



This is South Tyrol

Rome, 20 July 2016



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL

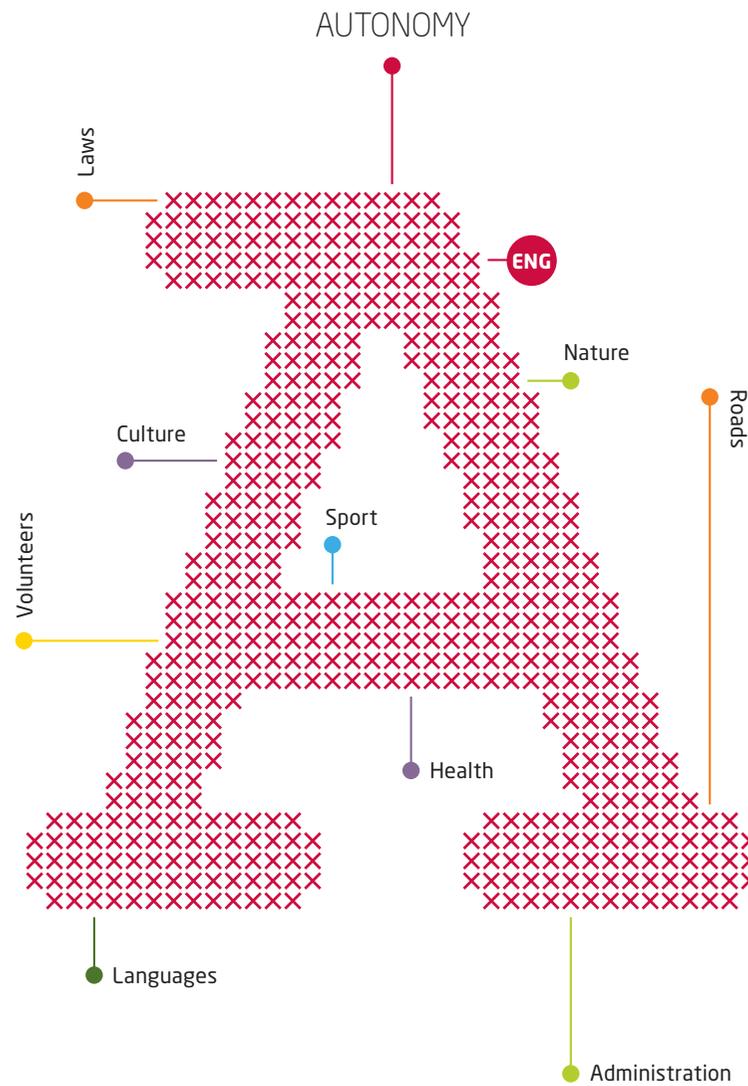


PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE

PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DE BULSAN
SÜDTIROL



This is South Tyrol

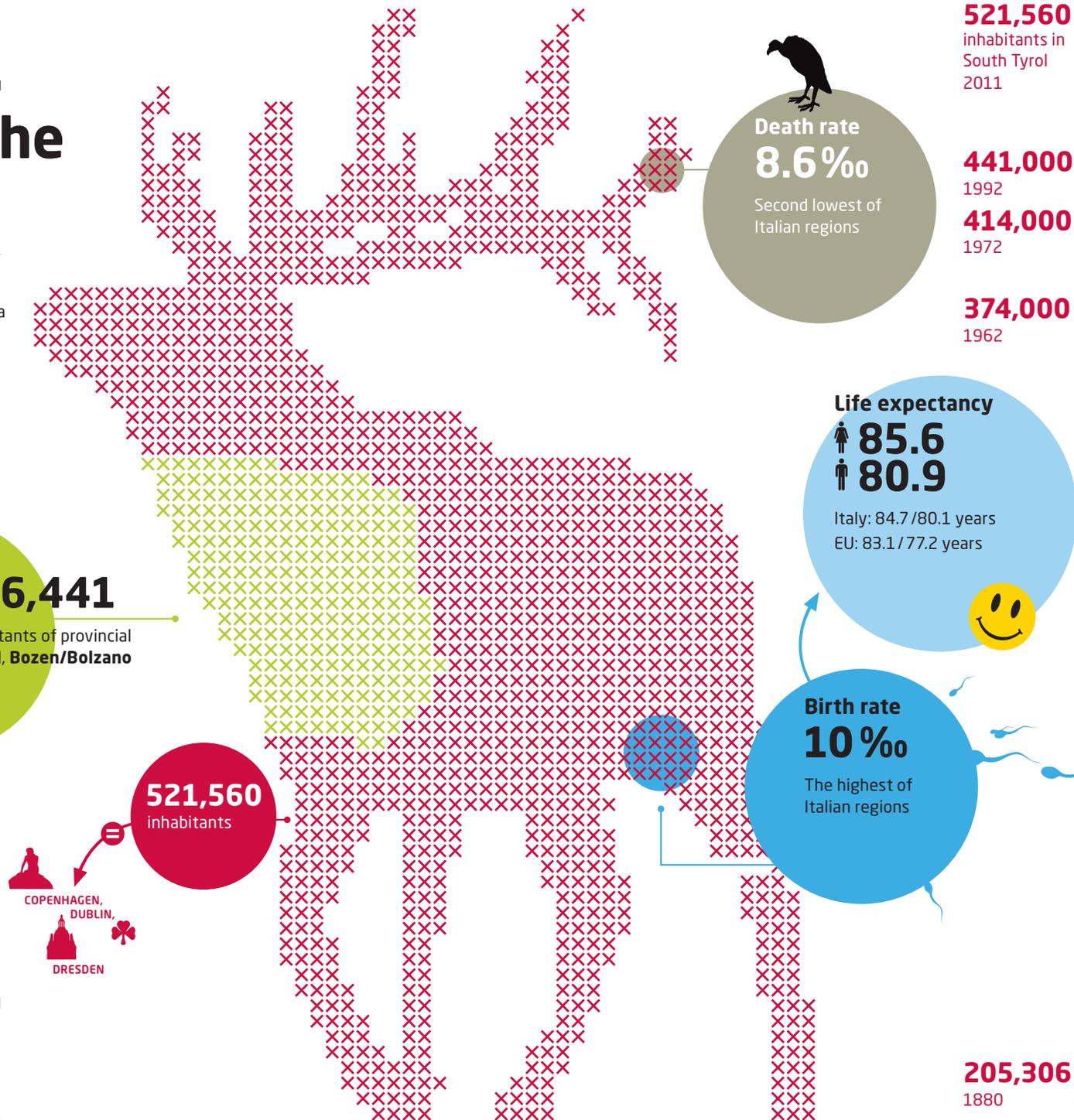
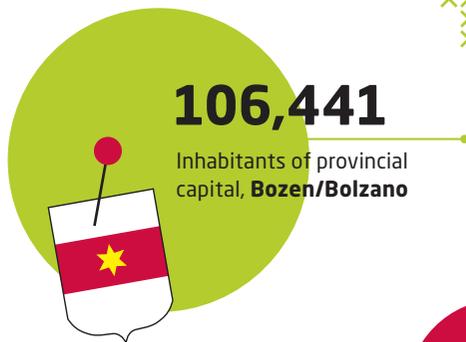


