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Sustainable Tourism Mobility Plan - Trail #6



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PART A

1. Background

The Danube brings together the history of Europe. Humankind used the Danube from the very beginning as a promising place to live and to make business. Today, the Danube region is rich in cultural and natural heritage. The project Transdanube Travel Stories recognises tourism as important option to use this heritage and play an important role in regional development, especially in the remote regions of the Danube region. However, there is still little awareness of the Danube macroregion as a touristic area with rich natural and cultural heritage. European Cultural Routes and other networks are a first step towards transnational cooperation. They focus strongly on preservation, not offering innovative touristic products at the destinations or along trails, nor including sustainable mobility into their existing touristic products. Resultant, tourists rather drive from one site to the next by car, lacking deeper understanding for the region and appreciation of the sites.

The project main objective is to **support sustainable tourism development by applying innovative promotion concepts (new narratives) and existing mobility management tools.** The objective is supported by activities to position the sites' heritage within the wider context of the Danube macro-region with tools to experience this heritage building up a Danube memory (narratives). Mobility management includes ways to inform tourists about how to get to the region and around by other means than individual transport. Additionally to the development of institutions (product clubs, mobility centres) and instruments (mobility plans, narratives, apps etc.), the achievement of the main objective is supported by cooperation, capitalisation and promotion activities that present the Danube region as touristic area at international conferences.

The project is aiming at three specific objectives:

1. Employ innovative (more holistic) promotion approaches
2. Integrate sustainable mobility management measures/tools in route and destination management

3. Advance institutional capacity by sharing experience and capitalizing results among relevant stakeholders

How to integrate sustainable mobility management measures/tools in route and destination management?

Mobility management includes ways to inform tourists about how to get to a specific destination and more around within the destination by other means than individual motorized transport.

Mobility management uses three important instruments:

1. Mobility Manager - take overall responsibility for developing and introducing mobility management
2. Mobility Centre - is the operating unit at the urban/regional level
3. Mobility Plan - most common instrument for site Mobility Management

The project is addressing these three instruments with different activities:

1. Mobility management trainings will provide relevant stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills to develop and introduce mobility management at the destination and trail level. The people trained will become **Mobility managers**.
2. Mobility managers could be used to provide all relevant information to tourists and to coordinate the activities in the field of sustainable tourism mobility management in a region. They can do that in different positions and locations. One possibility would be to establish a mobility centre which can be approached by tourists in order to get the necessary information (either via the internet, via phone or in person). The guideline elaborated as well as the experiences gained when establishing 12 mobility centres in the course of the Transdanube.Pearls project can be used by the partners to establish a **mobility centre** at their destination.
3. Mobility plans or in the case of this project Sustainable Tourism Mobility Plans (STOMPs).

What is a Sustainable Tourism Mobility Plan (STOMP)?

STOMPs will provide the strategic background for improving mobility services on trail and destination level. The implementation of the necessary mobility management measures on route/network level will be supported by installing mobility managers. These persons will organise necessary mobility services and coordinate activities of different partners aiming the overall improvement of the sustainable transport system. The STOMPs will therefore be the

working programme for the mobility managers. Besides that, the STOMPs provide a valuable collection of information which can be used to design green travel products.

Building upon the 6 stories, for each of the 6 resultant trails a STOMP will be elaborated by the responsible project partners. These are:

- Tourism Board Linz (LT)
- West Pannon Regional and Economic Development (WP)
- Institute for Culture, Tourism and Sport Murska Sobota (IC)
- Croatian Association for Tourism and Rural Development „The Village Membership Club“ (CA)
- Association for promoting tourism in Oradea and its region (OR)
- Danube Parks Network (DP)

Once the approximate outline of the story is set and the destinations are chosen, the trail appears and will be assessed according to its accessibility by sustainable means of transport.

What is the purpose of this guideline?

The document provides the partners working on the development of a STOMP with a common guideline in form of a template. This should ensure a comparable quality and depth of information of the STOMPs.

2 Definitions and specifications

2.1 Stories, trails and destinations

Stories

The project is expected to come up with 6 stories in the Danube region.

- All stories follow the same standard and script (see Annex 1)
- Each story shall evolve along the trail and reflect in each destination. Therefore, the story shall include a specific script (see Annex 1)
- The stories shall include destinations out of the destination-pool (defined by the partners) that reflect the story.
- In every story that will be developed, the four meta-narratives ("change", "connect", "relax", "discover") should be represented. The destinations (chosen from the pool of destinations defined above) included derive from the story.

2.1.1 Trail

We call the routes, that follow the stories "TRAILS", to differentiate from the cultural routes also involved in this project. (like the St. Martin of Tours-Route, the Route of emperors and kings, the Route of Jewish heritage, etc.).

- Each trail follows a different story.
- For each trail, the responsible partner has to elaborate a STOMP
- Each trail can be travelled along by sustainable means of transport.
- All included destinations and sites of a specific trail have to be accessible!
- Potentially, sustainable transport can be part of the story: train ride in an old Art Nouveau train carriage, pilgrimage by walking, cycling for experiencing nature, bus ride to encounter local people, ship to experience ancient-day travelling etc.

2.1.2 Destination

A destination is a village or town where a point of interest selected to tell a specific part of a story is located. Destinations shall be chosen that can be reached in a consecutive way and which therefore define a certain trail. Destinations can be combined from different cultural routes and thematic backgrounds (cluster of themes) according to the story.

2.1.3 Point of interest

A point of interest in this project is a location representing a specific touristic attraction within a destination (e.g. a museum, a nature park, an architectural highlight). It is this specific point of interest where a specific part of a story will be told by a guide/an app / experienced by the tourist. One destination normally offers a larger set of points of interest, but it might be only one or few of them that are relevant for the story. It is these point(s) of interest that will be visited by the tourist. Besides the point of interest relevant for the story, a tourist might need/want to visit other points of interest e.g. a hotel, a restaurant or a railway station. This is why besides the point of interest level, the level of destination is relevant for the STOMPs.

2.2 (Sustainable) transport and mobility

The term mobility commonly describes the movability and the actual movement of people and goods. Transport related mobility takes into account that part of mobility which generates traffic. Mobility in this sense comprises the movement of people/goods from a location to another, creating traffic. For that people/goods are using different modes of transport including air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline, and space. We are focusing on the sustainable mobility of people – freight transport is NOT taken into account.

There are many definitions of the sustainable transport, and of the related terms sustainable transportation and sustainable mobility. The European Union Council of Ministers of Transport defines a sustainable transportation system as one that:

- Allows the basic access and development needs of individuals, companies and society to be met safely and in a manner consistent with human and ecosystem health and promotes equity within and between successive generations.
- Is Affordable, operates fairly and efficiently, offers a choice of transport mode, and supports a competitive economy, as well as balanced regional development.
- Limits emissions and waste within the planet's ability to absorb them, uses renewable resources at or below their rates of generation, and uses non-renewable resources at or below the rates of development of renewable substitutes, while minimizing the impact on the use of land and the generation of noise. With the activities of our project we are focusing on energy efficiency, multimodal travel chains including train, bus, bike, hiking and shipping.

2.3 Sustainable tourism (mobility)

The world tourism organization defines sustainable tourism as: "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities"

Sustainable tourism should:

- Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.
- Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
- Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, incl. stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities and contributing to poverty alleviation.

As 50 % - 75 % of environmental impacts of tourism are caused by transport (air pollutants, noise, greenhouse gas emissions, land take, damage of landscape and villages)³, sustainable mobility in tourism is a very important component of sustainable tourism development. Sustainable tourism needs sustainable access and mobility: zero emissions, healthy and

environmentally friendly, energy efficient and carbon neutral, comfortable and flexible from home door to hotel door.

Following up on the project Transdanube and Transdanube.Pearls we continue to support the common vision signed by more than 70 stakeholders from the tourism and transport sector from the Danube region.

The common vision and aim is to develop a Danube region, which provides socially fair, economically viable, environmentally friendly and health promoting mobility and tourism for citizens and guests of the region by developing of climate friendly, low carbon and low-emission, multimodal and efficient transport systems and sustainable tourism services based on renewable energy sources, saving energy and resources, preserving natural and cultural heritage and taking care of the sensitive Danube ecosystems and landscapes while at the same time ensuring sustainable regional development and offering new chances for green economy and green jobs in the region. To this end we will strengthen our endeavors, dedicate resources and develop further our collaborations to promote the practical implementation of our common vision.

