









IT'S RAINING MEDALS



Thanks to the groundwater formed during the Ice Age, the Lahti Region is the heart of the **beverage industry**.

Pajat Häme Gran Cluster www.viljaklusteri.fi







Thanks to the terrain shaped by the Ice Age, the Lahti Region is the center of **Nordic sport business**.









Thanks to the natural water and land routes formed by the Ice Age, the Lahti Region has become a **central hub for logistics** and an innovation platform for **future mobility**.









Thanks to the beautiful nature shaped by the Ice Age, Lahti became a city of environmental business and the **European Green Capital 2021**.



www.greenlahti.fi







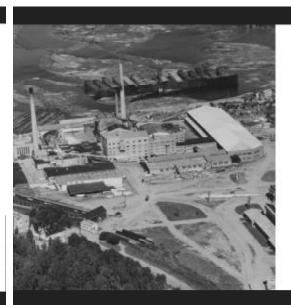


### ←1975

### A city of heavy industry

The story of Lahti is closely linked to the development of Finland; An era of rapid growth and unbanisation that placed a burden on the emikromment continued until the 970s. Lake Velopiand was one of the worst polluted lakes in Finland, and most of the jobs in the area were industrial, which later resulted in heavy unemployment during the recession.





### 1976

### The City stops discharging wastewaters into Lake Vesijärvi

Lahtt already started ambitious water conservation work in the 1970s, with the aim of stopping the visible eutrophication of the 1970s, with the city. Starting from 9736, the wastewater that used to go straight into Take Vestjind has been treated at the idarinant workewater treatment plant, from which the class water is discharged into the Porvsonjoli River.



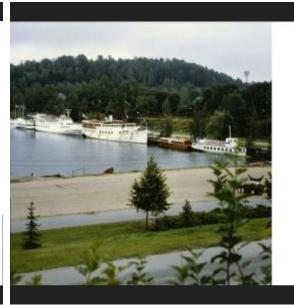


# 1987-1994

### The Vesijärvi I project starts

The journey of Lahtli towards becoming a Green Capital started with the conservation of Lake Vestjänt. The Vestjärv I project was the largest restoration of a lood web in the world more than one million kilos of reach was removed from the Enonselkä Basin in the lake and over one million young aanders were planted into the lake; as a result, this algoe blooms decreased dignificantly. The decades of work for the conservation and restoration of Lake Vestjärvi have brought important environmental expertise into the chy.



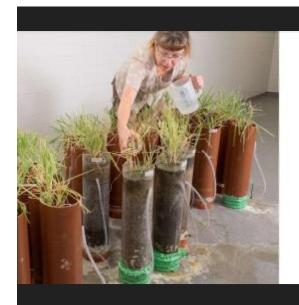


# 1994

# The condition of Lake Vesijärvi starts to improve

in the early 1990s, the results of the Vesijärvi i project started to show the water quality improved and the life below the surface flourished. As the condition of Lake Vesijärvi improved, both fishermen and the people of the city returned to eriou the lakenear the city centre.

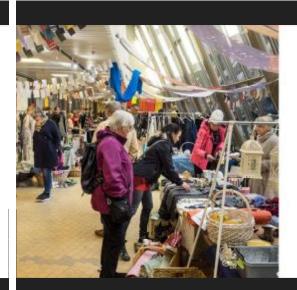




### The Department of Environmental Ecology is established

The Department of Environmental Ecology of the University of Helsinki was established in Lahd. The Vestjand I project and the resulting research information in particular created a foundation for the beaching and research. The department has produced a lot of information on topics such as storm water algae, green toofs, cleaning the soil and directular economy.



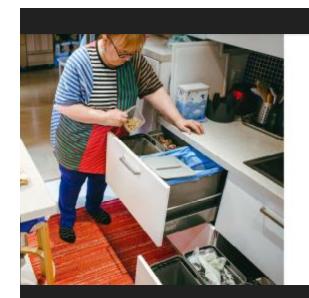


### 1997

#### The first annual Environment Week is held

Environmental education and the inclusion of citizens are an important part of the goals of the green city. The regional on/feroment week has been arranged since 1997, and it encourages the companies and residents of the city to take green actions together.