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- Recent history
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South Tyrol in figures

Meet the locals

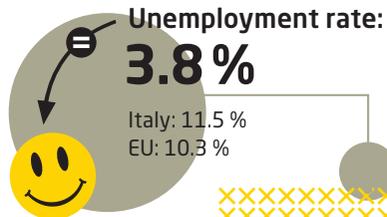
High life expectancy,
high birth rate: key data
on the population of
South Tyrol.



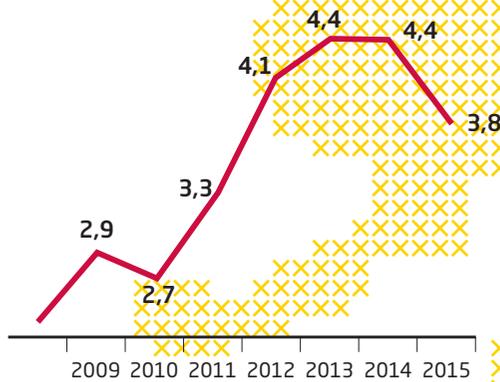
South Tyrol in figures

Hard at work

Low unemployment, high Gross Domestic Product: the South Tyrolean economy in figures



Official unemployment rate in %



Cars / 1000 inhabitants

520

Italy: 606
 EU: 474



60 %

of South Tyrol's energy needs - excluding transport - are from renewable sources (water, biomass, biogas, solar, wind, geothermal)

GDP per capita:
39,800 €

Italy: 26,700 euro
 EU: 26,600 euro



Employment rate:

71.5 %

Italy: 56.3 %
 EU: 65.6 %



South Tyrol in figures

Home sweet home

South Tyrol is around the same size as the Black Forest, but has much more than just forest to offer. Its mountains, for example: there are over 350 summits higher than 3000 metres, with the Ortler at 3905 metres the highest of all peaks in the eastern Alps.

Surface proportion over 1600 metres above sea level:

60%

approx. **675,000** football pitches

Surface area: **7400 km²**

The largest Italian province in terms of surface area, comparable with the Black Forest

Every tenth apple in Europe and every third apple in Italy is grown in South Tyrol.

South Tyrol produces 1 mrd. tonnes of apples per year on a fruit-growing surface of 18,400 hectares. **South Tyrol is thus Europe's largest apple orchard.**

approx. **20,000** football pitches

69 /km²

Surface proportion designated as a protected nature area:

40%

Inhabitable surface area:

6%

2.85% is already inhabited



500 km of cycle paths

1100 times round a football pitch

Wooded surface area:

50%



South Tyrol
in figures

South Tyrol lives

Nearly six million holiday-
makers, half a million
inhabitants: tourism is
the horse that pulls the
South Tyrolean cart

800

fortresses, castles and
stately residences house
museums, hotels and
even a botanical garden.



29,3 mill.

overnight
stays a year



6,4 mill.

tourists a year.
The same as the
Dominican Republic,
Dubai or Tibet



300

days with sunshine
per year: the same
as Crete.



Length of ski pistes
1200 km

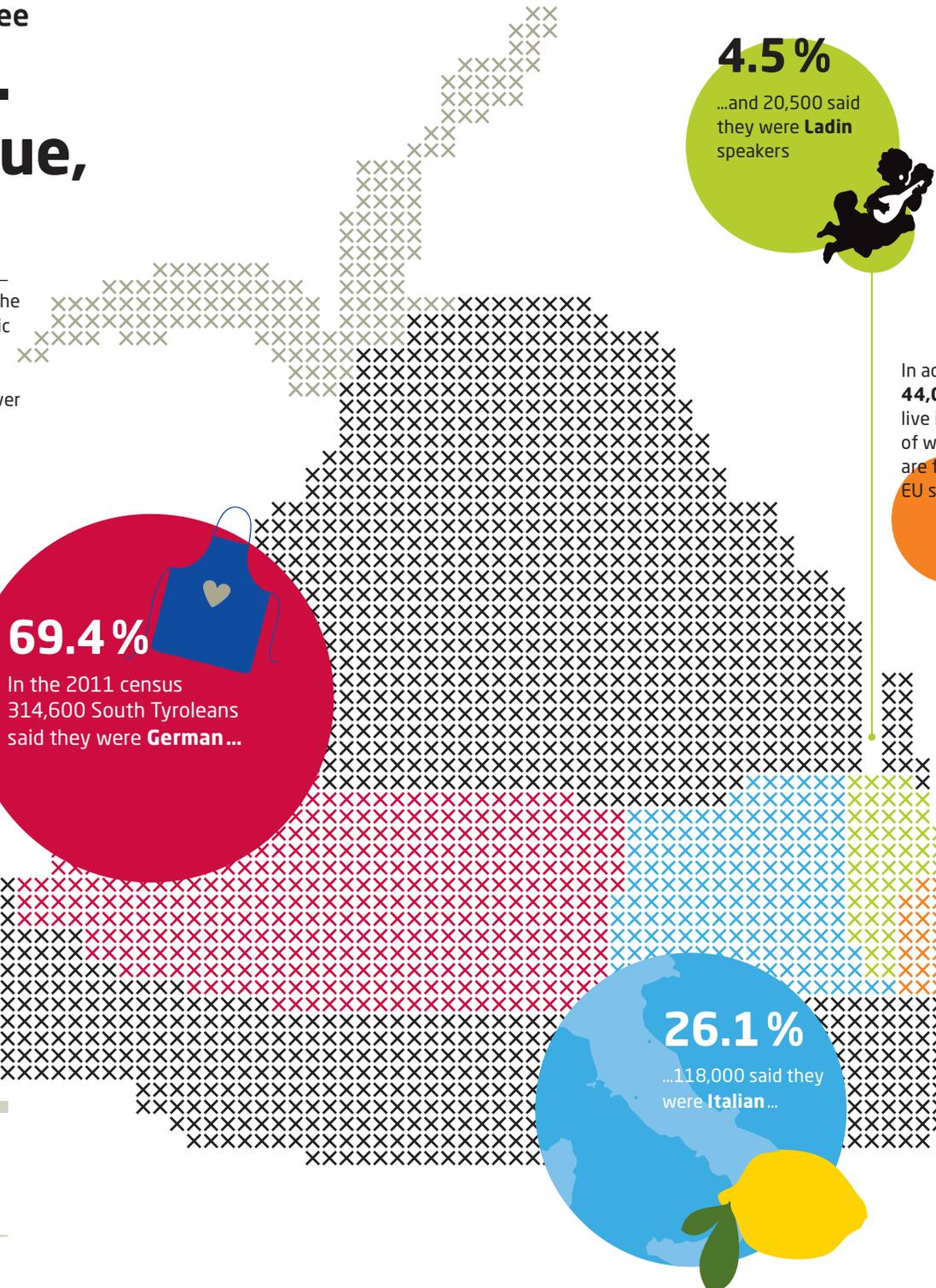
The same as the distance
from Munich to Naples