Image 1: Marketing / Packaging - Tourist Service Chain

Based on these definitions and specifications the following principles need to be applied for the elaboration of the STOMPs:

1. The focus areas of the STOMPs are the trails including the transport nodes necessary to getting there and away. Each trail consists of a set of points of interest in selected destinations that reflect the story
2. The STOMP should include information about the possibilities to travel the respective trail by sustainable means of transport.
3. Sustainable means of transport (or sustainable mobility services) including train, bus, bike, hiking and shipping
4. STOMPs are targeting at tourism mobility. Therefore the information summarized in the STOMPs should especially take into account the requirements of tourists and how are they different to the requirements of inhabitants.
5. When assessing sustainable mobility services the whole touristic service chain will be taken into account



Source: ÖAR/Karl Reiner

Source: ÖAR/Karl Reiner, STOMP Guideline

PART B

3. Focus area

Route 6 is culturally and historically very rich, as it connects destinations that are interesting due to important and recognizable religious, cultural and historical sights. Trail 6 connects 6 countries and 17 very attractive destinations, which will impress all travelers, visitors and tourists with its exceptional beauty and amazing historical buildings and monuments.

3.1 Danube for the soul - The story behind the trail

The circular eyes of the squat figures stare upwards, seemingly seeking help, while the downward angles of their fish-lipped mouths lend their faces almost exaggeratedly desperate features. It is as if hybrid beings, half-man, half-fish, had turned to stone at the very moment they escaped the Danube and wished nothing more than to be allowed to return to it. Since their sensational discovery, the fascinating sculptures of **Lepenski Vir (POI)** have become icons of Stone Age art in the Danube basin. But what might have motivated people to create those stone sculptures that are still able to cast a spell over us today, despite or even because of their crudeness?

Whatever the figures were supposed to embody, they were always placed in the same place in almost all houses and obviously had a cultic function. Perhaps they reminded their owners of mythical ancestors or embodied protective gods. With the pride of loving parents, the excavators christened the most striking figures with imaginative names such as "Danubius" or "Water Fairy" and indeed the idea cannot be dismissed that the fish-like sculptures are to be placed in a relationship to that force of nature which shaped the lives of the people of Lepenski Vir like no other. The Danube like almost all Middle Stone Age and Neolithic settlements in the Danube basin, Lepenski Vir was built directly on the riverbank, above a former eddy. The Danube provided shelter and food, and especially the annual spawning migrations of the gigantic sturgeons must have seemed like a gift from higher powers to the people. So why shouldn't they have adopted the life-giving stream into their religious beliefs as well? The "divinisation" of rivers can be found in many cultures. As is well known, Celts and Germanic tribes also attributed a river god to the Danube, which the Romans included in their pantheon as "Danubius".

The prehistoric world of faith will always remain a mystery to us for lack of records. That such a world existed, however, can be asserted with some certainty. The first archaeological evidence for ideas that we can call cultic-religious can be found in the form of burials and grave goods as early as about 120,000 years before our time.

The search for explanations for the inexplicable, the pondering over the supernatural, has therefore occupied mankind for quite some time. The history of the relationship between the human individual, society and the transcendental has since taken countless forms, ranging from sincere personal piety to unscrupulous instrumentalisation. Even today, in an age that boasts of having relegated faith qua ratio to the background, the search for spirituality inevitably remains a constant of the human being and constantly generates new forms of expression.

3.2 United in faith?

Ilok, 1456: It was clear to John that he would not recover. Here, in the Franciscan monastery of Ilok, in the midst of his brothers, he would breathe his last. He was at peace with himself.

Throughout his life he had fought for the right faith, be it as an advisor to kings and popes, or as a merciless inquisitor, preacher and religious warrior. He had always taken courageous action against those who defended Jews and Hussites and thus undermined Catholic doctrine. Was it not he who was among the first to warn of the Turkish danger? He had been able to convince thousands with his golden tongue to take up the cross and follow him down the Danube to defend Belgrade. Against all expectations, the fortress held, but the victory claimed victims. John had escaped the bullets of the Ottomans, but not the rampant epidemic in the army camp. He knew that he did not have much time left. But he could leave satisfied. He was convinced that he had fulfilled God's mission.

John of Capistranus, the heroic defender of Belgrade who died in the **Franciscan monastery of Ilok (POI)**, would probably be classified today as a fundamentalist hardliner and radical preacher of hate. And his achievements were apparently not entirely undisputed even among his contemporaries. Soon after John's death, voices were raised calling for his canonisation. But there was energetic criticism: John had acted rashly and full of anger in battle and had played up his own role out of a desire for fame. The accusations were apparently not entirely unfounded. It was not until more than two hundred years later that the time was ripe for a new attempt. John's devotees had gathered various testimonies of miraculous healings which, although not uncontroversial, seemed sufficient for a canonisation in 1690.

It is more than obvious that this should be seen against the background of the "Great Turkish War" (1683-1699). Seven years before John's canonisation, the onslaught of the Ottomans had crashed against the walls of Vienna for the second time. In contrast to the defeat of 1529, however, the Sultan's army was now in turn driven steadily down the Danube by a Christian army. For the first time in what felt like an eternity, the Occident seemed to have gained the upper hand on the middle Danube. It was now also a matter of fuelling the burgeoning enthusiasm for the fight against the Turk. The promotion of the pugnacious war preacher Capistranus fits in well with this.

The inner-city parish church of Pécs (POI) is a wonderful example of how the human species uses places of worship to mark its territory. When the Ottomans had taken the city in 1543 on their advance up the Danube, they had converted the church of St. Bartholomew into a mosque. Later they demolished the building and erected a "proper" mosque in its place. When the Christians drove out the Ottomans in 1686, they in turn consecrated the mosque as a church.

Despite several reconstructions, the building is still a bizarre hybrid today, bearing witness to the long Christian-Muslim tug-of-war on the Danube. At the end of the long conflict, the Ottomans were forced to cede their claims to Hungary including Transylvania and most of Croatia (roughly Slavonia), and later also to the Banat. Naturally, the geopolitical chess game was accompanied by population damage. The areas conquered by the Christian armies, especially Vojvodina and Banat, became a magnet for Christian immigrants. In 1690, Serbs in particular left their Ottoman-controlled homes for the areas north of the Danube and the Sava. This migration movement, which Serbian historians glorified as the "Great Migration", was led by Patriarch Arsenije III. Emperor Leopold I immediately granted the newcomers privileges and allowed Arsenije to establish a metropolis to which all Serbian Orthodox subjects of the Habsburg Empire would henceforth be subject.

Christianity undoubtedly formed a strong bond in the "Wild Southeast" of the Habsburg Empire. The fact that the Orthodox and Catholic Churches were at times irreconcilably opposed to each other on many positions did not matter at first, as long as they were united in the defensive struggle against the infidels. In fact, the Serbian and Croatian frontiersmen deservedly earned a reputation as Habsburg's most loyal soldiers.

As with Ottoman rule, Habsburg rule brought with it cultural changes that are still visible today in Vojvodina in the form of Serbian Orthodox churches in the perfect Austrian Baroque style.

The **Church of St. Nicholas in Szeged (POI)**, built in the course of the 18th century, is a wonderful example of this cultural affinity. Hardly distinguishable from its baroque Catholic counterparts with classicist elements from the outside, it only reveals itself as a Serbian Orthodox place of worship in its interior. But even the pompous interior decoration and the iconostases in Baroque and Rococo style are far removed from the Byzantine-Serbian models. The church of Szeged is by no means an isolated case. Most Orthodox churches of this era in Vojvodina have similar features. For example, the Church of St. Nicholas in Sremski Karlovci or the Cathedral Church of Novi Sad from 1734, which was largely rebuilt in its old form after its destruction in 1849.

However, one should not run the risk of seeing cultural appropriation as evidence of a smooth coexistence of the confessions on an equal footing. As soon as the Ottoman danger was considered to have been averted, the Viennese court sometimes also made attempts to make the Serbian Orthodox population Catholic. Under increasing pressure, many Serbs emigrated to Russia, while the metropolitans of Karlowitz promoted the consolidation of the Orthodox religion, but also of the Serbian language and culture, thus also contributing to the creation of a national identity. This meant that the baroque churches were also passé. In the search for their own past, the Byzantine language of form was again used as a guide.

The House of Habsburg was not exactly squeamish about its Protestant subjects either. Already in the course of the 16th century, the situation in the Austrian hereditary lands came to a head and many adherents of the Reformed faith were forced to emigrate to the Kingdom of Hungary, where they were granted greater freedom. In addition, the Viennese court also indirectly favoured the spread of the Protestant faith through its settlement policy for the areas in Vojvodina and Banat, which had been conquered by the Ottomans and were partly deserted. In the search for colonists, Hungarians, Slovaks and German speakers were recruited, including many Protestant families. For these, too, a higher tolerance limit applied in the border region, but when the Ottoman danger was averted, the Slovaks became the target of Hungarian nationalism. Nevertheless, they still constitute a significant minority in northern Serbia. Their main church is in **Novi Sad (POI)**.

