



Expertise and insight

for the future

International Project Week
13 - 17 May, 2013 Helsinki, Finland



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1 A WARM WELCOME TO THE 9TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL PROJECT WEEK (IPW)

We are pleased to welcome you all to our International Project Week 2013 and we hope that your stay and experience will be pleasant.

The Metropolia Business School is organising the annual International Project Week for the ninth time. The target of Metropolia Business School is to prepare students to be effective global citizens and globally competitive business professionals. We provide all students with an international experience that is meaningful and influential. The IPW brings an international aspect into our students' and staff's everyday life. Furthermore it gives us all an excellent networking possibility with the representatives from different partner universities.

For the visiting lecturers, the IPW is a unique teaching experience, a chance for networking and in participating to a wide range of social activities during the week.

The IPW offers a course concentrated on Business Ethics in order to raise awareness on ethical challenges of business, both individual and corporate. All contact teaching and assessment will take place during the IPW. We have around 185 students, both Finnish and non-Finnish, attending this week. You are representing one of our 19 lecturers who will be working with those students during the week.

We hope you will have a memorable week in Finland and thank you for participating in our IPW 2013! The IPW Team 2013 will do its utmost to make your stay pleasant.



The IPW organizing team (from left) Terhi Topi, Elina Taponen, Sirpa Rutanen and Pertti Vilpas.



2 METROPOLIA BUSINESS SCHOOL

All business degree programmes are taught in our Myyrmäki campus, which is on the border of the two cities; Helsinki and Vantaa. Our campus is also home to students of technology and the international Environmental Engineering degree programme. Altogether the campus has approximately 2500 students studying on full time basis.

Myyrmäki campus is a small and compact studying environment which has everything students need; modern teaching facilities, well equipped IT labs, extensive library, student cafeteria and a gym.

The campus, located at Leiritie 1, is 7 minutes away from Myyrmäki station.

The M-train runs every 10 minutes from the Helsinki Central Railway Station.

From Myyrmäki to Helsinki the M-train runs also every 10 minutes. The trip takes around 20 minutes.

On the first day, Monday 13th May there will be a pick-up service from hotel Scandic Simonkenttä at 08.15.

For more information:

<http://www.metropolia.fi/en/>

Metropolia Business School in brief:

- 1500 students
- 8 degree programmes - 4 of them in English
- Staff approximately 60
- 86 Incoming Exchange Students in 2012(studies, including double degree students/internship) (76 long + 10 short periods)
- 176 Outgoing Exchange Students in 2012 (studies/internship) (104 long + 72 short periods)
- 17 Incoming and 50 Outgoing Teacher and Staff Exchanges in 2012

3 IPW 2013 - PROGRAMME

Sunday May 12th 2013

- Arrival Day – Check in at hotel Scandic Simonkenttä
- 18.00 Informal get-together and welcome drinks, meeting in Hotel Scandic's lobby

Monday May 13th 2013

- 8.15 Pick-up from hotel by Pepe
- 10.00 IPW Kick off (opening of IPW, introductions of guest lecturers and the courses)
- 11.30 Lunch break (30 mins) for students
- 12.15 Classes (2 x 45 min)
- 14.00 Lunch and afternoon coffee in teachers' lounge
Metropolia Business School staff and teachers and visiting lecturers get together.
- 16.00 Optional sightseeing walking tour in Helsinki
- 19.00 Optional self-funded dinner

Tuesday May 14th 2013

- 09.00 Classes (4 x 45 min)
- 13.00 Lunch offered at Metropolia Business School cafeteria
- 15.30 Departure for trip to Nuuksio (summer house visit, outdoor activities, sauna etc.)