One land, three languages

Eins, due, trëi...

South Tyrol is where the Romance and Germanic cultures meet. The "aborigines" of South Tyrol are however the Ladin people.



69.4%
In the 2011 census
314,600 South Tyroleans
said they were **German**...

26.1%
...118,000 said they
were **Italian**...

4.5%
...and 20,500 said
they were **Ladin**
speakers

In addition, some
44,000 foreigners
live in South Tyrol,
of whom 1/3
are from other
EU states.

118,100
Italians in
South Tyrol

113,500
2001

116,900
1991

137,800
1971

128,300
1961

27,000
1921

8900
1900



One land, three languages

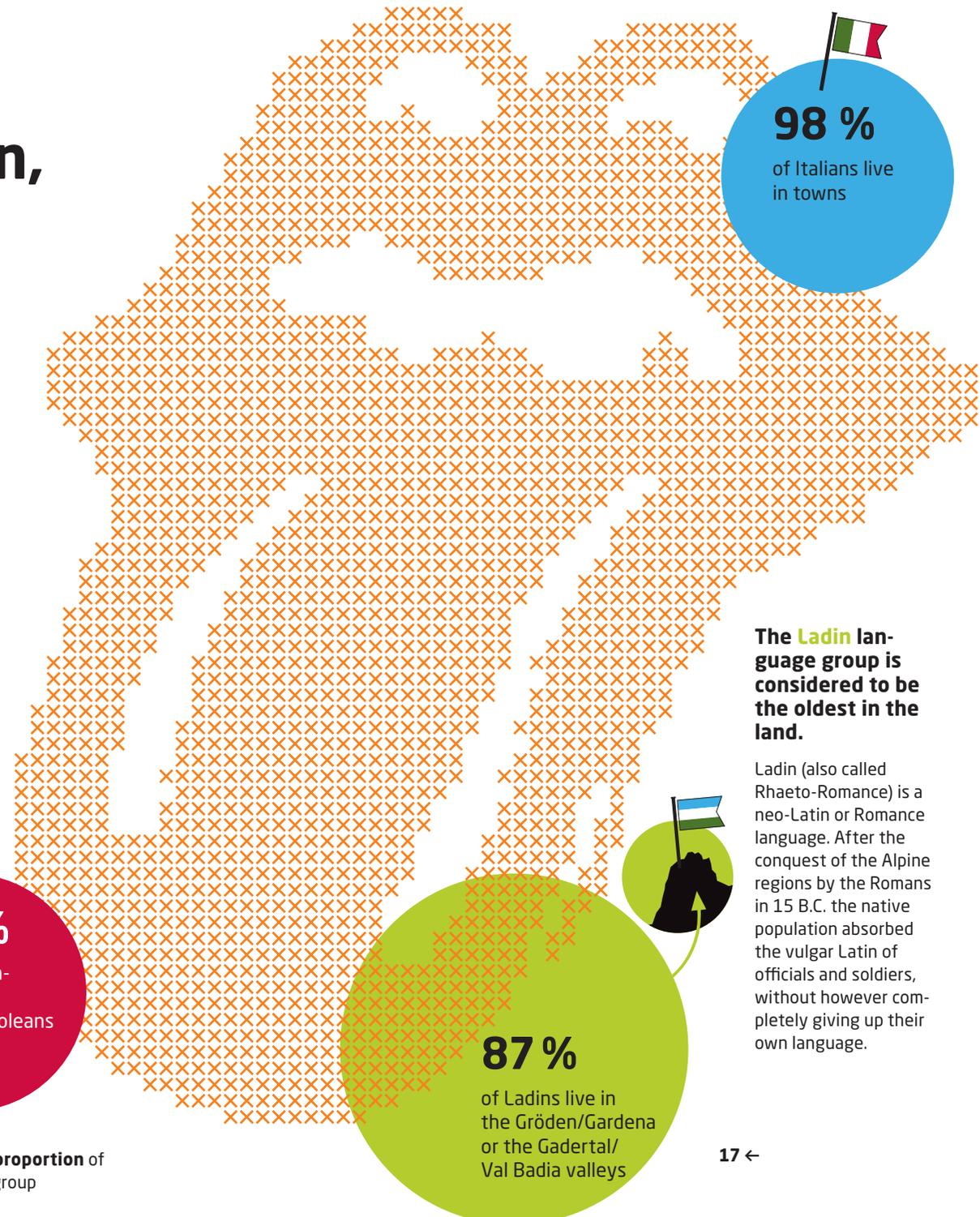
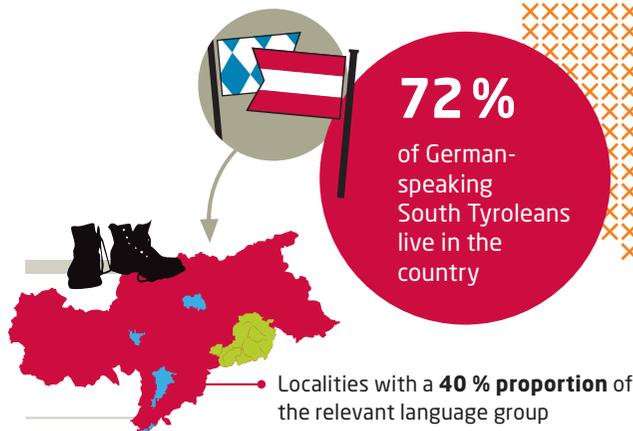
German, Italian, Ladin