The mosaic of peoples in the Ottoman Empire and its vassal states was about as colourful as Vojvodina. Regular clusters of various Christian churches, synagogues and mosques in the commercial centres such as Galați or Brăila are still an expression of the Danube region's multiculturalism.

In the area of the Danube delta, the Lipovans have also survived as distinct "exotics". These have their origins in the Russian Orthodox Church, but were forced to emigrate after they resisted the reforms of Patriarch Nikon. They left their homeland from the 1660s onwards. Most of these "Old Believers" initially settled in southern Bessarabia and in the Danube delta, whose inaccessible location provided them with the necessary protection from state power. Somewhat later, the Lipovans also migrated to northern Dobruja. One of the most important places of worship of the Lipovans in the area of the Delta is the **Uspenia Monastery near Slava Rusá (POI)**

not far west of Lacul Razim. Today, by the way, about 100,000 people still count themselves among the Lipovans, who are mainly at home in Romania and the Ukraine. They have been able to preserve not only their old faith but also their language and their own culture. In many Lipovan villages there are bilingual place-name signs and in Romania they have founded their own political party.

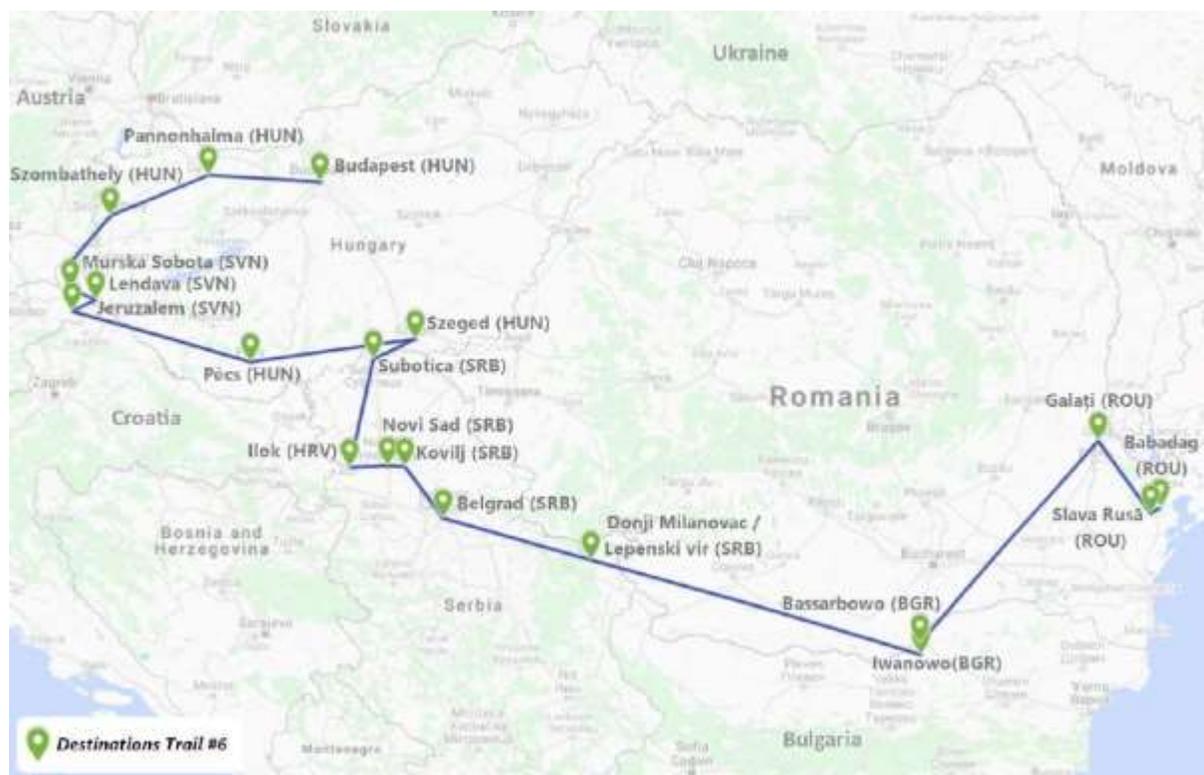
Here, at the end of the Danube, our search for traces of faith in the catchment area of the great European river ends. Few things can convey the diversity of our continent in such a condensed way as a tour of the Danube region. Even a superficial examination reveals the entire repertoire of religious currents that have left their traces here. However, if one digs a little deeper and turns to the stories behind the monuments, the spectrum of very individual approaches to faith also becomes tangible. There is a lot of space between withdrawal from the world and social engagement, between personal contemplation and missionary zeal, between creating communities and excluding others. Just as on every journey one gets to know not only foreign customs but also oneself better, a journey in the Danube Region may also provide an occasion to examine one's own spirituality and one's own approach to faith.

3.2 The Trail

By definition means trail a rough path across open country or through forest. A trail is a route along a series of paths or roads, often one that has been planned and marked out for a particular purpose.¹

¹ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/trail>

Image 2: The Trail Destinations



Source: Guideline for Sustainable Tourism Mobility Plans (2020), VERRACON, Danube Transnational Programme, Transdanube Travel Stories

Destination 1: Budapest (HUN)

Where truth, there poetry? Monuments tell their story(s)

Connections: European Jewish Heritage Cultural Route, European Heritage sites, UNESCO World Heritage site, UNESCO City of Design

Coming to terms with the past is a major challenge for the whole of Danube Europe. As an example, Budapest's memorials and monuments offer their version of history (traumas and glorious moments). Trianon, occupations, revolutions, persecutions, massacres, fascism and communism are retold and interpreted, but often understood very differently. On the other hand, Budapest today is a vibrant, diverse European metropolis where many cultures live together in peace. A good example of this is the handling of the Jewish cultural heritage and the presence of the Jewish community.

Destination 2: Pannonhalma (HUN)

Pannonhalma – known for the thousand-year-old Archabbey

The Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment was the first Hungarian Christian monastery and has been influential for the spread of Christianity over Central Europe. It was founded in 996, when Hungary was primarily a pagan culture. It's an example of an early Christian monastery that still is in use. The hill where the monastery was constructed was called Sacred Mount of Pannonia, after the Roman name for this area. In the 1590's the monks left the monastery due to a siege by the Turks. Monastic life resumed in the first half of the 17th century. About 50 Benedictine monks still live in this monastery. They chiefly work in the on site boarding school.²

Destination 3: Szombathely (HUN)

Szombathely – the town of St. Martin

Szombathely, German Steinamanger, city of county status and seat of Vas megye (county), northwestern Hungary. There is in the city a mosaic Roman pavement from the 4th-century basilica of St. Quirinus, and a Temple of Isis was uncovered in 1957. Following its 5th-century sack by the Huns, Szombathely declined for a long period. In the 18th century, Maria Theresa of Austria made the town the seat of a bishopric.

The Episcopal Palace (Püspökvár) and the fine Baroque cathedral were built between 1781 and 1813. The city developed as an important agricultural and food-processing centre (wines, fruit, honey) and railway junction.³

Destination 4: Murska Sobota (SLO)

Murska Sobota- a young town, full of energy and adventures

Murska Sobota is a regional capital. A young town, full of energy and adventures, with a rich historical value. The modern Slovene name is a translation of the Hungarian name *Muraszombat*, which was the official name of the town until 1919. Murska Sobota was first mentioned as a town in 1366. Although Murska Sobota began to acquire an

² <https://www.worldheritagesite.org/list/Pannonhalma> (2.7.2021)

³ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Szombathely> (7.7.2021)

urban image in the second half of the 19th century. It developed into an administrative, economic, cultural and school center in the early 20th century.

Today, it is a quiet town with an economy based on regional administration, light industry, commerce, and spa tourism. As a regional center, Murska Sobota offers many opportunities, especially for lovers of culture. The unique experience of Pomurje is offered by the Expano adventure park by Lake Sobota on the outskirts of Murska Sobota - experience and feel Pomurje in miniature. Do not miss cultural attractions such as the Pomurje Museum, the city park with a castle, the Victory Monument and Slovenska ulica with buildings built in the historical style with Art Nouveau decorative elements.⁴

Destination 5: Lendava (SLO)

Lendava – town of tradition, culture nad tourism

Geographical position of Lendava is in the eastern part of Slovenia near Slovenian-Hungarian and Slovenian-Croatian border. The unique position of the town at the foothills of picturesque vineyards originates from its rich historical role and a profuse cultural image, contributed by inhabitants with diverse ethnic definition. Here, members of different nationalities live closely together; Slovenes, Hungarians, Croats and other nationalities. Based on the city's cultural tradition there is a multicultural centre which defines the city and also municipality. Lendava is the town of tradition, culture and tourism.⁵

Destination 6: Jeruzalem (SLO)

Jeruzalem – where time flows differently

Legend has it, that crusaders on their way to the holy land, stopped on one of these beautiful hills to rest. Here they were met by hospitable locals, that offered them good wine, and that is when they decided never to leave this place. They claimed the region as their own and named it Jerusalem. And to this day it remains one of the most striking places with one of the most spectacular views over the surrounding vineyards.

