



**KEMI**

*Koti kaupungissa*



# KEMI HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL



1863 Laitakari steam-mill started its operation

1869 Establishment of the City of Kemi

1893 Kemi Ltd started its operation

1902 The Church of Kemi was built

1922 Veitsiluoto sawmill started its function

1939 Construction of the Port of Ajos

1939 Inauguration of the Airport, regular flights

1940 The City Hall of Kemi was built

1941 Kemi General Hospital was built

1948 Isohaara Electric Power Station was built

1955 The 1. Veitsiluoto paper machine started

1967 Kemi Indoor Swimming Complex was built

1968 Elijärvi Chrome Mine started its function

1971 Kemiart Liners Ltd started its function

1977 The first stage of the Kemi Culture Centre

1987 Icebreaker Sampo was bought for tourism

1993 Digipolis Technology Center

1996 The first SnowCastle was built

## BUSINESS IDEA : THE CITY OF KEMI

The City of Kemi organizes quality services for its inhabitants and furthers, with all its functions and cooperation, the well-being of the whole region.

## KEMI IN A NUTSHELL

As of 2014

● Inhabitants	21 939
● Area	92 km <sup>2</sup>
● Admin. Expenses	170 M€
● Tax revenue	84,5 M€
● Government funds	45,0 M€
● Investments	4,1 M€
● Municipal tax	20,75 %
● Personnel	1 400

## CITY COUNCIL 2013-2016

Party	Council members
The Left Alliance	15
The Social Democratic Party	10
The Centre Party	7
The National Coalition Party	6
True Finns	4
The Greens	1
Total	43

		<b>City Council</b>	<b>Auditing Board</b>	
		<b>City Board</b>		
		<b>City Mayor</b>		
	<b>City Office</b>	<b>Financing Department</b>	<b>Law and Contract Dep.</b>	
<b>Technical committee</b>		<b>Social and Healthcare com.</b>		<b>Education service center</b>
Spatial planning		Social work		Schooling
Infrastructure services		Healthcare services		Education
Facility services		Services for elderly		Cultural Services

# TOP PRIORITIES

Techno-Village Digipolis; Technology Centre

Tourism:

SnowCastle, Icebreaker Sampo, Summer-time tourism, culture  
tourism

Arctic knowledge Projects

Kemi Custom and Sarana Enterprise areas

Sarius – Holiday and Leisure Centre Project

Development of the City Centre

Development of the Ajos Deep-water Port



## A CITY OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY, AND INDUSTRY IN LAPLAND

The logistics centre for Lapland, The Bothnian Arc and the Barents area.

The centre of administration, commerce and services in the region.

The Techno-Village Digipolis has about 500 places for employment.

Lapland University of Applied Sciences' RDI centre

Lapland wood to world markets is refined in Kemi.





Corona is situated in Karjalahti by E75 right at the exit ramp to Kemi, in the crossing of Sauvonväylä.

The Corona complex has over 500 places for employment.

The mean quantity of traffic in Sauvonväylä is 14 000 vehicles per day and night.

Excellent location in terms of logistics right by the highway.

# CULTURE- AND LEISURE-TIME SERVICES

Complete quality service-products:

The City Theatre, the City Orchestra, the Art Museum, Children's Culture Centre

Indoor Swimming-Hall Complex, Ice-Stadium, Bowling-Hall, Golf Course, thorough routing for skiing, hiking, biking etc.

