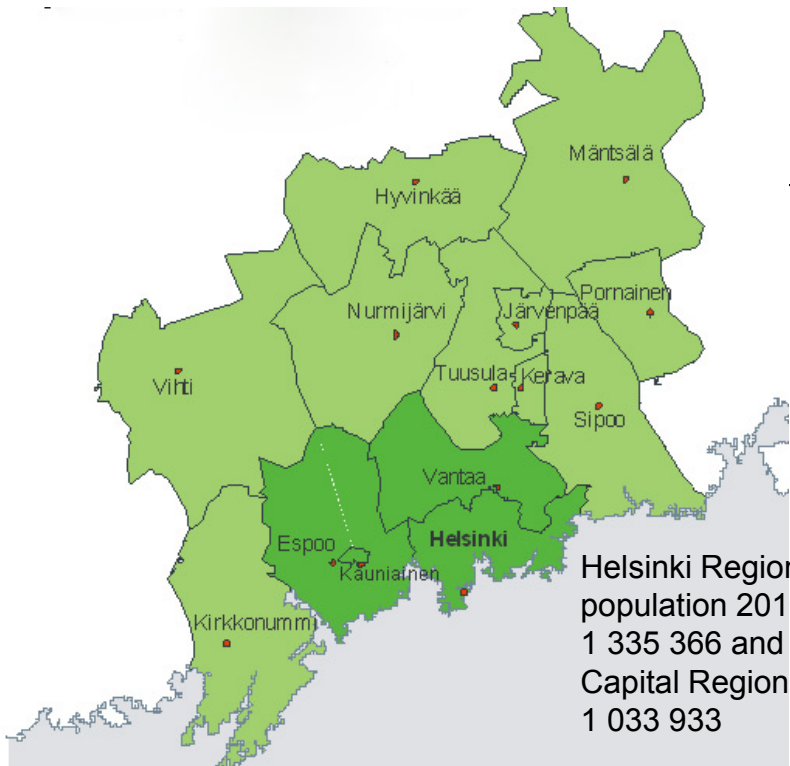
- **Priorities:** promote competitiveness and innovation in the Baltic Sea Region.
- **Members:** Berlin, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Malmö, Oslo, Riga, Stockholm, St.Petersburg, Tallinn, Vilnius and Warsaw.
- www.baltmet.org

Baltic Metropolises – Pool of potentials

- Baltic Metropolises, together with the surrounding areas, are home to almost 25 million inhabitants – every fourth citizen of the Baltic Sea region.
- The joint annual GDP of the 11 cities is approx. EUR 400 billion.
- There are more than 130 universities and approximately 200 universities of applied sciences or polytechnics, university colleges and academies with a total number of students and academic staff of around 1.7 million. Every fourth inhabitant has a higher education degree.
- There are approximately 800 research institutions. Over EUR 20 billion, including business expenditure, is invested in research and development annually (47% of the total R&D input of the Baltic Sea region)
- The total budget spending of the metropolises was EUR 43 billion in 2006