Today, Jerusalem is an idyllic village, which is built around the church Of our Lady of Sorrows (1652). The church was named after the painting of the Mother of Sorrows, for which it was claimed, that it has been brought here by the crusaders, directly from the Holy land (Jerusalem,

⁴ <http://mesta.slo-link.si/mesta/murska-sobota.html> (7.7.2021)

⁵ <https://www.lendava.si/objava/233956> (19.8.2021)

Palestine) in the 13th century. Next to the church you can find the Jerusalem mansion, which has been converted into a boutique hotel with a rich botanical garden.⁶

Destination 7: Pecs (HHUN)

Two thousand years of European history to kiss awake

Connection: Roman Emperors Wine Route, UNESCO World Heritage Site, European Capital of Culture 2010

Labels: upheaval/transformation, pendulum between East and West, unique diversity

Roman catacombs, Ottoman mosques, traces of the Renaissance, Habsburg architecture, Bauhaus and socialist modernism: Pécs is a (Central) European mini-mundus. The 2010 Capital of Culture programme brought a concert hall with multi-award-winning architecture and acoustics, but above all the resurrection of the Zsolnay Porcelain Manufactory - a fairytale world of colourful, gingerbread-like buildings, turrets, chimneys, many statues and figures.

Destination 8: Szeged (HUN)

Szeged was replanned after the devastating flood of 1879, with concentric boulevards and radial avenues. It has since been protected by dikes. Újszeged (New Szeged) is on the left bank opposite the main Tisza bridge. The large principal square, Széchenyitér, is flanked by the strikingly unusual Neo-Baroque town hall (1883) and by public buildings.

The oldest relics are the remains of the 13th-century tower of St. Demetrius, discovered when an 18th-century church was demolished in 1924, and the Alsóvárosi Templom in Alsóváros (Lower Town). The city has a notable cathedral, the twin-spired Votive Church (1912–29). Since 1931 an open-air theatre and music festival have been held in front of the Votive Church. The city is home to Hungary's arguably most prestigious institution of higher learning, the University of Szeged, which provides an educational base that has helped transform Szeged into one of the country's most important centres for research and development, especially in the fields of life sciences, biotechnology, laser technology, and information technology. The Biological Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is also located in Szeged.⁷

Destination 9: Ilok (CRO)

Where the East meets the West

Ilok is the easternmost town of the Republic of Croatia and a place where the East meets the West. It rises elegantly above the Danube, surrounded by the slopes and magnificent vineyards

⁶ <https://visitjeruzalem.com/en> (7.7.2021)

⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Szeged>

of Fruška Gora. It is a town of long history with interesting cultural contrasts woven into its medieval town, one of the largest urban and fortification complexes of Northern Croatia and the Danube basin. However, Ilok is above all the Danube kingdom of wine known for its Traminac and other varieties which have been pleasing its visitors for a long time. Today, Ilok is reviving after years of war and exile ready to welcome its visitors with an open heart.⁸

Destination 10: Subotica (SRB)

The City of Subotica is located on the north of Serbia, between two rivers: the Danube and Tisa rivers. Rich cultural heritage assets, lavishly decorated buildings, multicultural spirit and European charm – these are the features that make this city distinctive. Subotica is known for its relaxed atmosphere, good food and quality wines. Festivals, events, concerts and vibrant cultural life all year long are a reason more to visit our city. On top of that, Subotica offers a lot of interesting places for rest and leisure, for activities around the lakes, on horse-farms, farmsteads, forests and hunting areas. There are a lot of beautiful sacral buildings worth to be visited: Cathedral of St. Theresa of Avila, Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Demetrios in Aleksandrovo, Muhadžir Mosque, Little Synagogue, Franciscan Church, Serbian Orthodox Church, etc.⁹

Destination 11: Novi Sad (SRB)

New Bridges to Europe

Connection: European Capital of Culture 2022, Jewish Heritage Cultural Route

In the Kosovo war, NATO bombed the Danube bridges just 22 years ago. Now Novi Sad will be the European Capital of Culture 2022 under the motto "For New Bridges". Novi Sad (Neoplanta, Újvidék, Neusatz) is proud of its multicultural tradition, but is also trying to reinvent itself. The city is young: the university, the gaming industry and festivals are high on the agenda. New creative places are emerging through the revitalisation of industrial sites.

Destination 12: Kovilj (SRB)

Old town where traditions are kept

Kovilj is an old village with its own charm and conservatism, where traditions are kept. The youngsters form a horse parade (riding) on Christmas Eve like their fathers and grandfathers did. For those who like nature, National Park Koviljski Rit is a huge swamp-like area between the village and Danube. Not far from the National Park, there is another similar natural site, just few

⁸ <http://www.turizamilok.hr/en/about-ilok/>

⁹ <https://visitsubotica.rs/>

kilometers down-stream Danube, called “Krcedin Isles” which are huge areas with pastries naturally secured (surrounded by Danube’s waters) where literally hundreds of horses are feeding and breeding.

The Monastery is something that everyone refers to when Kovilj is mentioned. It is not without reason that Prince of Wales visited Kovilj, its Monastery, also Kovilj’s National Park during his Serbia Visit in 2016. We organize tours of the Monastery with the English speaking monks.¹⁰

Destination 12a, 12b: Belgrade (SRB)

Belgrade – the city that never sleeps

The capital of Serbia, **Belgrade**, is known as “the city that never sleeps”.

Floating clubs on its rivers have become synonyms for great parties and neverending fun, and Skadarlija, the bohemian street, for a place where music and singing can be heard until dawn. And yet, **Belgrade** is one of the oldest cities in Europe, built at the confluence of two big rivers – the Danube and the Sava.

If you visit some of the many historical museums in Belgrade, you will get a pretty good picture of everything that has happened here throughout the ages. Visit the Belgrade fortress which is the symbol of Belgrade and »Sahat kula«. Take a walk along the Belgrade Bohemian quarter-Skadarlija and enjoy the specialities of National cuisine in one of the Kafana’s (traditional tavern). Walk along the Zemun quay to Gardoš where the remainder of the Zemun fort is- The beautiful tower of Sibiljanin Janko. Take a walk from Kalemegdan over Knez Mihajlova street Terazije, then over king Milans street and the Slavija square to the magnificent Saint Sava temple, that way you will also get to know the centre of town.¹¹

Destination 13: Lepenski vir (SRB)

Lepenski vir – an archaeological site in Đerdap National Park

Lepenski Vir is one of the largest and most significant prehistoric archeological sites from the Stone Age, located on the right bank of the Danube in the Đerdap gorge (The Iron gates of the Danube) near the town of Donji Milanovac. The culture of Lepenski Vir is around 8,5 millennia old and it is a cradle of archaeological discoveries that have changed our knowledge about the early Stone Age in Europe. Stone idols found in Lepenski Vir represent the oldest monumental stone sculptures found in Europe.

¹⁰ http://www.coffeecamp-kovilj.com/about_kovilj (7.7.2021)

¹¹ <http://www.serbia.com/visit-serbia/cities/belgrade/> (7.7.2021)

Today this archaeological site represents unique cultural and historical site within the Đerdap National Park. This site also includes the Museum with the most significant archaeological findings with additional exhibition and virtual reconstruction of the settlement. This site is protected as a nature reserve.¹²

Destination 14: Basarbovo (BUL)

Village of Basarbovo – known for the Rock Monastery »St. Dimitrius Basarbovski«

The Basarbovski Rock Monastery "St. Dimitrius Basarbovski" is situated in the valley of Rusenski Lom river, near the village of Basarbovo, 10 km from the town of Ruse. The rock monastery was established during the existence of the Second Bulgarian Empire, but for the first time its name was mentioned in the Ottoman Tax Register of 1431.