KemiHouse Project and Sarius-centre for leisure-time activities

Input / inhabitant: top of Finland



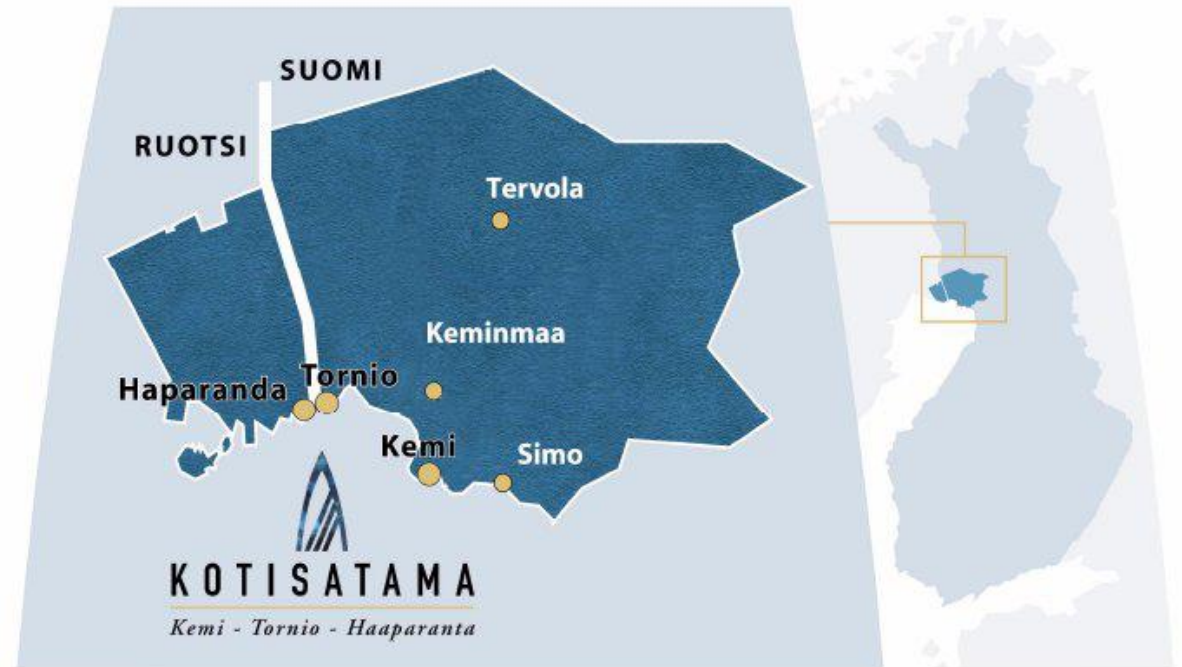
# KEMI-TORNIO REGION

Kemi-Tornio region export trade comprises 90% of the total export trade of the industry in Lapland.

The value of the export trade is about 7-8% of that of the whole country.

Paper, paperboard, pulp, houses, second homes, products of mechanical wood refinement, stainless steel, chrome.

Stora Enso, MetsäGroup, Outokumpu Stainless, Outokumpu Chrome, Botnia Mill Service etc



# INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

Nordic cooperation with Luleå and  
Tromsø.

Perämeren kaari - Bothnian Arc.

Itämeren kaupunkien liitto -  
Union of the Baltian Cities (UBC).

UM: South-North cooperation with  
Tanga-Kemi town team.



# CITY OF WINTER-TRAVEL

The worldknown SnowCastle and the Arctic Icebreaker Sampo.

Only an one and half hour's flight from Helsinki.

Waterways end here, The midnight sun and Lapland begins at our shores.

Europe's largest ice-sheet

State of art ice know how





Open from the end of January to the beginning of April.

In the fifteen SnowCastles about 2 million visitors.

Concerts, cultural events, programs for children.

SnowRestaurant, SnowHotel, SnowChapel, Children's World, IceGallery.

About 20 000 m<sup>3</sup> of piped snow is used for the construction.

The economic effect of the SnowCastle close to 3 milj. €/year.

Employment effect about 50 man-day years/year.