1998

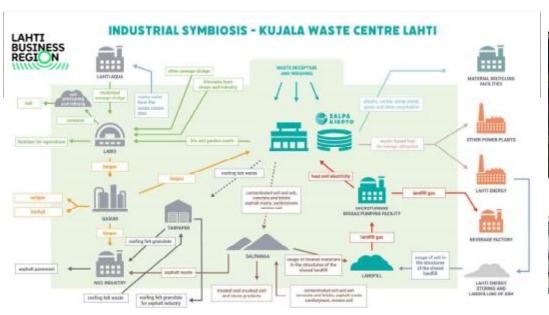
### An extensive waste management system is introduced

The new waste management system based on source separation was introduced. The separation of blowaste, energy waste, cardboard, paper and miked waste started on properties with at least 10 apertments. The separate collection of energy waste and its use in energy production increased the waste recovery rate and decreased the amount of waste going to the landfill. In 1998, the recovery rate of waste was 25%.











# The roadmap for circular economy is published

The first regional readmap for circular economy in Finland sets goals and defines measures for promoting the regional circular economy of PAIR—Tilens. The themes of the readmap include bloeconomy, material circulation and new services, among other these.





# 2018

# 97% of municipal waste is utilised

As a pioneer of circular economy. Lintil does not only reduce the amount of waste, it also uses the waste that is generated as efficiently as possible. One third of the waste generated in the area is recycled as raw material for new products, and the other two thirds are used to produce energy. But the goals are even higher than that claff alms to be a fully waste-free city, with a fully drouble economy by 2050.





# 2019

### Goodbye to coal

Lanti stopped using coal in the spring of 2019, when the new bloening plant Kymjärvi II replaced the coal-freed Kymjärvi II power plant. The city is now heated with recycled fuel and local, certified wood. Significant energy transformation reduced Lahti. Energia's carbon disolde emissions by 600,000 tonnes per year, which corresponds to the enmail emissions of about 60,000 Firms.





#### A personal carbon trading scheme is tested

A model for personal carbon trading on mobility and an application for the citizens that enabled real-time tracking and visualization of one's mobility carbon footprint was developed and tested in Lahti for the first time in the world.





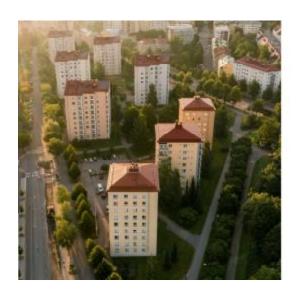




### The European Green Capital year

Lahti has received the honour of becoming the European Green Capital as the first chighs Finland, Large-scale cooperation projects will be transhed and a number of international and include environmental events will be hosted. During the year, the best European environmental calculors are highlighted and the citizens, companies and communities are encouraged to take bold environmental action together.





2022

# One of the Europe's 100 forerunner cities

Lahti has been selected as one of Europe's 100 forerunner cities. Lahti is involved in the EU Combission's 100 Climate-neutral and Smart Cities Mission, Access to this EU mission directly supports the achievement of the city's 2025 carbon-neutrality goal.





# 2024 Naturepositive city

Lanti akins towards a positive nature impact, striving for nature positivity, Lanti wards to develop best practices to mitigate nature loss as part of its climate action. The goal is for Lanti to be a nature-positive city by 2000.

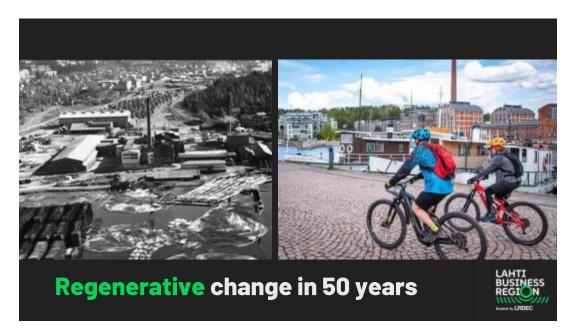


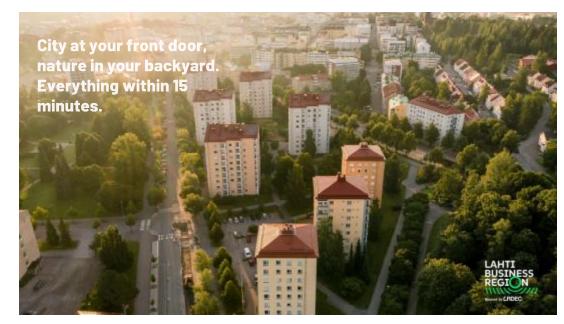


#### Carbon-neutral Lahti

When Lahti leads, the rost of the world will follow. Lahti has set ambificus climate goals and intends to become a carbon-resulted by 2028. As the first large carbon-resulted chip in Finland, Lahti shows the way both for the other Plinish clibes as well as internationally.















# THANK YOU ありがとうございます