The most famous inhabitant of the monastery was St. Dimitrius Basarbovski who was born in 1685 in the village of Basarbovo, and spent his entire life in the holy monastery. After his death, the monk was buried in the village church, but during the war between Russia and Turkey in 1768-1774, his relics were moved to Bucharest in the church St. Konstantin and St. Elena where they have been kept to the present day. The Basarbovski Monastery is the only active rock monastery in Bulgaria. The pathway, along which one can go to the monastery, passes through a beautiful yard full of greenery and ends by a well, dug by St. Dimitrius. The local people believe that the water in the well is curative.¹³

Destination 15: Galati (ROM)

Galati – once known as the Town of Lime trees

Galati, the city of the Blue Danube, once known as the Town of Lime trees, is revealed to tourists through its architectural jewels, historic monuments, museums, parks and gardens, as well as the natural attractions of the surroundings. The main attraction of the city is the Danube Shoreline, a true backbone of tourism in Galati.

Near the Danube Shoreline, the oldest building in Galați, the "Precista" Fortified Church stands. Restored after World War II, the Church is a true monument of architecture and art, being one of the main tourist attractions in Galati. The "Precista" Fortified Church is the oldest medieval church in Galati, subjected to many human hazards, but preserving the first form in which it rose on the spur of the hill since the eighteenth century. Being dependent of the Metropolitan Church of

¹² <http://www.serbia.com/visit-serbia/cultural-attractions/archaeological-sites/lepenski-vir-the-oldest-urban-settlement-in-europe/> (7.7.2021)

¹³ <https://bulgariatravel.org/rock-monastery-st-dimitrius-basarbovski-village-of-basarbovo/> (7.7.2021)

Proilavia, the edifice captures the dual utility (ecclesiastical and military) and the ingenious way in which the brick and stone, originating from the Roman Barbosi camp, blends in a synthesis of glorious history and Christian spirituality.¹⁴

Destination 16: Babadag (ROM)

Babadag – home of Geamia Ali-Gazi Pasa Mosque

Babadag is a small place in Romania and can be easily explored within a day. There aren't many things to do and attractions to visit in this town. The biggest attraction of Babadag is for sure the Geamia Ali-Gazi Pasa Mosque.

The mosque is located close to the city hall. The building is well maintained and it's surrounded by a nice garden. This 1610 mosque is the oldest and probably most beautiful in Romania. Though not large its proportions are harmonious and it's easy to believe it was constructed by one of the greatest architects of the era. The tomb of the donor, the general Ali Gazi Pasha, is in the courtyard next to the mosque. About 400 meters from the mosque is the tomb of Sari Saltuk Dede, a 13th century Islamic missionary. To reach it follow the road in front of the mosque toward Constanta and take the first right. The tomb is similar to the one in the mosque courtyard but still worth a visit.

Destination 17: Slava Rusa (ROM)

Uspenia – an Old Rite Orthodox Monastery of monks from Slava Rusa village

Uspenia Monastery is the center of the old-rite Christianity, located about three kilometers outside the villae of Slava Rusa (Staroslava) The Lipovans (The Lipovans are an important minority in the northern Dobruja. One of their most distinctive traits is their religious devotement) settled here between 1680 and 1769. Inside the monastery, there is a cemetery for the clergy. It is believed that the monastery was founded around the year 1769 when a wooden church was built here, together with the hermitage for the monks, by the priest Evfrosin. He died shortly after, and for many years, the Lipovans didn't have a priest. They finally elected Ambrosie as head of the church in 1846. In 1883, they built a brick church in place of the old one. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Although big enough for it's use throughout the year, in these two days of holiday you can barely move inside. There is also a smaller church, built in 1860, currently used mainly in the winter.¹⁵

¹⁴ <https://galaticityapp.ro/en/places/the-most-beautiful-tourist-attractions-in-galati-wtrohylac17lhg> (7.7.2021)

¹⁵ <https://www.wild-danube-delta.com/uspenia-monastery> (7.7.2021)

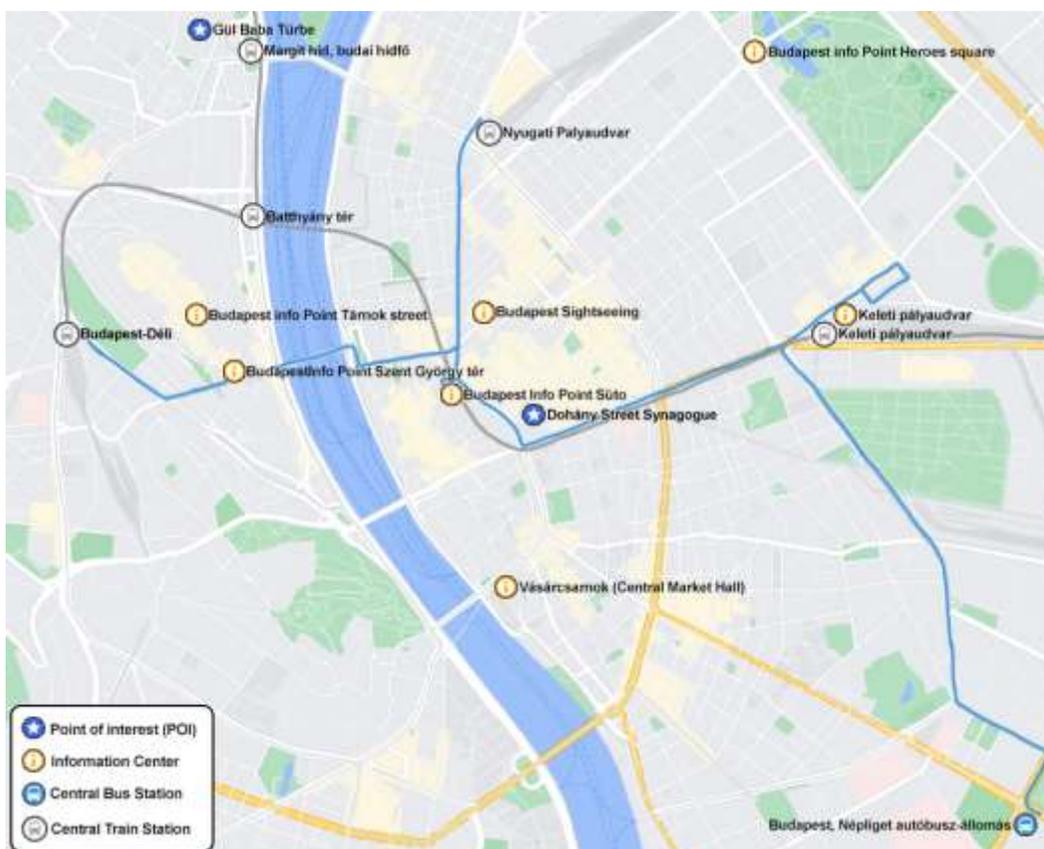
3.3. The destinations and points of interest

Nr.	Ort	Confession	Country
POI 1	Budapest, Gül Baba Türbe	muslim	Hungary
POI 2	Pannonhalma Archabbey	roman-cath.	Hungary
POI 3	Szombathely, Isis-Tempel	Roman paganism	Hungary
POI 4	Murska Sobota, Synagogue	Jewish	Slovenia
POI 5	Lendava, Jewish Cemetary	Jewish	Slovenia
POI 6	Jeruzalem, St. Mary's Church	roman-cath.	Slovenia
POI 7	Pécs, Moschee Gazi Khassim	Muslim/roman-cath.	Hungary
POI 8	Szeged, Orthodox Church	Serb.-orth.	Hungary
POI 9	Ilok, Church of St Johannes Capistranus	roman-cath.	Croatia
POI 10	Subotica, Ghetto + Jewish Heritage Trail	jewish	Serbia
POI 11	Novi Sad, Slovak Church	protestant	Serbia
POI 12	Kovilj Monastery	Serb.-orth.	Serbia
POI 12a	Belgrade, Bajrakli-Mosque	Muslim	Serbia
POI 12b	Belgrade St. Sava	Serb.-orth.	Serbia
POI 13	Lepenski Vir, Excavation site with museum	Prehistoric.	Serbia
POI 14	Basarbowo Rock Monastery + Iwanowo Rock-hewn-Churches	Bulg.-orth.	Bulgaria
POI 15	Galati, Synagogue	jewish	Romania
POI 16	Babadag, Türbe of Sari Saltuq	alevi	Romania
POI 17	Slava Rusa, Uspenia-Monastery	lipovan	Romania

3.3.1 Budapest, Gül Baba Türbe

Tomb of Gül Baba is the northernmost holy place of the Islam. Gül Baba, Father of Roses, was a Turkish dervish who came to Hungary during the Turkish invasion, led by Suleiman I in the 16th century. He was honored as a holy man, and died in Buda in 1541. Gül Baba's octagonal tomb (*türbe*) was built in the 16th century, and is located on Mecset (mosque) Street, Budapest. (source: <https://bookinbudapest.com/tomb-gul-baba>)