German speakers make up the largest proportion of the population.

Historically this language group dates back to the Germanic, Alemannic and Bavarian tribes that crossed today's South Tyrol during the Migration Period and to some extent settled there. The South Tyrolean dialect is used rather than High German in everyday life.

The second largest language group is **Italian**. It is, in cultural and historical terms, the most recent arrival.

In terms of figures, the Italian language experienced its strongest growth group in the Fascist era in the 1920s and 1930s, when Mussolini tried to emphasise the "Italian character" of South Tyrol by promoting massive immigration from the south.



The **Ladin** language group is considered to be the oldest in the land.

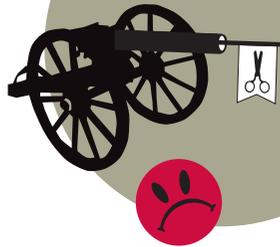
Ladin (also called Rhaeto-Romance) is a neo-Latin or Romance language. After the conquest of the Alpine regions by the Romans in 15 B.C. the native population absorbed the vulgar Latin of officials and soldiers, without however completely giving up their own language.

South Tyrol's recent history

Separation from Austria

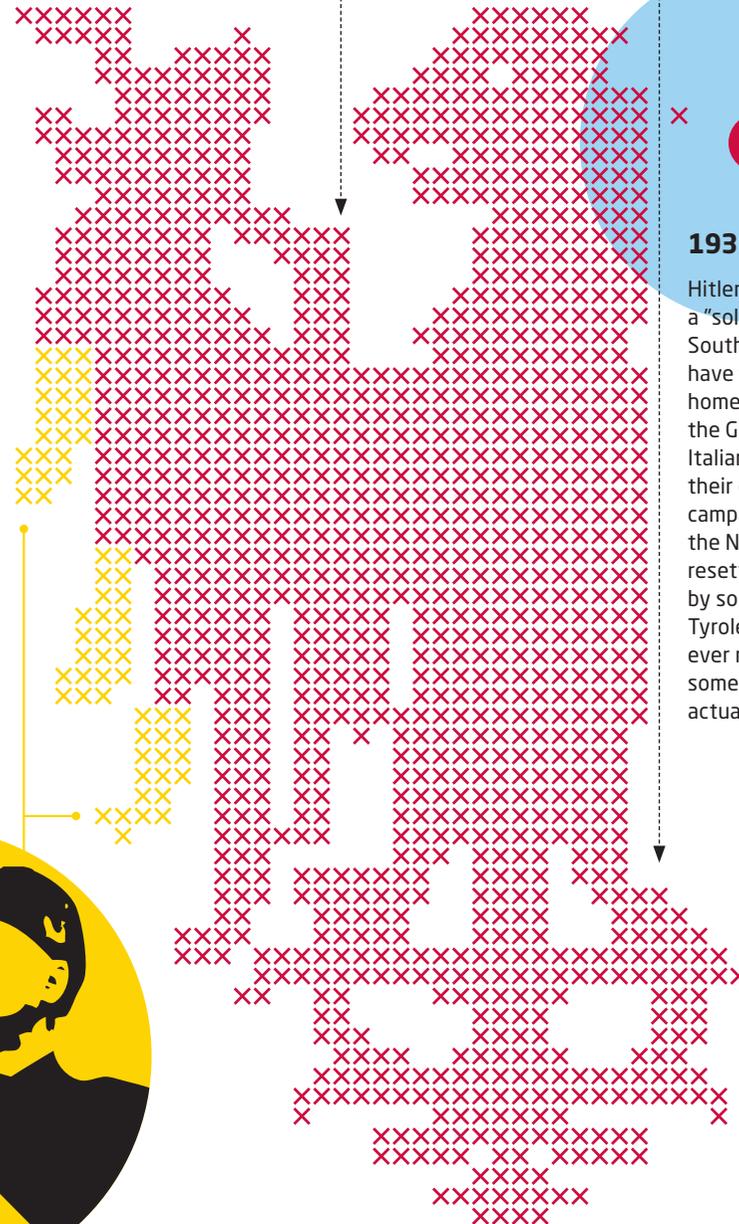
1918

The First World War ends and, with the peace treaty of St. Germain, the southern part of the Austrian crown land of Tyrol becomes part of Italy. The new frontier is the Brenner Pass.



1922

With the March on Rome, the Fascists take power in Italy and South Tyrol sees the beginning of a phase of forced Italianisation. Encouraged by Benito Mussolini's regime, tens of thousands of Italians immigrate to South Tyrol, use of the German language is forbidden, German schools are closed, while German-speaking officials and teachers are dismissed or compulsorily transferred.