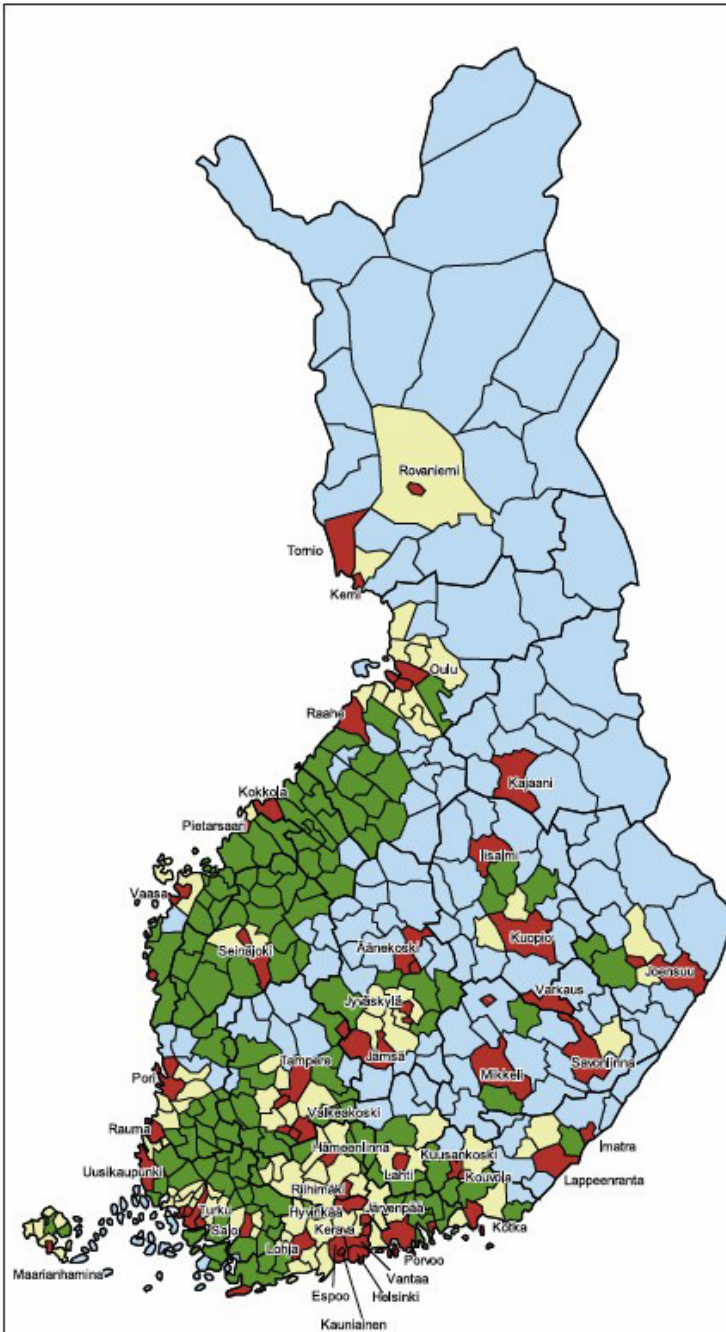


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Types of Countryside 2006

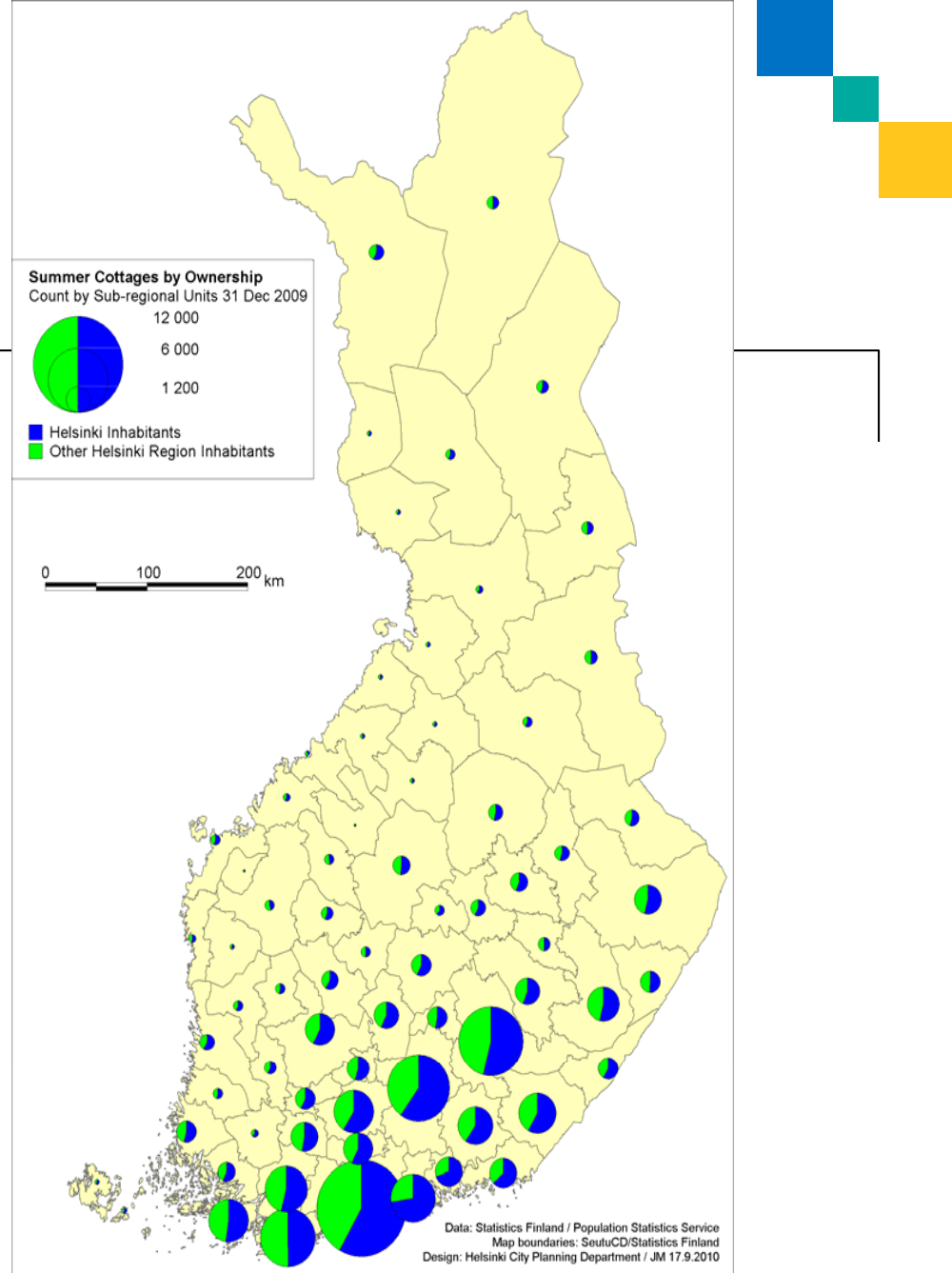
- Cities (58)
- Rural municipalities close to urban areas (89)
- Core rural municipalities (142)
- Isolated/sparingly populated rural municipalities (143)
- Municipal boundaries
- Provincial Border



Source: Journal of Nordregio No 2 2010, Kajaani University consortium, University of Oulu and Finnish Regional Research FAR



Summer cottages and remote work creates possibilities



Energy production towards CO2 neutral future - - 20 % reduction in emissions & 20 % renewable energies by 2020

- Today, Helsingin Energia mainly use coal and natural gas as sources of primary energy.
- In the renewed development strategy:
 - further construction of CO2-free hydropower and nuclear power,
 - significant new investments (470 EUR million) in renewable energies in the form of offshore wind power and forest-based biomass.
- Forest-based biomass (biogas or bio coal) only viable if production and supply chains built in the country side.

Local and organic food as a urban trend



Wholesale Food Market:

<http://www.hel.fi/hki/Heltu/en/Etusi>
vU

Farmers' Market:

<http://www.viisitahtea.fi/eat-and-joy>



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Wholesale Food Market



Helsinki Baltic Herring Fair – Since 1743



Pictures: Helsinki Baltic Herring Fair in Helsinki 1912 and 2004. Photos by: City Museum and Port of Helsinki.



More examples of cooperation

- The cities of Helsinki and Turku challenge other actors to join the work for improving the state of the Baltic Sea:
www.itamerihaaste.net
- City of Helsinki Youth Centre is coordinating and developing web based youth services for whole of Finland.

Conclusions on urban-rural relations

- New forms of mutual interdependences emerge
- Housing mobility increasing
- Potentials for functional cooperation exist
- From innovative experiments towards new models of partnerships
- State level policy guidance is critical
- Big cities taking the initiative