

Lahti 2019 Resolution Booklet



RS 2019

Lahti

EYP Finland

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Programme of the General Assembly

08:00	Opening of the General Assembly
08:30	Resolution 1 & 2
10:00	Coffee Break
10:30	Resolution 3 & 4
12:00	Lunch
13:00	Resolution 5 & 6
14:30	Coffee Break
15:00	Resolution 7 & 8
16:30	Closing Ceremony

Acknowledgements

This booklet is brought to you by the Academic Team of Lahti 2019 – Regional Session of EYP Finland in Lahti, as mentioned below.

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We would like to further acknowledge the people who have supported the coordination, format checks and the National Committee members who assisted with the organisation of the resolution typing.

Format Check & National Committee Representative

Amir Abdelamir (FI)

Procedure of the General Assembly

General Rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. Each committee may use only one Committee placard.

The authority of the Board is absolute.

1. Procedure, Speeches & Time settings

- Operative Clause Reading:** 1 delegate reading out the Operative Clauses from the podium;
2. **Defence Speech:** 1 delegate giving a **max 3-minute speech** from the podium. This should be primarily explaining the context of your debate and the reasoning behind the positions your committee has taken;
3. **Position Speeches:** 1 or 2 delegates from different committees will be chosen to give a position speech on your resolution. **max 2-minute speeches** from the podium. This should be critiquing the stance or taking a different perspective of the **overall** resolution and NOT individual OCs;
4. **Response to Position Speech:** 1-minute speech from the floor to which **1 delegate** may respond to the attack speeches;
5. **Open Debate:** We will have **3** rounds of open debate containing approximately **4 points** per debate. A point raised during a debate should be **focused on a specific Operative Clause**. At the end of the first **two rounds**, a delegate will respond to the points raised in **1-minute** from the floor.
6. **Summation Speeches:** 1-2 delegates will make a summation Speech. The full amount of time for the summation speech is **3 -minutes** of which **1.5-minutes** should be dedicated to responding to the final round of open debate, and the other **1.5-minutes** to sum up the entire debate. If 2 delegates are splitting the speech up, WE WILL NOT STOP THE CLOCK HALFWAY THROUGH, instead the delegates must themselves ensure that both get the chance to speak.
7. **Voting procedure**
8. **Announcing the vote**

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Following the suspension of arms sales to Saudi Arabia by multiple Member States as a result of Saudi Arabia's involvement in Yemen, alongside tense relations surrounding the death of journalist Jamal Khashoggi, what stance should the EU take on its relationship with the Kingdom?

Submitted by: Ali Asfand Yar (Jacobs University Bremen), Hansten Henrik (Ressun lukio), Lavín Celeste (Schildtin Lukio), Lenets Juuso (Turun normaalikoulu), Makarenko Timofey (Kannaksen lukio), Rönkä Josefiina (Kouvolan Yhteislyseo), Sandfors Elin (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Emma Cox (Chairperson,UK)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the difference in national interests of Member States, whilst recognising the need for standardised regulations in terms of weapons trade with nations outside the EU;
- B. Recognising the possible economic and geopolitical impacts of the aforementioned standardised regulations on Member States;
- C. Aware of the geographic and strategic importance of Saudi Arabia in light of the instability found on the Arabian Peninsula;
- D. Understanding the co-dependent and often fragile nature of the trading relationships between the EU and belligerents involved in the Yemeni Civil War both directly and indirectly;
- E. Bearing in mind the lack of a coordinated and coherent EU stance on the topic;
- F. Alarmed by the restriction of expression in Saudi Arabia, especially in light of the extreme reactions of the Kingdom towards dissident journalists, such as in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi;
- G. Cognisant of the role NGOs play in raising awareness of Saudi human rights infractions.
 1. Calls upon the European Commission to create an EU-wide task-force aimed at formulating general regulations on arms trade relations with territories outside the EU;
 2. Encourages the United States of America and other external trade partners to gradually decrease weapon sales to Saudi Arabia;
 3. Requests that diplomatically invested Member States create a task force similar to that of the [Normandy Format](#), acting as a mediator in the Yemeni crisis;
 4. Calls upon the European Commission to draft and publish a list of European companies and individuals that will be sanctioned in the case of Saudi Arabia failing to improve human rights in the Kingdom and neighbouring Yemen;