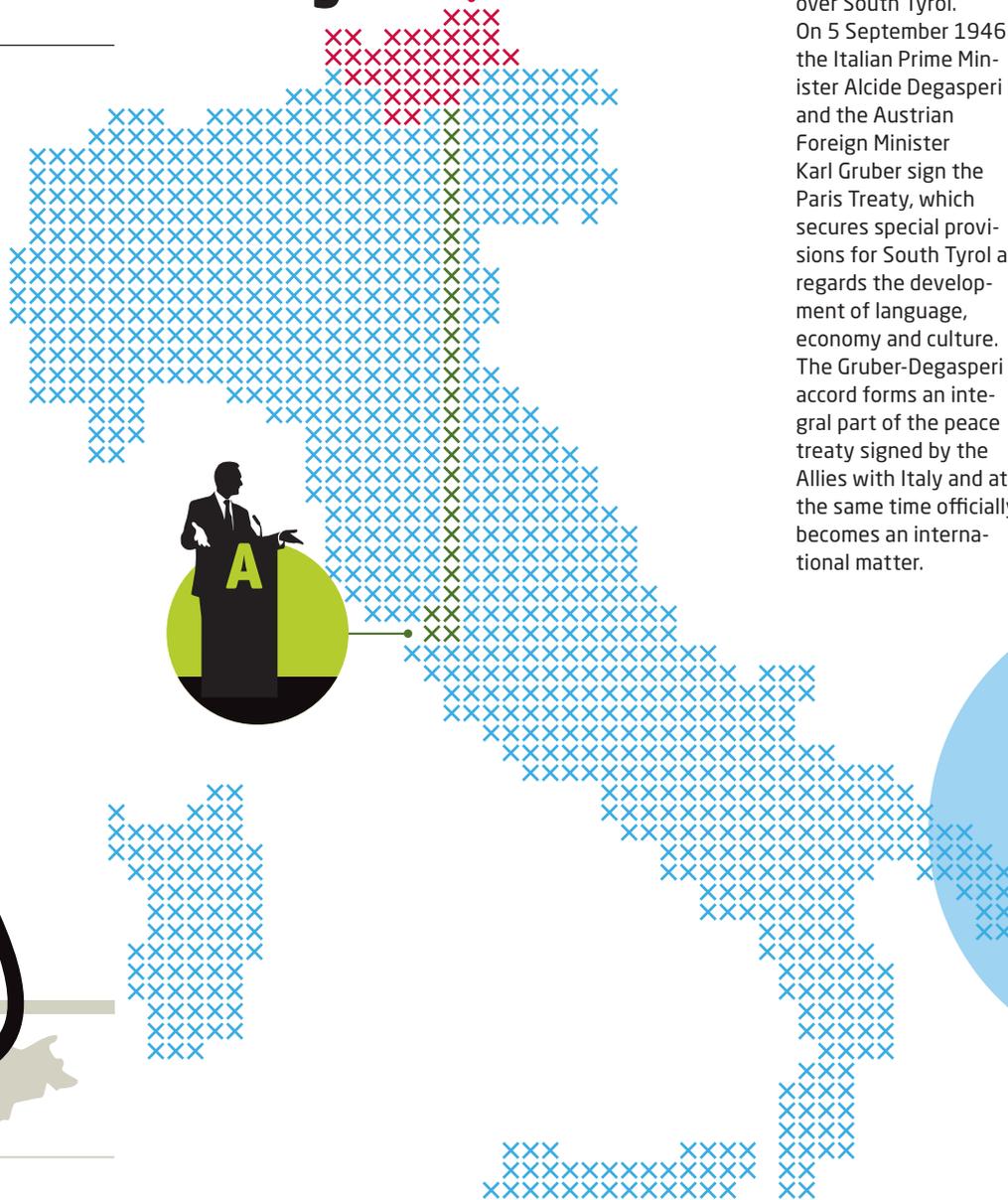
1939

Hitler and Mussolini agree on a "solution" to the problem of South Tyrol. South Tyroleans will have the choice of leaving their homeland and being resettled in the German Reich, or becoming Italian citizens and abandoning their own identity. A massive campaign (also supported by the Nazis) begins in favour of resettlement, ultimately adopted by some 86 % of all South Tyroleans. Wartime events however mean that in the end "only" some **75,000** South Tyroleans actually leave their homeland.



South Tyrol's recent history

The struggle for autonomy



1946

After the end of the Second World War the victorious powers refuse South Tyroleans the right of self-determination, but obligate Italy and Austria to conduct negotiations over South Tyrol. On 5 September 1946 the Italian Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi and the Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber sign the Paris Treaty, which secures special provisions for South Tyrol as regards the development of language, economy and culture. The Gruber-De Gasperi accord forms an integral part of the peace treaty signed by the Allies with Italy and at the same time officially becomes an international matter.

1961

As the **Paris Treaty** has yet to be implemented 15 years following its signing, Austria appeals to the UN. At the same time tensions in South Tyrol are escalating. On the night of 11 June 1961 dozens of electricity pylons throughout South Tyrol are blown up. The "night of fire" draws the attention of the Italian and European public to South Tyrol.

1972

Following the debates at the UN and the bomb attacks at the beginning of the 1960s, lengthy negotiations between Rome, Bozen/Bolzano and Vienna finally produce a whole **"package"** of measures, introduced as the Second Autonomy Statute. The new autonomy for South Tyrol comes into force on 20 January 1972 and secures equal rights and protection for all three language groups in the land.



South Tyrol's recent history

A new epoch

1992

All measures of the South Tyrol package have been implemented: Italy and Austria see that the aim of effective protection of minorities has been achieved and now officially settle the dispute that has lain before the UN since 1959. South Tyrolean autonomy nevertheless retains its international status.



