

2005

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- organister
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kontakt

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övrigt

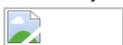
- > pressklipp
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056710

sidan uppdaterad 17.8.2023
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Åland in Europe



Åland

Åland is an archipelago of 6,500 islands and sker is a self-governing region of Finland and has a po areas where it has legislative authority Åland func Swedish is the official language in Åland. Åland is fortified.

Autonomy

From 1917–1921 the people of Åland fought for the reunification of Åland with its Finland was unwilling to give up the Islands and instead offered internal autonom When the offer was rejected the dispute was referred to the League of Nations in Åland should remain a part of Finland but receive a wide autonomy. On its part, F Swedish language, culture and local customs of the Ålanders.

The Legislative Assembly

The first elections to Åland's parliament, the Legislative Assembly, were held in 1922. The Legislative Assembly met for the first time on 9 June 1922, and this day is now Åland's autonomy.

The Legislative Assembly has 30 members who are elected for four-year terms. In October 1999, six political groupings gained seats in the Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly appoints the members of the Åland Government. Åland also has one seat in the Finnish Parliament.

The Autonomy Act

The Act on the Autonomy of Åland lists the areas in which the Legislative Assemnt these are: education and culture, healthcare and hospitals, environmental issues policing, postal administration, and radio and television.

Finnish law applies in areas such as foreign affairs as well as in civil and criminal law. The Finnish State levies taxes and customs duties in Åland but returns a share of the tax revenue to the Legislative Assembly, for the administration of matters which in other parts of Finland are handled by the state. When Finland enters into an international treaty which concerns Åland, the consent of the Legislative Assembly is required. An example of this was the accession of Finland and Åland to the European Union.

The right of domicile

Åland has a form of regional citizenship called the right of domicile. Enjoying the right to vote and for presenting oneself as a candidate in elections to the Legislative Assembly, ownership of land and conduct of business, although exemptions can sometimes be granted. Children are granted the right of domicile at birth if either parent has the right of domicile. Immigrants who have an acceptable knowledge of Swedish and are Finnish citizens are granted domicile after living in Åland for five years. Those who leave Åland lose their right of domicile.

Shipping and industry

Shipping is the mainstay of Åland's industrial sector, accounting for over 40 per cent of the economy. People have sailed the seas since time immemorial, have gradually adapted the industry to modern times. Today, Åland has several shipping companies operating in different sectors: passenger shipping, international tanker shipping. About 13 per cent of Ålanders work at sea. Good communications have also been the precondition for the strong development of enterprises in Åland. Åland's hi-tech and engineering industries have been growing and provide products and services to large industrial companies outside Åland.

Tourism

The special character of the Ålandic landscape and archipelago attracts many visitors. There are well-developed facilities for tourists.