Wednesday May 15th 2012

- 09.00 Classes (4 x 45 min)
- 13.00 Lunch offered at Metropolia Business School cafeteria
- 14.30 Company visit and after-work drinks

Thursday May 16th 2012

- 09.00 Classes (4 x 45 min)
- 13.00 Lunch offered at Metropolia Business School cafeteria
- 13.45 Poster session preparation with students (optional for lectures)
- 18.30 Dinner at Harald's Viking Restaurant

Friday May 17th 2012

- 09.30 Poster session
- 12.00 Farewell lunch at teacher's lounge

Metropolia Business School covers the costs for travelling card for 5 days (Mon-Fri), lunch Mon-Fri at Metropolia, dinners on Tue and Thu. Other costs will be covered by guests themselves.

The programme offered for guests during the afternoons and evenings are optional.

4 GETTING TO HELSINKI

Helsinki-Vantaa airport, situated approximately 20 kilometres away from the centre of Helsinki, has good bus connections to the city. You can easily get to Helsinki city centre by Finnair City Bus. The bus leaves outside the terminals 1 & 2 and will take you to Helsinki Central Railway Station in 30 minutes.

For those who prefer taxis, the taxi stations are located outside of the arrival terminals. There are several taxi operators, including Airport Taxis or Yellow Taxis, which also offer a discounted rate for customers travelling to the same direction. The journey takes approximately half an hour and costs about 40-50.

Finnair City Bus timetable:

http://media.finnair.com/files/pdf/FINNAIR_CITY_BUS_TIMETABLE.pdf

5 HOTEL INFORMATION

Metropolia Business School has made hotel bookings for the International Project Week (IPW) 2013 from Hotel Scandic Simonkenttä.

Hotel Scandic Simonkenttä is situated right in the heart of Helsinki, only a short walk from popular Helsinki attractions, major shopping areas and various restaurants.

The standard rooms are between 19-20 sqm and have wooden floors. The rooms have a separate bathroom with shower. All

rooms are equipped with a safe deposit box, hairdryer, TV with movie channels, air condition, trouser press, iron and ironing board, wireless Internet access, desk and an armchair for relaxing.

Hotel SCANDIC SIMONKENTTÄ

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Reservations & Information: simonkentta@scandichotels.com

For more information: <http://www.scandichotels.fi/simonkentta>



6 VISITING LECTURERS AND COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

University of Hertfordshire, UK

Nasser Jamalkhan

Business Ethics across Cultures

This is a mix of theories of cultural understanding and business ethics practices. The aim is to understand the internationalization process; understand the role of culture in international marketing with examples from case studies on Business Ethics. Students will have the opportunity to analyse business dilemmas from an ethical perspective.

University of Hertfordshire, UK

Denise Dollimore

Business Ethics in the Age of Consumer Capitalism

The lecture reviews key debates around business ethics and corporate governance contextualizing these on the global stage and updating them through the notion of 'consumer capitalism'. Students are referred to the work of the strategist Roger Martin and provided with a copy of his recent Harvard Business Review article (2011) on 'The Age of Consumer Capitalism'

ISC Paris, France

Beatrice Guyanamant

Business Ethics in Financial Markets

Trust has been damaged through the economic and financial crisis. In particular, the public's confidence in banks and investment firms, credit-rating agencies, business schools, and government regulators, has been undermined. This course, which enables to highlight the role of management and ethics, could be part of the broad body of research which has been published in recent years about the financial crisis and the responsibility / irresponsibility of traders. And when we talk about responsibility / irresponsibility of traders, we also talk about the system. This famous system is composed of men, women, managers, officers, employees, but also of money, techniques, tools, rules and regulations and many other components. (When we encourage more human consideration in the management of people within financial markets, we call also to strengthen or restore the rule of judgment and conviction in decision making, beyond strictly financial, legal, compliance or technical aspects. The system is the one we make. Modifying some rules, such as requiring from market operators the integration of extra-financial criteria, may have a significant impact. Indeed, beyond exogenous factors such as the debt of some states, can we not see in the current financial crisis the limits of a system that encourages managers to behave like this?