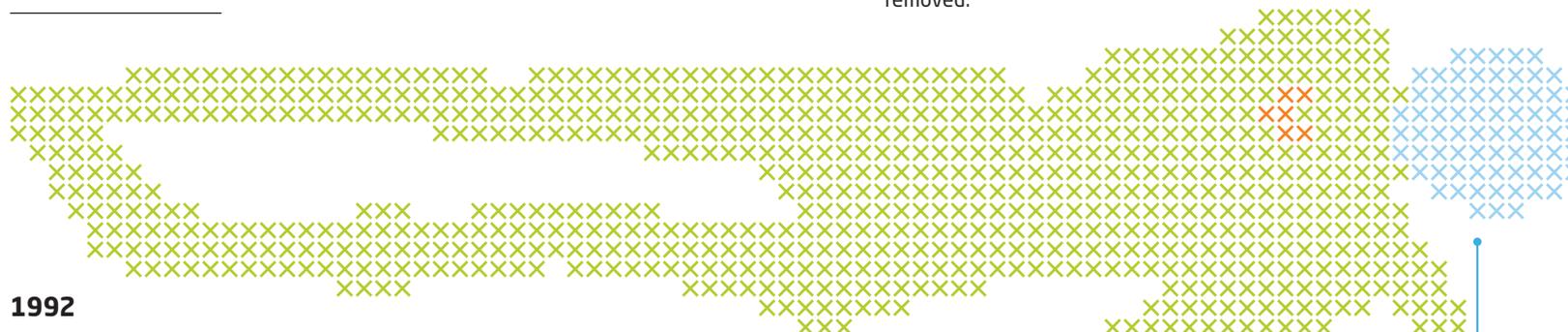
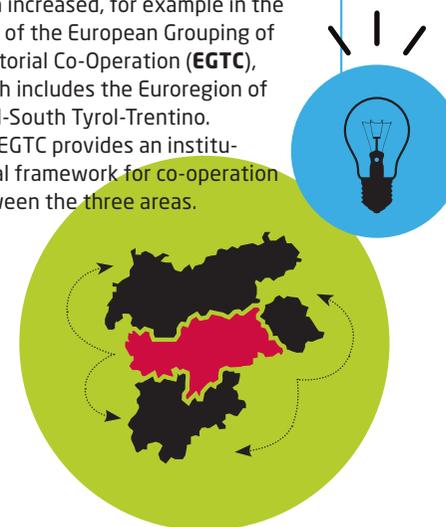
1998

Following the accession of Austria to the European Union and the introduction of the Schengen Agreement on free movement within Europe, the border posts at the Brenner Pass are removed.



2012

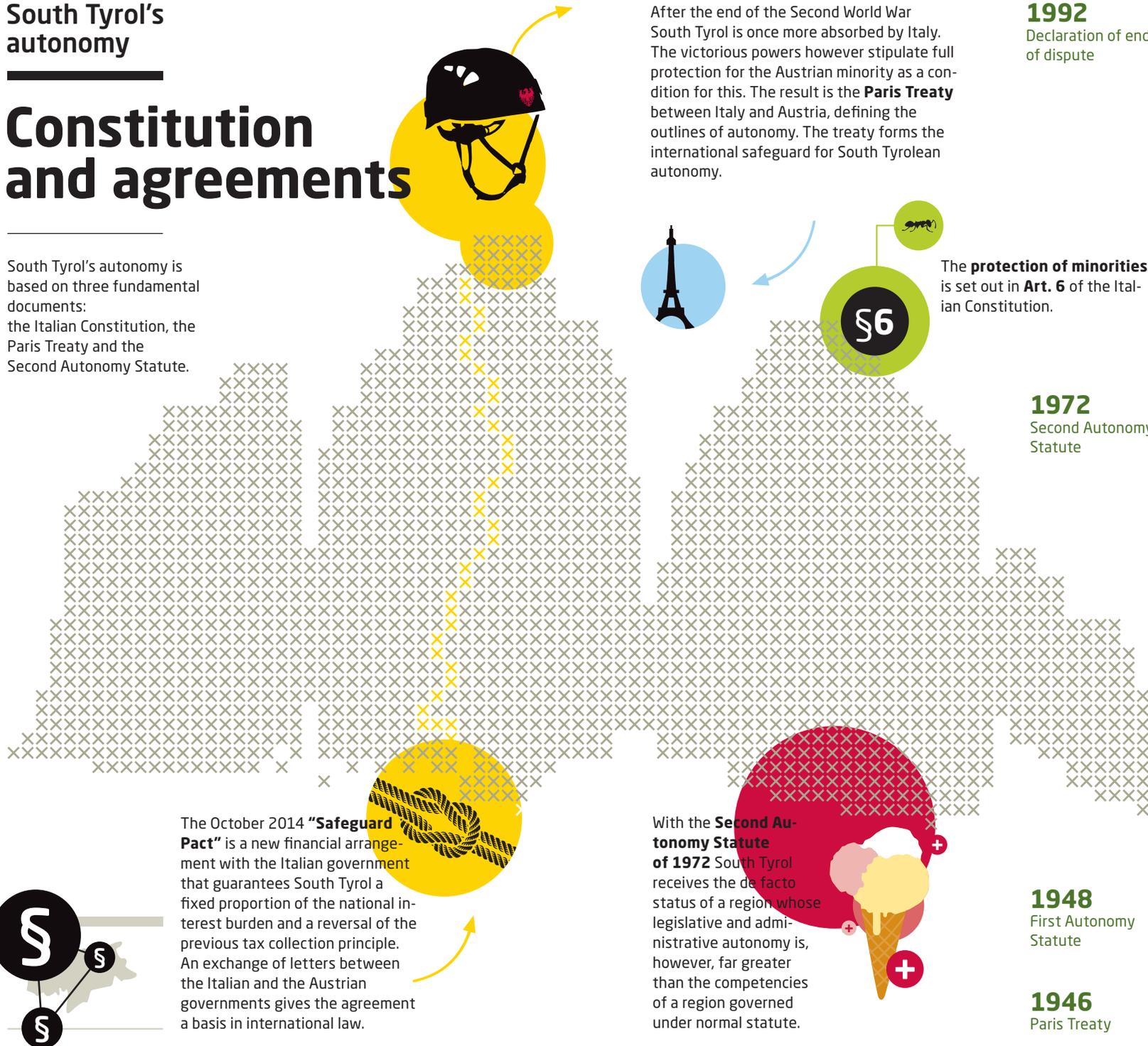
Autonomy has been gradually developed and strengthened. Transnational co-operation has also been increased, for example in the form of the European Grouping of Territorial Co-Operation (EGTC), which includes the Euroregion of Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino. The EGTC provides an institutional framework for co-operation between the three areas.



South Tyrol's autonomy

Constitution and agreements

South Tyrol's autonomy is based on three fundamental documents: the Italian Constitution, the Paris Treaty and the Second Autonomy Statute.



South Tyrol's autonomy

Who does what?

The 1972 Autonomy Statute transferred a whole range of legislative and administrative competencies to the province of South Tyrol. A differentiation is made between primary and secondary competencies as well as the competencies of the state.