Image 3: Map of POI 1 – Budapest

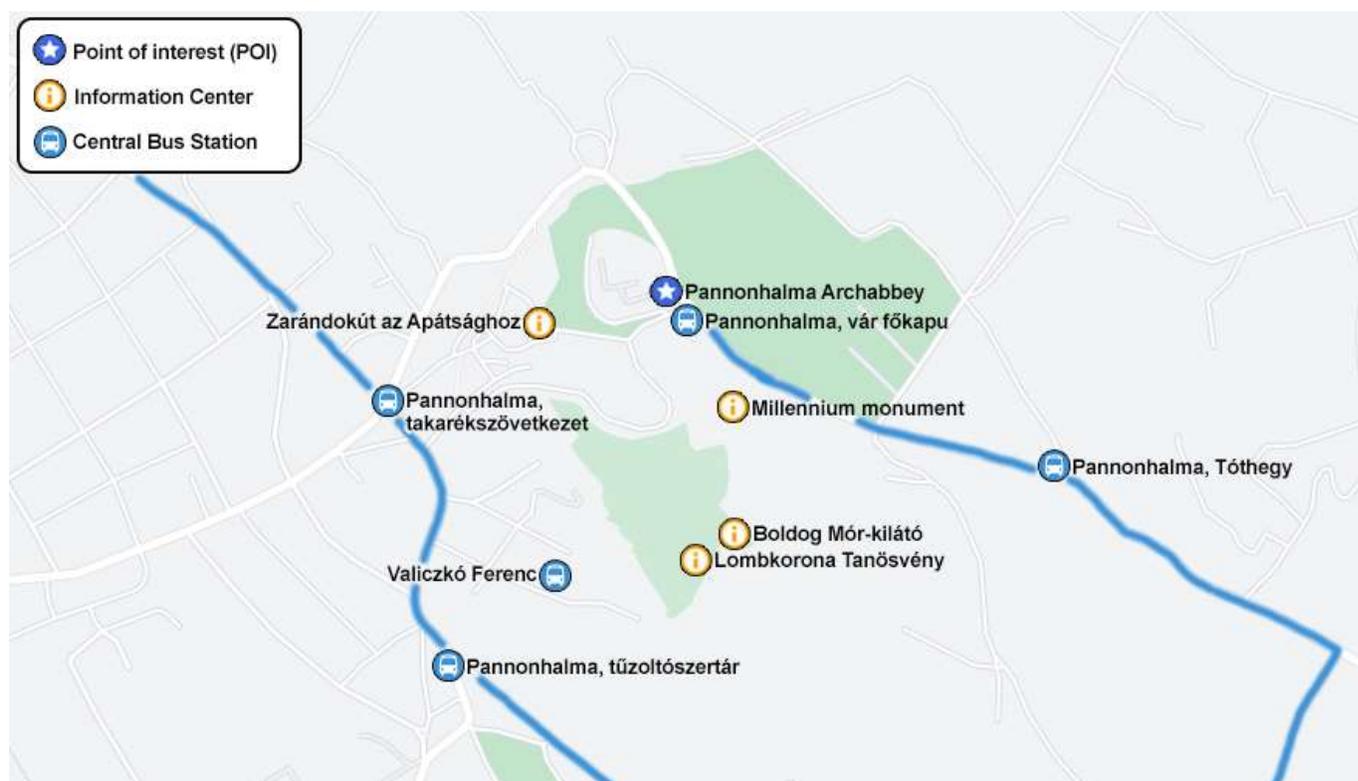


Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.2 Pannonhalma Archabbey

The Benedictine Pannonhalma Archabbey or Territorial Abbey of Pannonhalma is a medieval building in Pannonhalma, one of the oldest historical monuments in Hungary. Founded in 996, it is located near the town, on top of a hill. This is the second largest territorial abbey in the world, after the one in Monte Cassino. Its sights include the Basilica with the Crypt, the Cloisters, the monumental Library with 360,000 volumes, the Baroque Refectory and the Archabbey Collection. (source: <https://travel.sygic.com/en/poi/pannonhalma-archabbey-poi:10784>)

Image 4: Map of POI 2 - Pannonhalma



Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.3 Szombathely, Isis-Tempel

Szombathely is the 10th largest and oldest recorded city in Hungary. It was founded by the Romans. *The Iseum is a 2nd century AD Roman temple site dedicated to the Egyptian goddess Isis.* Excavated since the 1950's, the ruins of the two temples of the Iseum can be seen today and part of the site has been reconstructed. The remains of the original site, some of which have undergone significant modern restoration, are now contained within a wider museum complex. Experts believe that based on its size, standards of construction, the richness and diversity of material finds found here, the Savaria shrine was the centre of the cult of Isis in the Danube-region. (source: <https://www.historyhit.com/locations/the-iseum/>)

Image 5: Map of POI 3 - Szombathely

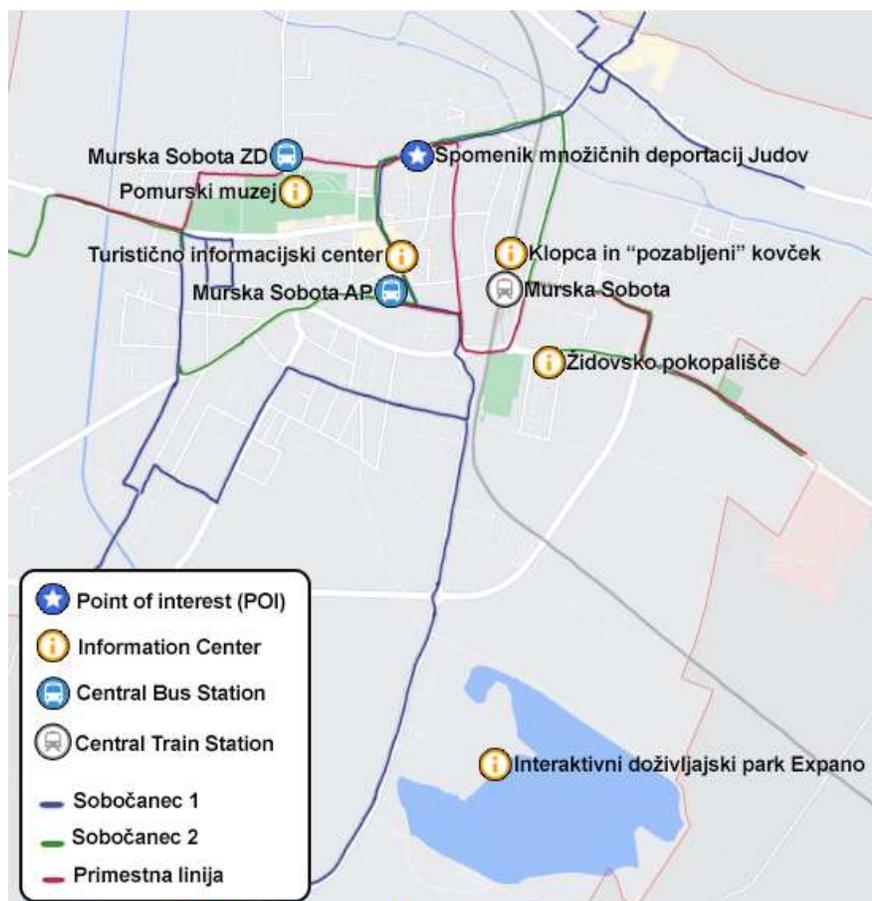


Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.4 Murska Sobota, Synagogue

A Synagogue in Murska Sobota was built in 1908 on the property of count Szapary, planned by Lipót Baumhorn and demolished in 1954. There was also a school and apartment of a rabbi and cantor in the surroundings. Nowadays there's an apartment building, also known as "Jewish block". (<https://jguideeurope.org/en/region/slovenia/central-and-northeast-slovenia/murska-sobota/>)