Ephec, Belgium

Charlotte Mikolajczak

Business Ethics: the International and European framework

- General definition of Business Ethics
- Important concepts: CSR and stakeholders model:
Illustration with a case study
- Existing framework
 - International level: OECD, ILO, ISO,...
 - European level: European Commission, EESC
- Code of conduct: analyse the content of different codes of conduct from some European and US companies and compare both. Identify the best practices.

Universidad De Zaragoza, Spain

Juan Perote-Peña

Introductory Title: "Moral judgments and human nature"

The aim of this course is to discuss the recent experimental evidence from "Trolley dilemmas" and the interpretation of the results in the fields of moral philosophy, Cognitive and evolutionary Psychology and also in economics in order to apply them to specific Business Ethics problems. Ideally, the students should

be encouraged to critically enter the debate and form their own conclusions. The trolley dilemmas present slightly different scenarios where an agent has to decide between either letting a trolley kill five persons or shifting the danger to a side track where just one person will die. In the bridgefoot dilemma the only way to save the lives of the five individuals is to throw a fat man down to the railway to stop the trolley. The same objective consequences yield totally different judgments in questionnaires.

Main content:

1. Trolley dilemmas and paradoxes. The empirical evidence. I introduce the students the standard form of both the trolley dilemma and the bridgefoot dilemma and their more common extensions and summarize the empirical evidence accumulated in the cognitive psychology literature (Greene, Hauser, Mikhail, Haidt, etc.).
2. Interpretation of results. Rival theories. I present different possible interpretations of the results regarding the distinction between deontological and consequential reasoning and their philosophical counterparts in Ethics (Rights ethics and utilitarianism) and also the traditional moral development in stages

approach due to Piaget and Kohlberg. An explanation based on evolutionary psychology is also offered.

3. Debate with the students. The results apparently favour instinctive and unconscious moral judgments, hardwired in our brain by natural selection in our ancestral environment of the Pleistocene and point to the possibility that moral reasoning is unimportant. Our mind is not a blank slate and apparently altruistic decisions have actually been shaped by our selfish genes. This provocative thesis and its alternatives are open to discussion with the students. What is the relevance of the moral judgment theories on Business Ethics in particular?

ISC Paris, France

Anne Sachet-Milliat

Ethics and Human Resources Management

HRM plays a major role in the integration of ethics within firms. Managerial methods have an important impact on the employee's life and their well-being at work.

The ethical stakes which the managers face are numerous: to fight against discrimination, encourage diversity, guarantee employability and fair compensations, respect the fundamental social rights in

the subcontract chain. Respectful managerial methods towards the employees regarded as human-beings will enable them to make organizational values theirs and develop their implication at work.

Course objectives:

- Help the students become aware of ethical issues with which firms and managers have to deal
- Help students understand ethical dimensions of the various choice in HRM

Aimed skills:

- Understanding the ethical decision making process
- Knowing how to solve ethical dilemmas
- Identifying the major ethical stakes of HR policies

Teaching methodology:

- Academic contribution
- Case studies
- Writing and analysing a case study

HTW Berlin, Germany

Michael Jaensch

Fair contract negotiations versus optimising at any cost

When negotiating a contract, parties naturally seek the best possible deal in their respective interest. Depending on their bargaining power they may succeed to include quite favourable clauses in the contract which may be a heavy burden to the other side. However, long standing legal principles which often date back to Roman times refrain the stronger party to carry his interest on too far. In addition, the courts and parliament have developed detailed rules which render unfair general contract terms void. Last but not least, the parties must keep in mind that the bargaining power may shift during their business transaction and that the other party's cooperation will be required in the future in order to close the deal successfully.

Canterbury Christ Church University, UK

David Long

Why Do Good People Do Bad Things?

An exploration into why some people behave badly at work.

This will be grounded in theory, with reference to philosophers including Kant (the concept of duty) and modern writers such as Richard DeGeorge (business as part of society). Comparisons and contrasts will be made between various writers and case study examples and exercises will be used to illustrate the points raised. Topical case studies will be selected and might include examples of financial, political and sporting scandals. Reference will be made to research findings such as Milgram and the Stanford Prison Experiment. Teaching approach will include lectures, discussion and student group work and presentations.