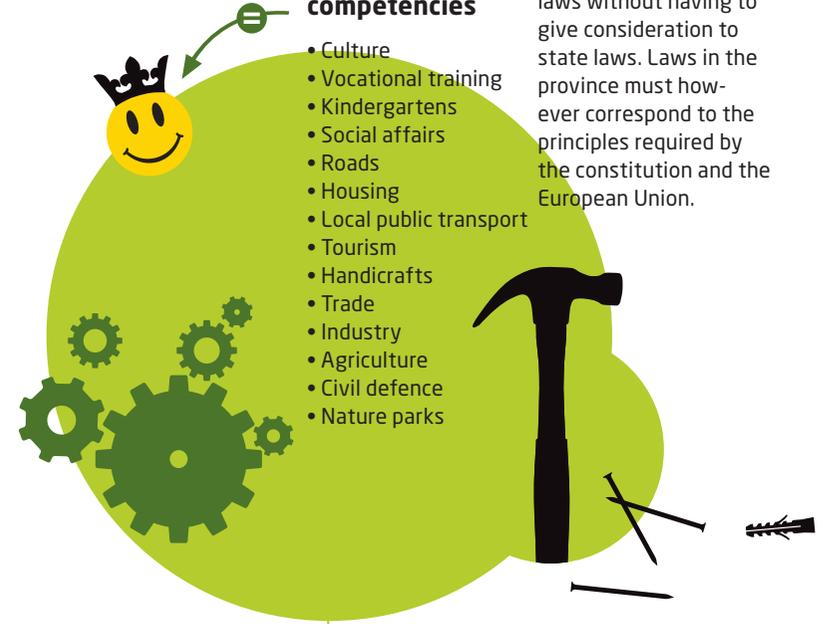
State competencies

- Immigration
- Defence
- Police
- Law
- Financing



South Tyrol's primary competencies

- Culture
- Vocational training
- Kindergartens
- Social affairs
- Roads
- Housing
- Local public transport
- Tourism
- Handicrafts
- Trade
- Industry
- Agriculture
- Civil defence
- Nature parks



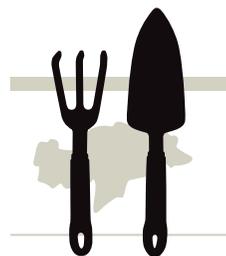
Within these areas South Tyrol can issue laws without having to give consideration to state laws. Laws in the province must however correspond to the principles required by the constitution and the European Union.



Within these areas the province must adhere to the principles set down by the state. South Tyrol may decide on the details. The tolerance is much smaller than for primary competencies.

South Tyrol secondary competencies

- Sport
- Schools
- Health



South Tyrol's autonomy

Rules for living together

Different groups can only live together in a political system if the needs of all ethnic groups are taken into consideration and have a balanced relationship with each other. The three language groups in South Tyrol co-exist on the basis of a complex and special legal system that combines the rotation of offices, equal numbers as regards committee membership and the proportional representation of all language groups.



2.

Bilingualism in public offices and services, two or even three place names



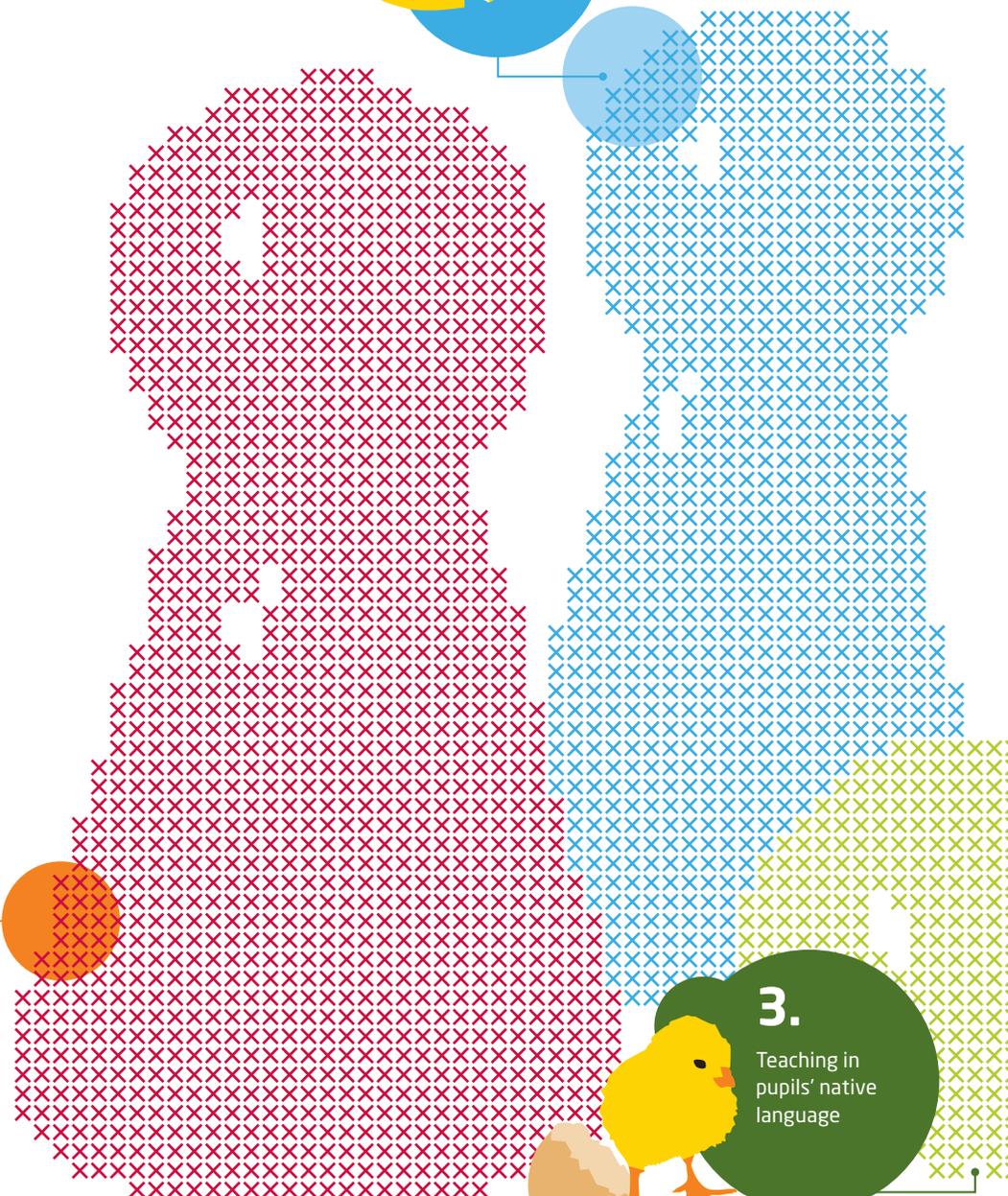
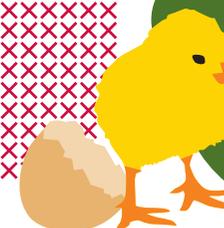
1.

