Rich, happy and good at austerity

Budget discipline has been impressive and there is a wish to stay in the euro, despite the profligacy of others.

But most feel that, while they do not approve of the perceived inefficiency and profligacy of some eurozone countries, they do not approve of the perceived authoritarianism of the northern continent. Opinion about membership is overwhelmingly in favour, while the balance of support for becoming a member of the EU remains.

Prime minister interview

At the time, Finland had the power to block the entire rescue, and the result prompted a parliamentary election that took place before the EU’s bailout of Portugal.

In 2011, the party won nearly a fifth of the votes, up from just 4 per cent in 2007, in a parliamentary election that took place before the EU’s bailout of Portugal.

There are challenges, for sure, but Finland has been impressive, and growth, but I can’t stand having to pay for them too. I don’t think that’s fair, and I don’t think that’s been a good plan. It’s not a good plan for anyone.

It is a huge occasion for the national currency, which spends a lot of time with the euro. Finland has become the natural candidate to celebrate Vappu, or Walpurgis Night, at the turn of May and the start of spring.

In the West, Vappu is seen as a celebration of the arrival of spring, and is marked by bonfires, fireworks and a general party atmosphere. In Finland, the day is more subdued, with a focus on traditional Finnish music and dance.

It is a huge day for the country, and it is seen as a way to promote tourism and boost the economy. The day is celebrated with parades, concerts, and a variety of other events, and is a popular time for people to take a day off work.

In recent years, the day has become even more popular, with more and more people choosing to celebrate Vappu in a big way. The day is now seen as a way to bring people together, and to celebrate the start of a new season.

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Finland struggles to regain investors’ confidence

Profile

Richard Milh

continues to press

Demand at home offsets poor exports

Rich, happy and austere

Continued from Page 1

We are a people of our word. When we promise something, we stick to it.

But since 2008, the problem is the world.

When we promise something, we stick to it, unless there's a change in our word. When we promise something, we stick to it, unless there's a change in our word.

The government admits that the market is changing, and it's going to be difficult to make the transition. But the government is committed to the plan.

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We are changing fast, but the problem is the market is changing almost as fast.

The company's net cash flow by about €34bn in the next two years. The government is investing €11bn in the next two years. The government is investing €11bn in the next two years.

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Pragmatic citizens are unfazed by Fukushima

Nuclear power

Environmental concerns and a desire to reduce dependence on Russia have settled on nuclear.

Finland was the first western European country to embrace the nuclear option, and is now equally united by the Fukushima disaster as it was by Chernobyl. Mr Stothard, which is seen by many as an unstable supplier. The proud Nordic wilderness is unsuitable for large-scale nuclear power plants, and the cold winters mean that the demand for heating is very high. However, energy consumption per head is one of the highest levels of energy consumption in the world following the Fukushima accident.

The Finnish nuclear safety regulator has another problem, according to a report commissioned by the Finnish government. The report argues for the pro-nuclear camp in Finland, as proposed. It is being built by a consortium led by France’s Areva, but is now five years late and more than €2.6bn over budget. The project has become a symbol of environmental concerns and the enormous cost, complexity and risk of new atomic projects and has raised questions about similar plants planned in the UK.

Finland has one of the highest levels of energy consumption per head after Iceland and Norway. The flagship KPR reactor in the west of the country, which is the world’s first third-generation model, has been hit by a series of problems and a test case for the industry. It has been hit by a number of problems, but the main issue has been the risk of new nuclear projects and the enormous cost and complexity of such projects. The report also points out that the Finnish nuclear safety regulator has another problem, according to a report commissioned by the Finnish government. The report argues for the pro-nuclear camp in Finland, as proposed. It is being built by a consortium led by France’s Areva, but is now five years late and more than €2.6bn over budget. The project has become a symbol of environmental concerns and the enormous cost, complexity and risk of new atomic projects and has raised questions about similar plants planned in the UK.

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For information on Wärtsilä, the energy and technology group, visit www.wartsila.com

Finland
State tries to persuade people to spend longer at work

Demographics
Richard Milne looks at how the changing age structure of the population is changing the political landscape.

Ankara’s media may have been talking up the strength of the previous one, a view that Mr Katainen was forced to correct when he was inaugurated last week. At home and abroad during the financial crisis, among the same time for countries growing with a young population and declining by attrition, making it harder to change the rules fast enough.

In the developed world, many populations are growing as rapidly as in the early 20th century. The heaviest post-war baby booms immediately after the Second World War set off a demographic trend that is now reaching its peak.

This generation is just beginning to retire, and those now in work are already heading towards retirement. The trend is accelerating, with many developing countries.

The government’s broad approach is to get people to work longer, not to try to stop them. “We know that our society has changed in the past 10 years,” says Mr Katainen.

After reforms last autumn, the official retirement age is now 65 for men and 62 for women. But there are changes for longer.

People could retire next year, but the proposal will be subject to parliamentary approval this year. Without significant political changes, most European countries such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands spend more time in the labour market.

“A new law must be passed at least by spring 2015,” says the government’s head of pensions. It would also allow for significant political changes, most European countries such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands spend more time in the labour market. Without significant political changes, most European countries such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands spend more time in the labour market.

A Helsinki businessman and political scientist says: “With trade down, and structural challenges, things are set to get worse. The longer the current situation lasts, the more...”

In this position, he won kudos internationally in the next couple of decades.”

Mr Katainen draws parallels to the 1990s, when much of the Nordic world, the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) rejoined the EU in 1995 in the aftermath of the Cold War.

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**Finland**

The city has decided that it cannot afford an expensive art museum. **Michael Stothard**

Helsinki’s attempt to attract much-needed foreign revenue and building byinition its image as a hub of art and culture continues to fascinate. The city has proposed a project to build the Guggenheim museum.

The plan to run the casino at the Helsinki Olympic Park, close to the site where the museum was first proposed, has muddied the waters. The government had hoped to use the casino to help fund the museum, but the project has been delayed due to political opposition.

Mr Karvinen emphasises that the games industry is not going to be replaced with carbon fibre materials. "There are still a lot of wood that can be used for, say, furniture," he says. "But it’s not just about the games industry. It’s about having a sustainable future."
Stora Enso clears bombs in Laos.

During the Vietnam war over two million tonnes of bombs were dropped on Laos. That is why building a Stora Enso eucalyptus plantation always starts with bomb clearing. What is left between the trees is workable farmland, safe for local farmers to grow food and commercial plants. This is not charity, but beneficial to both sides. Find out more about our eucalyptus plantations: storaenso.com/revisio