ESSCA School of Management, France
Alejandro Aganofonow
Business ethics and the emergence of
social enterprises

This course draws from the contractualist tradition, and particularly Rawls's reflective equilibrium, to establish the ethics of a non-profit economic regime and the third sector. The course deals with the productive role of a new operator within the third sector, the social enterprise, and how its business model compares with the for-profit business model. A social enterprise is normally defined as a company which neither incurs losses nor generates dividends; in Muhammad Yunus's words, it is a non-loss, non-dividend company, dedicated entirely to achieving a social goal. What separates a social enterprise from a charity is the non-loss part of the equation, so to speak. That is, it is intended to be economically sustainable in order to recoup its operating costs without relying on donor's non-reimbursable contributions or donations. However, the common sense idea of efficiency is closely linked to profit-making. If a

good is to be produced at all, shouldn't the selling price exceed the cost of production in order to allow for dividend or profit? As we shall argue in this course, roughly a century passed before economics went from promising liberation from prices that were higher than socially optimum, to a science that legitimized profit either as a positive ratio of price to cost which, at the most, would be equalized among the firms operating in a whole industry, or as a fair reward for the winners in the contest of catering to the consumer. Thus, appropriate analytical skills will be fostered among students to deal with the main tenet of a social enterprise, i.e. how to conciliate the production of profitable goods with a clientele that defies the boundaries of profitable markets. A complete syllabus with specific sub-topics and reading material for each session will be provided.

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics,
Slovenia

Marko Pahor

Deception in Statistics

The course will tackle the issues of how can businesses and individuals twist statistical data in order to show their side of the truth. A substantial part of the course will be dedicated to common in marketing and promotion. For example, we will cover deceptions from the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries, that commonly use biased samples, data on almost completely unrelated phenomena ("the semi attached figure") and similar tricks in order to show the efficacy of their products. Through discussion we will try to detect the thin line between still ethical stressing of such information in order to promote some true features of a beneficial product and the unethical behaviour of promoting a product without any true evidence of its efficacy. Other types of deceptions by companies, e.g. in annual reporting, will be discussed.

The aim is not to equip students with statistical deception tools but rather to make them aware of the possible deceptions, to be critical towards them, and mainly to avoid them when using statistics and data presentation.

Main content: The aim of the course is to untangle the sources, aims

and usual ways of how to deceive people with statistics. The course will mainly cover statistical deceptions in social sciences, touching other sciences (like medical statistics) as well.

The course will cover the following topics:

- Sources of bad statistics
- Bias through sample selection
- Inappropriate comparisons
- Selection of the most appropriate statistic
- Deception through graphs
- Chart types
- Orientation of charts
- Creative use of axes
- Use of labels
- Use of colours

University of Wolverhampton Business School, UK
 William Scarff
 International business ethics, corporate social responsibility and a little about sustainability

Approach to business ethics and corporate social responsibility
 Main content is the daily schedule:

Monday 13th May

1. CSR and ethics theory: in class case study on divided loyalties 'Eleanor Cox'
2. The international context: a first look

Task for tomorrow: students to bring objects with ethics csr issues.

Tuesday 14th May

1. Shareholders and stakeholders part 1. Stakeholders at Metropolia Business School
2. The Nike case study. Group discussion and feedback
3. Shareholders and stakeholders part 2
4. Ethics and the consumer. Discussion of ethical issues from objects students bring to the class.

Task for tomorrow: Students to identify issues about international human resource issues for Wednesday, including child labour and remotely located call centres

Wednesday 15th May

1. International ethics and csr part 1 'When is a bribe merely a commission?'
2. International ethics and csr part 2 In class case study 'I love my job- just don't ask me how I got it'
3. International human resources issues

Thursday 16th May

1. Technology and the physical environment: challenges
2. Personal ethics including my own academic research: 'the beauty factor'
3. Technology, the physical environment and the concept of sustainability
4. Is regulation useful? The European Union: hopeless or helpful?