Ethnic proportionality in the public services and in the system of government



3.

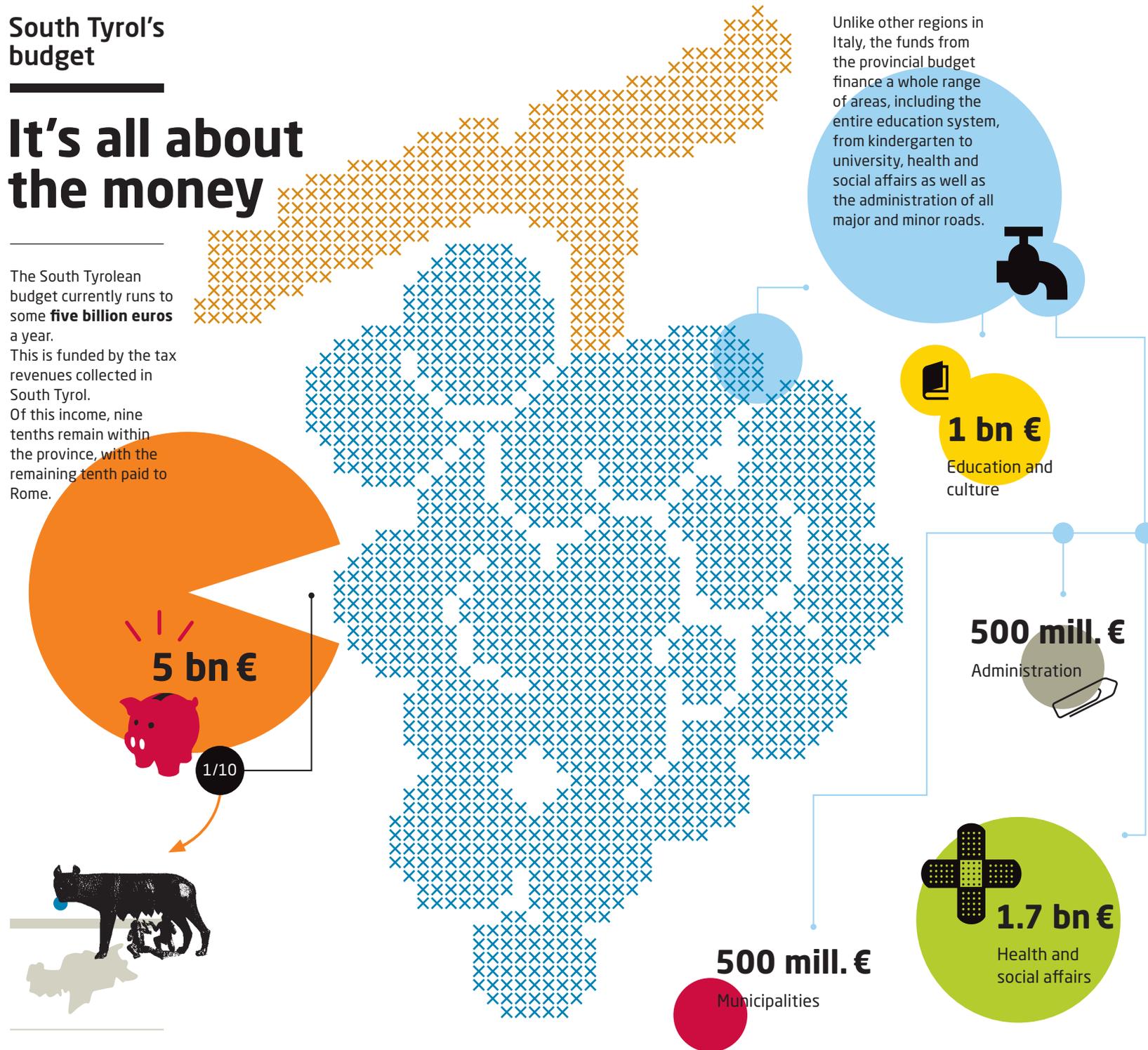
Teaching in pupils' native language



South Tyrol's budget

It's all about the money

The South Tyrolean budget currently runs to some **five billion euros** a year. This is funded by the tax revenues collected in South Tyrol. Of this income, nine tenths remain within the province, with the remaining tenth paid to Rome.





Glossary

“Landeshauptmann”, Governor: in South Tyrol, the head of the provincial administration. The title originally referred to the governor of a principality or province in the Holy Roman Empire and the Austrian Empire.

Autonomy: statute-based, far-reaching political self-government within a state. For South Tyrol this represents a greater degree of responsibility for numerous functions than any other Italian province

Package: a collection of 132 regulations, negotiated over many years, that guarantee the protection of minorities in the region and form the basis for the Second Autonomy Statute of 1972

Paris Treaty: concluded between Italy and Austria on 5 September 1946, this treaty - also known as the Gruber-Degasperi agreement - regulates the protection of the German-speaking inhabitants of the Trentino-South Tyrol region. The Paris Treaty forms part of the peace treaty signed by Italy after the Second World War and is regarded as the Magna Carta of South Tyrolean autonomy

EGTC, or European Group for Territorial Co-operation, is an instrument of the EU aimed at promoting transnational and interregional coope-

ration. In South Tyrol it is the institutional arm of the Euroregion of Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino, which covers the historic Tyrolean lands

Proportionality: the distribution of offices and positions according to the numerical ratio of the political parties represented, the balance of power of various denominations or other groups. In South Tyrol this has an ethnic basis: public sector jobs, development funds and social housing are all distributed according to the strength of the respective language groups

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