5. Endorses NGOs raising awareness of human rights violations in Saudi Arabia by way of media campaigns;
6. Suggests that Member States compensate lost revenue due to standardised regulations through means such as, but not limited to:
 - i) common protectionism when purchasing military equipment,
 - ii) compensating industries and their employees impacted by the loss of trade.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Bearing in mind the recent tensions at the Bialystok Pride March in Poland, sexual and gender minorities in Europe run the risk of discrimination and harassment on a daily basis. How should the EU protect the rights of sexual and gender minorities in its Member States?

Submitted by: Kasper Kankkunen (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Roosa Lahtinen (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Amanda Parkkinen (Turun Normaalikoulu), Maiju Seunala (Kannas Upper Secondary School), Eduards Brūns (Chairperson, LV) Markéta Stuchlíková (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that [90% of discrimination and harassment](#) cases against members of the LGBTQI+ community do not get reported to the respective authorities;
 - B. Pointing out the absence of a definition of gender identity in EU legislation;
 - C. Noting with deep concern the necessity of sterilisation in order to undergo sex reassignment surgery in a [number of Member States](#);
 - D. Cognisant that the rights granted to an LGBTQI+ family in one Member State may not be granted in another;
 - E. Deeply concerned by the lack of sexuality and gender identity curricula provided to students in several Member States;
 - F. Noting with regret that [EU legislation](#) only protects sexual minorities against workplace discrimination;
 - G. Alarmed that anti-discrimination legislation on an EU-wide level does not cover discrimination against gender minorities.
-
- 1. Requests Member States create training programmes on harassment and discrimination for authorities such as the police with an emphasis on appropriate procedures for cases involving members of the LGBTQI+ community;
 - 2. Calls upon the European Commission to facilitate an expert group, establishing a definition of gender identity to be implemented in the EU's legislation;
 - 3. Urges the EU [Agency of Fundamental Rights](#) (FRA) to cooperate with Member States in creating guidelines for sex reassignment surgery without the necessitation of sterilisation;
 - 4. Encourages Member States to acknowledge same-sex marriages and adoptions formalised in a state other than their own;

5. Invites the European Commission to allocate funds providing support to NGO projects under the umbrella of the [International LGBTI Association](#), aimed at raising awareness about issues in the LGBTQI+ community;
6. Urges Member States to enforce already existing legislation combatting discrimination and harassment against LGBTQI+ people;
7. Requests the European Commission further protect the rights and safety of sexual and gender minorities in areas of life other than the workplace;
8. Calls upon Member States to include more information in school curricula about LGBTQI+ issues in subjects and courses such as, but not limited to, biology, sex education and healthcare.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

All across Europe, cities are experiencing a rise in gentrification, the process by which lower-income neighbourhoods are redeveloped by new investment to the point of unaffordability for the area's original tenants. How can the EU encourage continued and sustainable urban development while protecting the livelihood and diversity of its inhabitants?