Image 6: Map of POI 4 - Murska Sobota

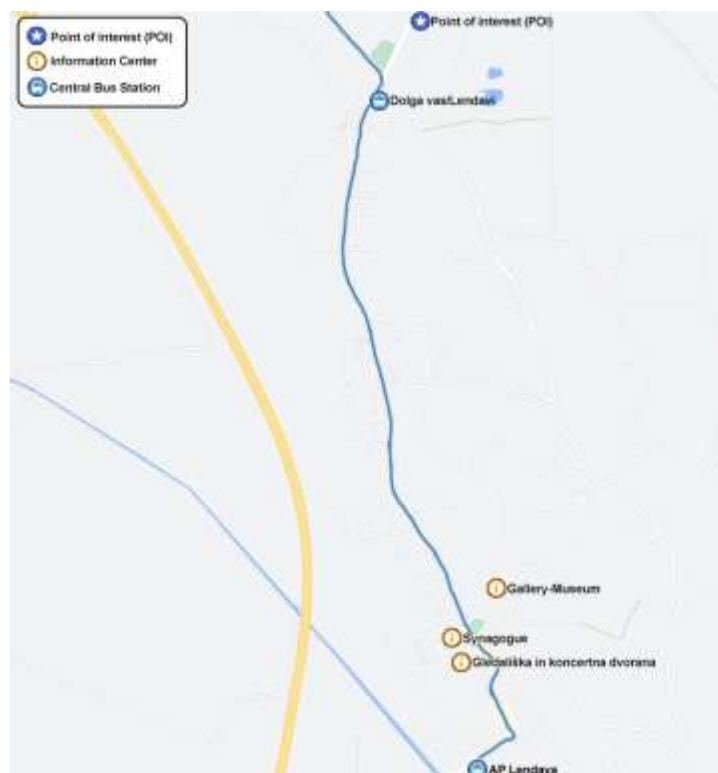


Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.5 Lendava, Jewish Cemetary

At the north edge of Dolga Vas at Lendava, on the east side of the road that leads towards the border crossing, lies an abandoned Jewish cemetery, one of three preserved Jewish cemeteries in Slovenia. The presence of the cemetery confirms that there was a larger group of Jews in Prekmurje, as they moved with the development of commerce from the interior of Hungary in the second half of the 18th century. The largest number of Jewish inhabitants (1107) lived in Prekmurje in 1889, and then the number drastically decreased. (source: <https://eturist.dockere9.ijs.si/details/21165>)

Image 7: Map of POI 5 - Lendava

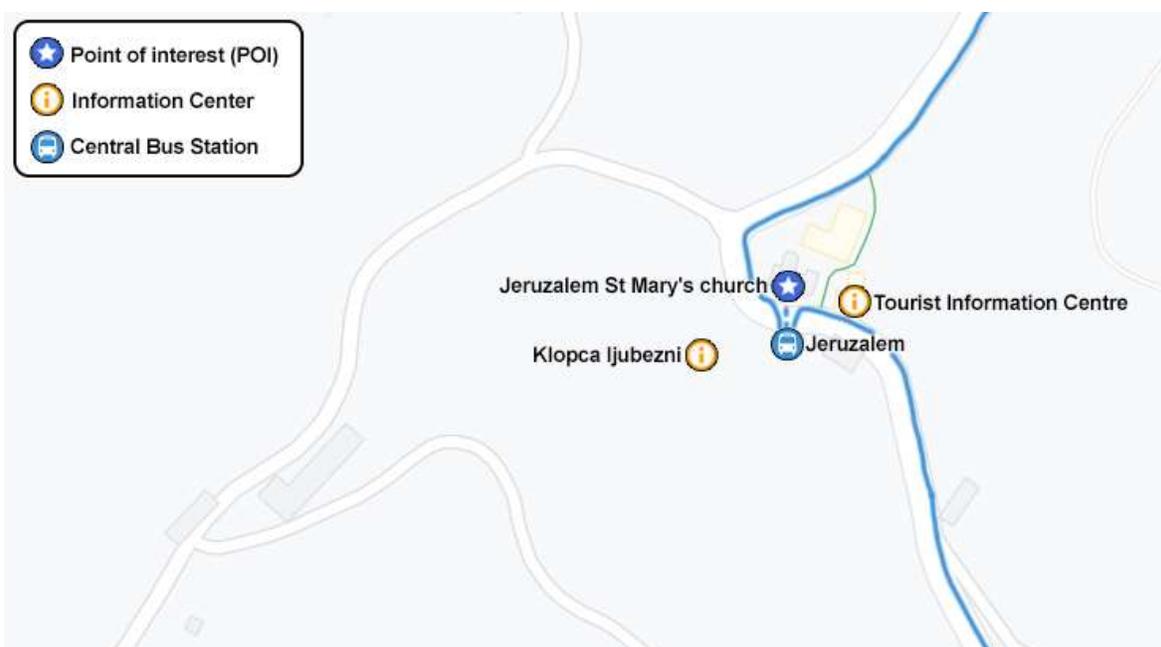


Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.6 Jeruzalem, St. Mary's Church

Legend says, that crusaders on their way to the holy land, stopped on one of these beautiful hills to rest. Jeruzalem is the highest peak in the area, at an altitude of 341 m, but also an idyllic village, which was built around the church Of our Lady of Sorrows (1652). The church was named after the painting of the Mother of Sorrows, for which it was claimed, that it has been brought here by the crusaders, directly from the Holy land (Jerusalem, Palestine) in the 13th century. (source: <https://visitjeruzalem.com/en/odkrijte-jeruzalem>)

Image 8: Map of POI 6 – Jeruzalem



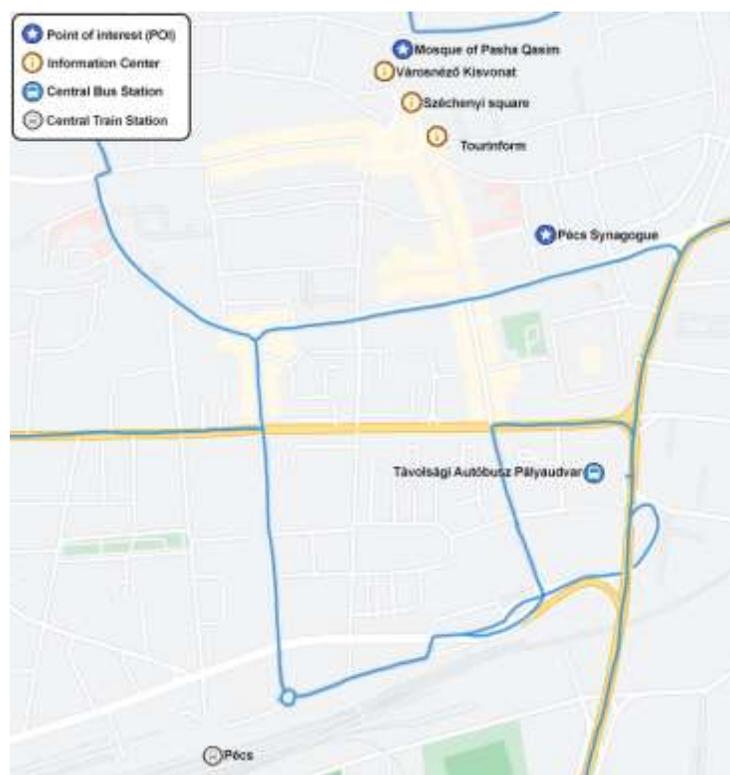
Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.7 Pécs, Moschee Gazi Khassim

The stones of the Gothic Church of Saint Bartholomew that previously stood on the main square were used in 1543 to construct this mosque at the order of Pasha Gazi Kasim. In size it is the greatest reminder of the Turkish Age in Hungary. From the notes of Cselebi Evlia, a famous traveller of the time, we know that its size and looks rivalled the mosque of Sultan Selim in Istanbul. Pécs was liberated from Turkish occupation on 14th October, 1686 and the thanksgiving service was held here. It consists of typical Ottoman architectural elements: hive pattern ogee windows, stalactite pattern vault and a mihrab (prayer niche) facing Mecca. We can find poems from the Koran scattered on the walls while the containers of Holy Water next to the vestries were part of the bath of Pasha Gazi Kasim.