Learning objectives:

- To introduce students to concepts and theories related to corporate social responsibility and ethics
- To consider personal values and their influence on our attitudes and behaviour
- To examine why international organisations might adopt CSR strategies
- To discuss the views of competing groups within and outside large organisations

Teaching methods: lectures, seminar discussions, in class exercises, web based sources

Fachhochschule Nordhausen, Germany

Maurice Roche

Business Ethics and how unscrupulous marketers in many different industries worldwide target young consumers

The course consists of one morning of lecture-type work in which students are introduced to the concept of ethics and shown how its significance when companies market goods and services to young consumers. Following this, students will need to intensively research how social changes in recent years have made children and young people interesting targets for companies with a product or service to sell and a lack of ethical concern for the well-being of young consumers. Cross-cultural aspects of ethical situations will also be taken into consideration and there will be a lot of emphasis placed on the consequences of such unethical trading practices for our society as a whole. Also, we will consider the ways in which the individual development and social functioning of the victims of aggressive marketing strategies are negatively affected.

ESDES - Catholic University of Lyon, France

Alexandros Dimitriadis

SRI Funds

Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) is, in essence, constructing an investment portfolio using more than just accounting data. It has been promoted, by professionals and academics alike, as a way of moralizing investment procedures. 3. Main content: Portfolio Theory basics Financial analysis criteria Extra-financial analysis criteria Fund Managers & Analysts Asset management firms & organization of investment funds Brokers, rating agencies & diffusion channels 4. Learning objectives: By the end of the course students should be able to describe how an investment fund is set up, differentiate between a typical & an SRI fund, and eventually

answer for themselves the fundamental question “are SRI funds substantially more ethical than typical funds?” 5. Teaching and learning methods: Lectures, supported by PowerPoint slides; group assignments using real figures. In our university we have access to the Factiva/Dow Jones database but, if a similar database is not available, figures available online (e.g. from Google/yahoo/msn finance) will have to suffice. 6. Daily schedule (Mon-Thu) including planned student activities; Monday: Financial & Extra-financial analysis criteria; Tuesday: Institutional background of investment funds; Wednesday: Traditional Portfolio Theory & modern practices; Thursday: Group portfolio construction (using both financial & extra-financial criteria); feedback.

HWR Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany Torsten Tristan Straub & Dorothea Schmidt Corruption – a problem without a solution?

This is a course designed and delivered in co-teaching together with Prof. Dr. Dorothea Schmidt, also from the HWR Berlin School of Economics where I am the Professor of International and European Business Law. Prof. Schmidt will cover the ethical and sociological aspect, while I shall provide the legal analysis. We shall teach jointly in a combination of classical lecture, Socratic seminar and student group work.

Some observers pretend that gifts or “facilitation” money are – especially in certain countries – unavoidable means for oiling the wheels of business. However, in the long run it is obvious that corruption constitutes the scattering of sand in the economic process. That’s why we consider bribery as an evil which leads to forms of unfair competition resulting in advantages of the most unscrupulous firms. It seems to present a crime without victims but finally leads to costs for the community and to a loss of trust

in important civic institutions as well as to a deterioration of enterprise culture. In everyday business life employees may face serious dilemma situations between their loyalty to the firm and their own moral standards.

The questions we want to discuss are mainly: Is bribery only a problem of the “South” – of less developed countries and what are typical fields? Is a penchant to bribery deeply rooted in human nature or does it depend on the cultural and legal frame of a country? How to deal with the experience that what is seen as a favour and a form of politeness or hospitality in one culture can be interpreted as bribery in another? Why are some countries ridden with bribery in spite of officially strict laws? The answers to these questions should be completed by discussing what can be done against this problem on diverse levels: legal regulations and the implementation of laws, the role of NGOs like Transparency International (TI) and measures inside the companies themselves.