Submitted by: Priya Härkönen (FI), Anni Uurasmaa (FI), Neea Haiminen (FI), Ajay Joshi (FI), Timur Gafarov (FI), Aleksandra Gazikalović (Chairperson, RS) Henri Kaarakainen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the surge in real estate prices in developing neighbourhoods, leading to its original tenants being forced out to more affordable areas, as a result of gentrification;
 - B. Acknowledging that gentrification is driven by private investments in particular urban areas, resulting in new developments being highly appealing to wealthier citizens;
 - C. Acknowledging that gentrification is driven by private investments in particular urban areas, resulting in new developments being highly appealing to wealthier citizens;
 - D. Notes that gentrification causes the loss of a neighbourhood's authentic identity;
 - E. Emphasising that the rapid rise of socio-economic segregation leads to ghettoisation;
 - F. Concerned by the increased popularity of short-term holiday rentals, such as exemplified through the ["Airbnb effect"](#);
 - G. Bearing in mind the positive effects of gentrification, such as the sustainable development of neighbourhood infrastructure, lowered crime rates and new job opportunities.
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- 1. Calls upon Member States to incorporate social housing with market-rate housing entities utilising [inclusionary zoning policies](#); Calls upon Member States to facilitate the utilisation of inclusionary zoning policies, combining both social and private tenancies;
 - 2. Encourages Member States to follow the promising example set by [Vienna's model of subsidised housing](#);
 - 3. Suggests local communities to establish [community land trusts \(CLT\)](#), providing housing for lower-income families and further diversifying their options;

4. Invites Member States to encourage investments in SMEs by lowering tax rates in an attempt of saving local authenticity;
5. Requests the [European Regional Development Fund \(ERDF\)](#) to support infrastructure and services in neighbourhoods most at risk of gentrification, in order to preserve local businesses and attract small and medium-sized investments;
6. Recommends local authorities to cooperate with NGOs such as [Housing Europe](#) to guarantee the proper use of available housing, following in the footsteps of [Barcelona](#) in turning disused housing units into homeless shelters;
7. Suggests local authorities to follow the example of [Amsterdam](#) in regulating short-term holiday rentals such as Airbnb.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

With the EU's position as the world's largest provider of foreign investment, and with several of its trade partners failing in human and labour rights standards, how can the EU ensure the protection of the aforementioned rights in its foreign investment policies?

Submitted by: Victor Dahlberg (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Lassi Hasu (Lahden lyseo), Vilma Moilanen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Sara Mäkinen (Kouvolan Yhteislyseo), Sabahsaad Shahid (Ressun Lukio), Alina Wikström (Turun normaalikoulu), Nika Aghajani (Chairperson, SE), Margarida Conceição (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the ignorance of consumers as a result of the lack of information given by [multinational corporations \(MNCs\)](#) concerning labour rights violations in developing countries;
- B. Bearing in mind the difficulty to motivate trading partners in achieving the requirements set out by the EU in the [Trade and Sustainable Development \(TSD\) chapters](#) and United Nations (UN) Conventions;
- C. Deeply disturbed by the lobbying and incentives directed by MNCs to local and national governments, resulting in a lack of prioritisation of human rights and the potential for modern slavery to go uninterrupted;
- D. Noting with deep concern the growing dependency of developing countries on foreign MNCs, due to the lack of competition from local companies, and the essential role of said companies in the creation of jobs;
- E. Regretting that company relocations between developing countries can result in a sudden loss of jobs due to an increase in production costs when working conditions are improved;
- F. Concerned by the prioritisation of economic interests over labour rights when it comes to sanctioning major trade partners that violate them, such as in the cases of China and Saudi Arabia;
- G. Further concerned about the majority of cases of sanctions involving minor trade countries as opposed to major ones;
- H. Deeply appreciating the [2015 report](#) by the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) detailing the possible coexistence between labour regulations and the maintenance of incentives;
- I. Noting with regret the lack of decent job opportunities in developing countries, forcing employees to work for low wages in an environment potentially characterised by abuse and labour rights violations;