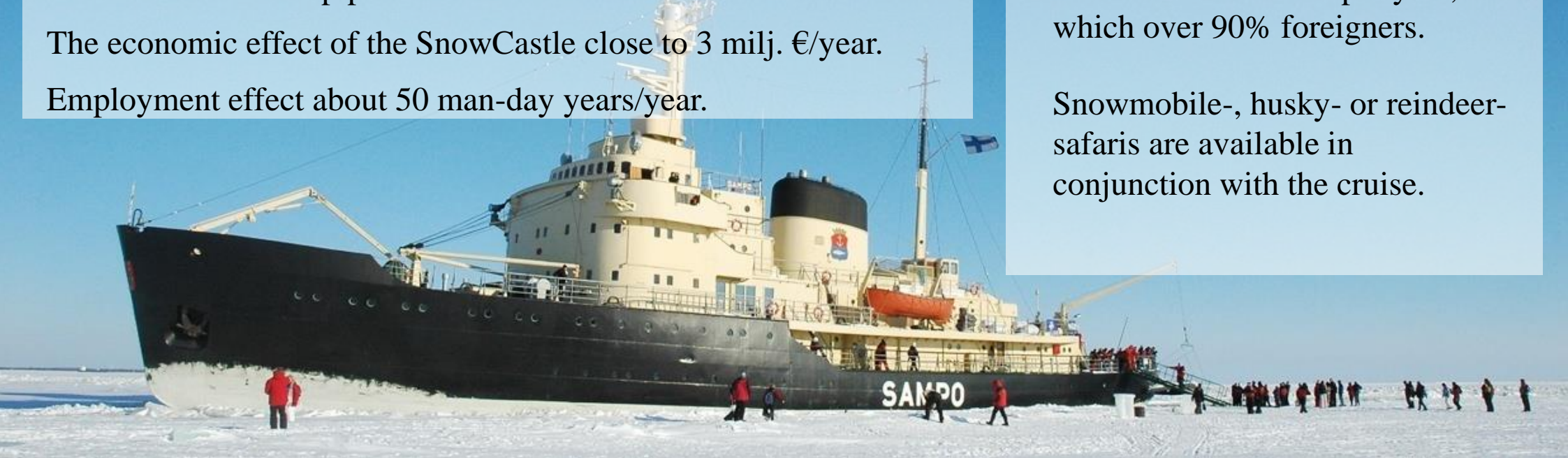


The only icebreaker used for tourism in the world.

One of the best known tourist attractions for a singular visit in the world.

Over 10 000 cruisers per year, of which over 90% foreigners.

Snowmobile-, husky- or reindeer-safaris are available in conjunction with the cruise.





# *Kemin Jalokivigalleria*

The former customs house, built in 1912, houses now the collection of over 3000 gemstones and minerals, raw and refined, from around the world.

Here you can also see the exact replicas of  
The Diamond necklace of Marie-Antoinette,  
The Imperial Crown of Queen Elizabeth II,  
The Imperial Apples of the Norwegian Royal Court,  
The Imperial Russian Sceptre.

The most unique item in the collection is the original  
Crown for the Finnish King, Fredrik Kaarle, "Väinö I."



# EDUCATION

## Students as of 2013

Pre-school	246
Comprehensive school	1892
Secondary school	305
Adult secondary school	32
Music Institute	734
Lappia Vocational College Kemi-Tornio	2716
Lapland University of Applied Sciences, Kemi-Tornio	2453
Summer University of Lapland, Kemi	89
Kivalo Institute	6001
Personnel in comprehensive and secondary schools (teachers and other personnel)	177



# THE LARGEST INDUSTRIES IN THE KEMI REGION

**STORA ENSO**  
Veitsiluoto Mills



storaenso



**OUTOKUMPU**  
Tornio works  
Kemi Mine



**MetsäGroup**  
MetsäFibre  
MetsäBoard



# CITY HALL OF KEMI

The first part of the City Hall was built in 1939 - 1940. Architect Bertel Strömmer from the City of Tampere won the competition arranged for the design of the City Hall. The City Council held its first meeting in the new building 23. December, 1940. The City Hall holds 14 floors and it is 52 metres high.

During the II World War and the Lapland War, in 1944, the City Hall was badly damaged as the German troops tried to bomb the building 7. October.

The construction, though, was sturdy, and the City Hall remained in its place.

























































# Easy living in Kemi