Hogeschool Utrecht, Netherlands

Menno De Lind Van Wijngaarden

Sustainable Management

The name Sustainable Management is often used to refer to the relation between business and the external environment. This course will tackle sustainability issues at 3 levels. At the global level there are the sustainable development issues, like inequality and the deterioration of the natural environment. The next level is the role that business can have in dealing with these issues. Business that is active in sustainability is often called Corporate Social Responsible (CSR) and applies the People, Planet, Profit model. At the individual level the entrepreneur has to make business decisions that create balance between people, planet and profit. This leads to ethical dilemmas that are not easy to solve. The central question is: How to become a good business; remaining profitable while addressing the social and environmental issues? This course will introduce you to the sustainability issues and shows you the ethical dilemmas that business has to deal with.

Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Giovanna Battiston

Ethics and Global Marketing

This course will examine what the term 'ethics' means in a global marketing context. Students will examine the definitions of business ethics and when and how an organisation should apply an ethical position in the quest for competitive sustainable advantage. In particular, students will consider how an organisation can apply ethical standards when it has markets in countries or regions that are at different stages of economic development. Students will also consider how the organisation needs to be structured internally to deliver an ethical value proposition. Learning will be through a blend of lectures, seminars and student directed activities using case studies, video clips, journal articles, and group discussion and debate.

University of Applied Science Windesheim,
Netherlands

Pascal Kornelis De Vries

Being moral as a corporate business model

What happens when morals take over, when business is run by actions defined by specific moral guidelines. Will this have an impact on (social) return on investment? In this course the focus is on moral behavior (what is it, how to define and use it), its implications (what happens!) and return. (What is the social return on investment, the impact and how to measure it) In the course students will focus on one special topic and then behave according a chosen set of moral constraints. After this students will answer the major question about the profitability of moral behavior? In this course it is prudent that students take action in their subject and behave for the duration of the course in this specific moral role; practice morality to study it!

Saxion, University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands
Andrea Rijkeboer-Van Gemert
Leadership and ethics from an HR point of view

People not getting hired because they have a different ethical background. Employees not receiving the same wage level even though their work is the same, or employees not having the same career opportunities even though their knowledge and skills are the same... Those are examples of issues employees and their leaders face every day. Leaders are there to facilitate cooperation between team members in an organization, to encourage employees to perform and get the best out of themselves, to benefit from their strengths. In this way the employees will be satisfied and motivated and the organization can achieve better business results. You probably will be an employee in the future, maybe a leader. Perhaps you already are one. From either point of view this course will be interesting for you. You will receive a theoretical background

about leadership and its effectiveness. You will discuss day to day practice with the lecturer and other students and gain your own vision about leadership and dealing with ethical issues. The focus of this course will be based on theories from social sciences like Human Resource Studies. Examples of topics will be: motivation of employees, HR practices like pay and benefits, performance management, recruitment and selection (an example of the code of conduct for recruitment and selection will be given from the Dutch Association for Personnel Management and Organisation Development) and layoffs.

You will achieve this knowledge by attending lectures, having discussions and working on smaller assignments. The course will be highly interactive. In this way you will develop awareness and better understanding of leadership and ethical issues leaders face every day.

7 SOCIAL EVENTS AND EXCURSIONS

Sunday, May 12th

Unofficial get-together and welcome drinks, meeting in Hotel Scandic's lobby.

Monday, May 13th

Optional sightseeing walking tour in Helsinki as well as an optional self-funded dinner at restaurant Zetor.

Tuesday, May 14th

Excursion to the summer house called Linnunkivi in Nuuksio. We will experience the traditional Finnish summer house feeling with some outdoor activities and sauna.

Wednesday, May 15th

Company visit in the afternoon

A company visit hosted by Pertti Vilpas.

Thursday, May 16th

Dinner at Viking Restaurant Harald

Viking Restaurant Harald – Harald's Viking milieu takes you and your friends on a voyage back to the age of the Vikings, where food and drink highlight the festivities.