- J. Concerned by legislation enabling those in positions of power to strip others of their human and labour rights, and thus trap them within a cycle of abuse and low income, as portrayed in the [Kafala System](#).
1. Invites discussions within the European Parliament plenary concerning the [UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) to focus further on the issue of labour rights protection;
 2. Calls upon the WBG and the ILO to research methods that could help implement the findings of their aforementioned report;
 3. Urges the European Commission through the [General Scheme of Preferences \(GSP+\)](#) to react appropriately and fairly in cases where an [Everything but Arms \(EBA\)](#) state does not meet the requirements, such as in the [case of Cambodia](#);
 4. Recommends national governments expedite the creation of decent workplaces by providing adequate information and guidelines to employers and employees;
 5. Calls upon the European Commission and the [Sustainable Development Council](#) to support the position of local communities when filing a complaint on human and labour rights standards through the [Trade Barrier Regulation \(TBR\)](#) instrument;
 6. Encourages local and national governments to provide safety nets and action plans to ease the economic impact of MNCs relocating;
 7. Appeals to the ILO to re-evaluate active trade agreements in regard to them meeting the human and labour rights standards set out by the EU;
 8. Instructs the establishment of an unbiased EU taskforce to further develop action plans in case of violations, which may include but are not limited to:
 - i) increased unannounced inspections by the aforementioned task force during working hours,
 - ii) major and minor EU trade partners being held equally accountable through sanctions;
 9. Suggests the European Commission to provide subsidies to EU companies that meet the [Decent Work](#) standards, thus setting a standard for foreign companies to potentially adhere to;
 10. Directs the EU in future relations with trade partners, such as Saudi Arabia and their Kafala system, to restate the Union's common values.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

With rising temperatures rendering the Arctic region an increasingly viable source of natural resources such as oil and gas, how should the EU position itself regarding the exploitation of the Arctic, bearing in mind the geopolitical and environmental issues in the region?

Submitted by: Vilina Halonen (Etelä Tapiolan lukio), Noora Hasu (Lahden lyseo), Alex Kim (Turun Normaalikoulu (IB)), Senja Rääkkönen (Kannaksen lukio), Johan Sundell (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Emma Toikkanen (Kallion lukio), Abi Foskett (Chairperson, UK), Senni Muuruvirta (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Extremely alarmed about the high rate of Arctic [warming](#) and the risk of the Arctic being ice-free by 2050;
- B. Deeply disturbed by the lack of an incentive for third parties, most often private resource extraction companies, to act in accordance with the Arctic Council's '[Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines for Safe Extraction](#)';
- C. Expresses concerns for the 4 million indigenous people living in the Arctic region, including the 0.5 million EU citizens, whose homes are under [threat](#) from:
 - a) third parties prioritising resource extraction over the welfare and livelihoods of said people's,
 - b) the [effects](#) of climate change, especially melting land ice;
- D. Noting with deep regret the increased military presence within the Arctic circle;
- E. Aware of the potential for conflicts between countries within the Arctic circle, due to the uneven distribution of ownership over the Arctic's natural resources;
- F. Acknowledges the future use of the [Arctic Silk Road](#) and rising human presence in the Arctic, contributing to an increased risk of oil spills and noise pollution.
 1. Directs Member States to continue working towards the implementation of renewable energy sources;
 2. Asks Member States to allocate funding for the research of effective response methods in the event of oil spills;
 3. Requests the United Nations (UN) to apply sanctions on importing and exporting of the Arctic's natural resources if third parties do not appropriately comply with the Arctic Council's guidelines.
 4. Applauds the Arctic Council on its efforts to raise awareness about the rights of indigenous people;
 5. Requests the Arctic Council to utilise the [Sustainable Development Working Group \(SDWG\)](#) to mediate dialogue between indigenous people and third parties about mining regulations in the natives' homeland;
 6. Urges all Member States to apply for observer status of the Council;

7. Calls upon Arctic states to implement legislation protecting the residential status of indigenous people in cases of natural resource extraction;
8. Encourages dialogue between NATO and Russia with an aim to gradually reduce the military presence in the Arctic region;
9. Directs the European Commission to facilitate the creation of an Arctic Sustainability Task Force with an aim to:
 - i) Direct the clean-up of oil spills in the region in a timely, efficient manner;
 - ii) Monitor the access to nautic routes through the Arctic seascape;
 - iii) Work closely with extraction companies to ensure the long-term sustainability of resources in the region.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Despite prior EU action in the form of the 2014 Istanbul Convention, violence against women remains widespread in Europe, with one in three women reporting some form of physical or sexual abuse. What further actions can Member States and the EU take to put an end to violence against women?

Submitted by: Minea Jäntti (Pieksämäen lukio), Ada-Emilia Koskinen (Schildtin lukio), Christopher Moutzouris (International School of Paphos), Riina Niskanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Sofie Savander (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Julia Eriksson (Chairperson, CH), Susanna Lehtonen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that violence disproportionately affects women due to historically unequal power relations;
 - B. Affirming the [Istanbul Convention](#) as a major step towards eradicating violence against women, although gravely concerned that seven Member States have not yet ratified the Convention;
 - C. Appreciating the impact of the [EU Agency for Fundamental Rights \(FRA\) study](#), revealing statistics about violence against women;
 - D. Noting further that only around [14% of cases of violence against women in Europe are being reported to the police](#);
 - E. Pointing out the lack of accessible information on help services specifically in cases of violence against women;
 - F. Deeply alarmed that psychological violence is [more common](#) than physical, sexual and economic violence;
 - G. Observing the lack of legislation concerning [cyber violence](#) on an EU level;
 - H. Aware that children are sometimes witnesses to cases of abuse occurring in domestic environments;
 - I. Seriously concerned that [27% of EU citizens](#) think that non-consensual sex could be justified in certain situations;
1. Strongly encourages the remaining Member States to ratify the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence;
 2. Urges Member States to follow the [definition](#) of gender-based violence set by the European Commission;

3. Requests the FRA to conduct further research on violence against women, especially in the fields of cyber violence, such as non-consensual image abuse, and threats of violence;
4. Supports NGOs collaborating under umbrella organisations, such as the [WAVE Network](#) and the [European Women's Lobby](#), in working with local governments and other governmental actors in involving citizens in the eradication of violence against women;
5. Suggests cooperation amongst hotline operators through means of transferring calls and sharing datasets on cases of violence against women;
6. Recommends Member States implement cyber violence departments in national police forces, and encourages Member States to cooperate by sharing resulting data on cyber violence;
7. Instructs [the European Institute for Gender Equality](#) to offer workshops on the discussion of consent and violence against women in schools and workplaces;
8. Directs the European Commission to raise awareness through media campaigns by the Directorate-General for Communication on the rate and types of gender-based violence;
9. Encourages Member States to take [an example from Sweden \(SFS 2018:618\)](#) and implement a clear consent law.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Bearing in mind the European Parliament's 2019 resolution on the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes, what further steps should the EU and Member States take to ensure the accessibility of medicinal cannabis for those who need it whilst remaining aware of the possible effects of cannabis upon its recreational usage?

Submitted by: Alessia Colacicco (Jämsän Lukio), Daniel Ferreira (Tampereen Lyseon Lukio IB), Toni Kallioniemi (Tampereen lyseon Lukio), Olivia Koljonen (Kannaksen Lukio), Daria Vorobyeva (Turun Normaalikoulun Lukio), Alžběta Vítková (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expressing appreciation of the [European Parliament resolution of February 2019](#) encouraging Member States to legalise medical cannabis and cannabis-based medicine;
 - B. Recognising that the differences between Member States' legislation surrounding medical cannabis usage can lead to an inequality of access for those who need it;
 - C. Fully alarmed by the lack of studies and research recognised by legislative bodies concerning the effects of medical cannabis on the human body;
 - D. Noting with deep concern the social stigma surrounding cannabis usage for medical purposes, significantly influenced by its portrayal in the media as a purely recreational substance;
 - E. Regretting the sometimes illegal methods used by patients to obtain cannabis for medical usage, most often as a result of a doctors' refusal to prescribe the drug and irrespective of the legality of the substance for this purpose in the Member State;
1. Concurrs the measures established in the [European Parliament resolution of February 2019 on use of cannabis for medicinal purposes](#);
 2. Resolves to further fund the ongoing research into medical cannabis and cannabis-based medicine conducted by pharmaceutical companies, such as found in the work of [GW Pharmaceuticals](#);
 3. Calls upon Member States to spread awareness on medical cannabis effects within the general public by launching an informative multimedia campaign;
 4. Calls upon the [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](#) (EMCDDA) to create an online platform for sharing real-life experiences with medical cannabis treatment;
 5. Further calls upon the EMCDDA to form a comprehensive definition of medical cannabis, clarifying the distinction between recreational and medical cannabis;