For more information:

<http://www.ravintolaharald.fi/?kaupunki=helsinki>



8 HELSINKI IN BRIEF

Helsinki is an easy-going city with its large green areas and strong presence of the sea. It is a dynamic city around the year with its over half a million residents and the city is characterized by the flavours of both East and West. Last year Helsinki celebrated its 200th anniversary as the capital of Finland.

The Suomenlinna island with its fortress, a UNESCO heritage site, is just within a 15 minute ferry-ride outside the city of Helsinki.

The Restaurant Torni, on Kalevankatu has a wonderful terrace high above the roofs with an excellent view over the city of Helsinki. A stroll along Esplanadi, the scenic boulevard with its many cafes in central Helsinki, is also a must together with its market square by the sea. The Neo-classical Senate Square alongside with the Helsinki Cathedral is undoubtedly one of the main sights of Helsinki.

Helsinki has around 80 museums and a large number of concerts and operas running around the year. The Finnish National Opera, the Kiasma Museum of Contemporary art and the Helsinki Music Centre are all located along Töölönlahti bay. Design has always been a part of the Finnish way of life; something we learn to appreciate when we are kids and carry along until we are old. The city was voted the 2012 World Design Capital and the Design Museum shows excellent examples of the Finnish style and creativity.

9 SURVIVAL KIT IN FINNISH

Survival kit in Finnish language:

Kyllä	Yes
Ei	No
Kiitos	Thank You
Hei/moi	Hello/hi
Hyvää iltaa	Good evening
Hyvää yötä	Good night
Hyvää huomenta	Good morning
Hyvää päivää	Good afternoon
Näkemiin/hei hei	Good bye/see you
Anteeksi	Sorry/excuse me
Avoinna/auki	Opening hours
Suljettu/kiinni	Closed
Vedä	Pull
Työnnä	Push
Ulos	Exit





9 SHOPPING OPPORTUNITIES

Kluuvi Shopping Centre

The Kluuvi Shopping Centre was opened in 2011 and is located in the heart of Helsinki. It has a unique and fresh combination of top fashion brands, Finnish design and locally-produced organic food. The 30 stores and 9 restaurants / coffee shops are open every day.

Opening hours:

Weekdays 7am – 9pm

Saturdays 9am – 6pm

Sundays noon - 6pm

Stockmann

The department store is situated in the heart of Helsinki. This flagship store was completed in 1930 and it has seen many changes since. It has a huge variety of quality products and a nice food store in the ground floor.

Opening hours:

Weekdays 9am – 9pm

Saturdays 9am – 6pm

Sundays noon - 6pm

Forum

Forum hosts popular clothing shops like Backstreet, H&M, Motivi, Vila, O.N.L.Y, and many more. Forum includes a few restaurants, pizzerias and fast food places like Mc Donalds, Arnolds, and some Finnish companies like Hesburger and Café Picnic.

Opening hours:

Weekdays 9am – 9pm

Saturdays 9am – 6pm

Sundays noon - 6pm

Kamppi Shopping Centre

Kamppi shopping centre is located next to the Scandic Simonkenttä Hotel. There is always something going on at Kamppi from early morning until late at night.

Opening hours:

Weekdays 9am – 9pm

Saturdays 9am – 6pm

Sundays noon - 6pm

10 METROPOLIA IN BRIEF

- 16,000 students
- 2,294 Bachelor's and 214 Master's graduates in 2012
- Staff 1,200
- 68 degree programmes - 15 of them in English
- 900 foreign degree students, nearly 90 nationalities
- Operating premises in 20 locations
- Owned by: Helsinki 42 %, Espoo 27 %, Vantaa 26 %, Kirkkonummi 4 %, Kauniainen 1 %
- R&D&I total volume in 2011 about €11.2 million
- Approximately 350 Higher Education Institutions as Partners
- 418 Incoming Exchange Students in 2012(studies/internship)
(292 long + 126 short periods)
- 1099 Outgoing Exchange Students in 2012 (studies/internship)
(453 long + 646 short periods)
- 152 Incoming and 494 Outgoing Teacher and Staff Exchanges in 2012

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