6. Calls upon the [European Medicines Agency](#) (EMA) to raise the level of acceptance for medical cannabis in medical practice communities by;
 - i) launching a series of educational seminars for physicians on medical cannabis usage as an alternative form of medication in the Member States,
 - ii) creating an accessible, comprehensive database of information and research outcomes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

The rise of low cost flights and the liberalisation of visa policies has led to mass tourism overcrowding many European cities and landmarks to the point of unsustainability. What steps can the EU and Member States take to protect these historic sites for future generations without sacrificing their economic importance?

Submitted by: Michaela Jokiniemi (Tampereen klassillinen Lukio), Sean Leino (Turun Normaalikoulu), Oskar Mannelin (Joensuun Normaalikoulun Lukio), Alma Portin (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Peppi Tenkanen (Lohjan Yhteislyseon Lukio), Oğuzhan İp (Chairperson, TR), Stella Miettinen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the unsustainable influx of tourists travelling both to and within Member States in concentrated periods of time
- B. Alarmed by the effect of mass tourism on increasing local housing prices,
- C. Further alarmed by the diminishing competitiveness of small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) due to mass tourism,
- D. Emphasising that there is no developed and internationally adopted definition for overtourism,
- E. Aware of the dependence that less economically developed Member States have on economic growth from the tourism sector, and its trade-off with sustainability,
- F. Conscious of the cultural and social divisions between local traditions and tourist tendencies that worsen the [psychological impacts](#) of overtourism on residents,
- G. Highlighting the lack of widely developed sustainable tourism opportunities which do not rely on airlines or cruise ships,
- H. Noting with deep concern that the tourist visa process is skewed in favour of larger travel parties, most often from countries such as China;
- I. Taking into account the role of social media in the development of travel trends across Member States,
- J. Regretting the continued destruction of natural habitats in order to facilitate the development of tourism infrastructure, such as hotels and marinas,
- K. Pointing out the effects of low-cost travel opportunities such as Ryanair, which have increased frequent and unsustainable usage of transport in tourism,

- L. Concerned by the rising trend of mass consumption by tourists, causing significant environmental and social degradation.
1. Calls upon Member States to implement [Berlin's newest model](#) regarding [short-term rentals](#) in their largest cities, imposing strict regulations limiting the corporate-owned subletting of properties;
 2. Encourages tourism agencies of local municipalities to adopt policies promoting alternatives to popular tourist sites, [off-peak visitation times](#) for attractions, and improvement of overall traffic management, such as that seen in [Paris](#);
 3. Invites the European Commission to allocate funding towards the establishment of an overtourism database within [Eurostat](#), thus aiming to guide national government policy;
 4. Requests the Directorate-General of Agriculture and Rural Development to support the funding of start-ups specialising in the development of [rural landscapes](#) as part of the [Horizon 2020 initiative](#);
 5. Urges Member States to fund national projects regarding the education and training of culturally sensitive and sustainably aware local tour-guides;
 6. Directs the [Horizon 2020 initiative](#) to subsidise more sustainable modes and routes of transportation, such as trains or buses, to less visited areas;
 7. Requests tourism agencies to reach out to influencers, YouTubers, and celebrities to spread awareness about sustainable travel trends;
 8. Encourages Member States to work in collaboration with the [EUROPARC Federation](#) to classify and strategically close fragile ecosystems and heritage sites that indicate signs of over-tourism;
 9. Recommends the European Commission facilitate discussion on the development of a new platform for guiding people towards sustainable tourism practices and locations, alongside established second-party tourism and review websites, such as TripAdvisor.

LAHTI REGION

TRAVEL MEETING EVENT LIVING



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