(Source: <https://www.iranypecs.hu/en/article/mosque-of-pasha-gazi-kasim>)

Image 9: Map of POI 7 – Pecs

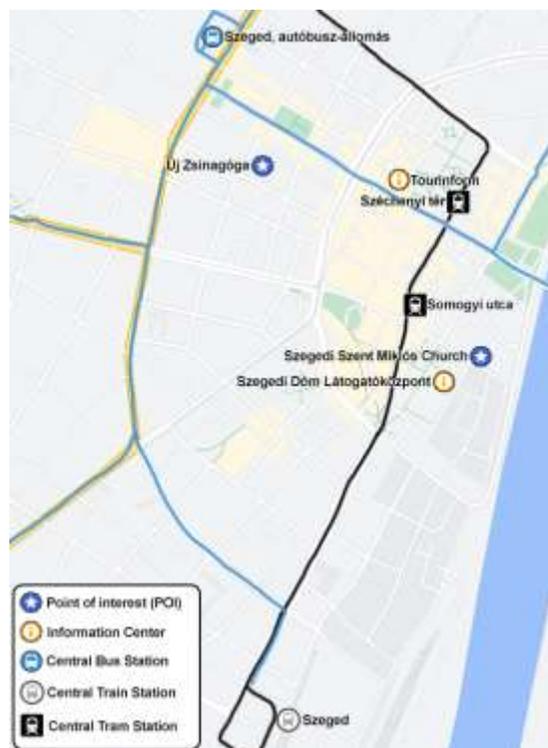


Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.8 Szeged, Orthodox Church

The Serbian Orthodox Church stands on the northern side of the square, close to the bank of the River Tisza. The Serbians arrived in Szeged in the Middle Ages, moving northward because of the invasion of the Ottoman Empire. In the 18th and 19th century they played an important role in the commercial life of the city and the region. Their recognition is shown by the fact that originally they had the right to build a church in the area within the castle walls. The single-nave, nicely made baroque style church was consecrated in 1778. The layout of its interior is in accordance with the orthodox requirements centring the rococo iconostas embellished richly with gold. János Popovics made the icon screen, one of the most beautiful one in Hungary. (Source: <http://szegedtourism.hu/en/serbian-orthodox-church/>)

Image 10: Map of POI 8 - Szeged



Source: Google maps, online source (3.8.2021)

3.3.9 Ilok, Church of St Johannes Capistranus

The original St. Mark's Church, built in the days of Belgrade Metropolitan Petar Jovanović (1833-1859) and Prince Miloš Obrenović (1835-1836), stood in almost the same location as present building. At a time when Turkish troops were still quartered in the city and the present-day Orthodox Cathedral (Saborna crkva), for example, was built of wood, this was a great spiritual event for Belgrade. From the very beginning of the church's existence, as early as 1838, it was the burial place of Prince Milan Obrenović, the oldest son of Prince Miloš Obrenović, who rested "to the right of its west doors and the dust of the late Bishop of Šabac, Gavrilo (Popović), who rests to the left of the west doors in the church itself". After the bloody dynastic overthrow in May 1903, the royal couple, King Alexander Obrenović I and Queen Draga Obrenović, were buried in this church. (source: http://www.spc.rs/eng/slava_st_marks_church)

Image 11: Map of POI 9 – Ilok

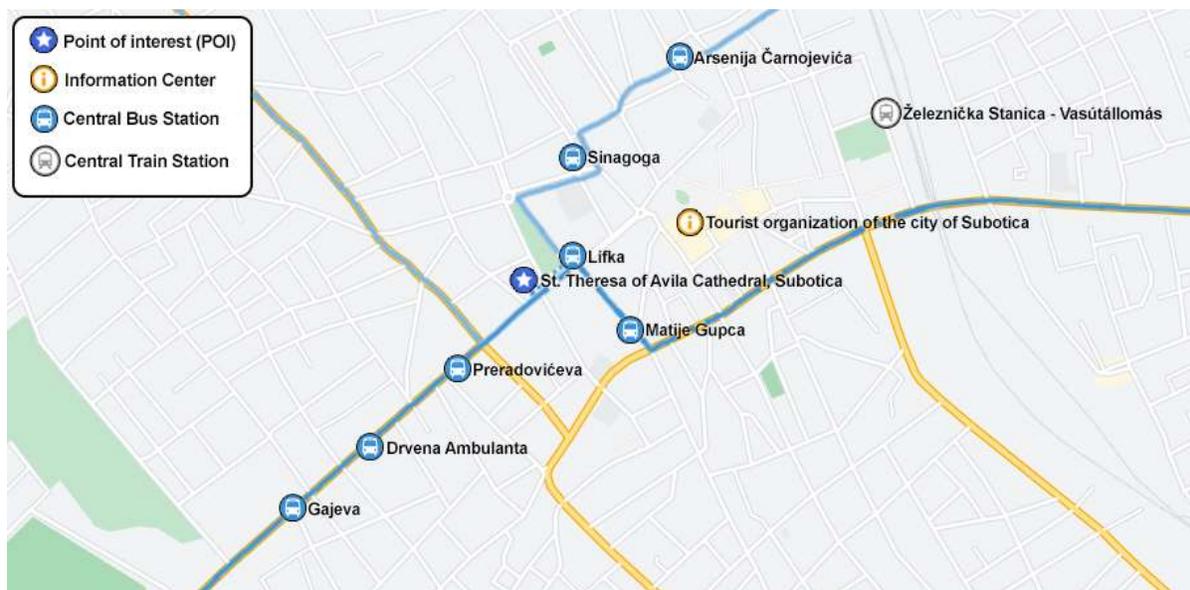


Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.10 Subotica, Ghetto + Jewish Heritage Trail

The cathedral was built in the style of the late baroque from 1773 to 1779. The original plan was designed by Franz Kaufmann from Pest. The cathedral is very proud of the altar paintings. All paintings are the works of painter from Pest, Joseph Schoefft, except for the images of the sacred family painted by the Munich painter Kaspar Schleibner and the Holy Cross, the work of Emanuel Walch from Innsbruck. They painted the vaults of the cathedral as well. A cathedral, among the people known as the Great Cathedral, is dedicated to the patron of Subotica, St. Theresa of Avila, whose character is on the coat of arms. In 1974, the Pope awarded the church with the title of smaller basilica. (source: <https://visitsubotica.rs/en/see/sacral-building/cathedral-of-st-theresa-of-avila/>)

Image 12: Map of POI 10 - Subotica

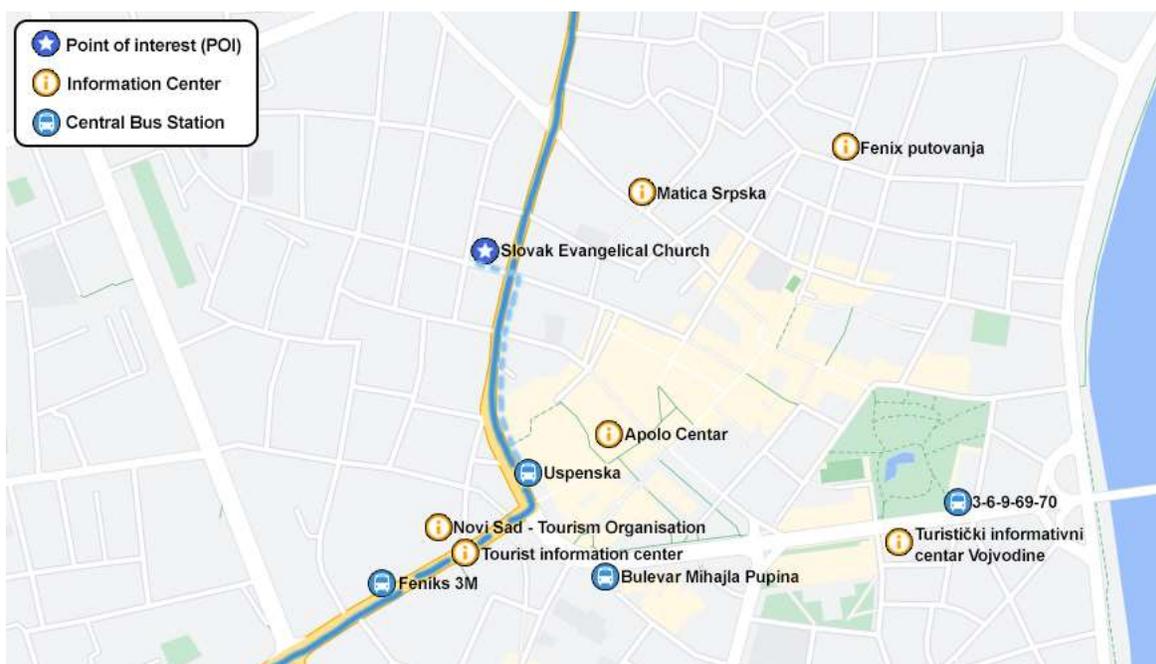


Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.11 Novi Sad, Slovak Church

SLOVAK EVANGELIST CHURCH A.V. is at Jovana Subotica Street. The church that exists was built in 1886 by a lot of effort of the believers and the patronage of the Count Adolf Reisser. The project and the construction were led by Joseph Cocek, an architect from the family of constructors, whose Novi Sad founder was Aloiz Cocek, a building contractor. Joseph Cocek built this church by use of Classicist and Baroque elements as, for example, one nave building with massive belfry upon the foreground. Special values of this building represent the organ and the belfry. In extension of the church, there is The Slovak Evangelist Episcopacy A.V. (source: <https://novisad.travel/en/churches-single/slovacka-evangelisticka-crkva-a-v/>)

Image 13: Map of POI 11 - Novi Sad

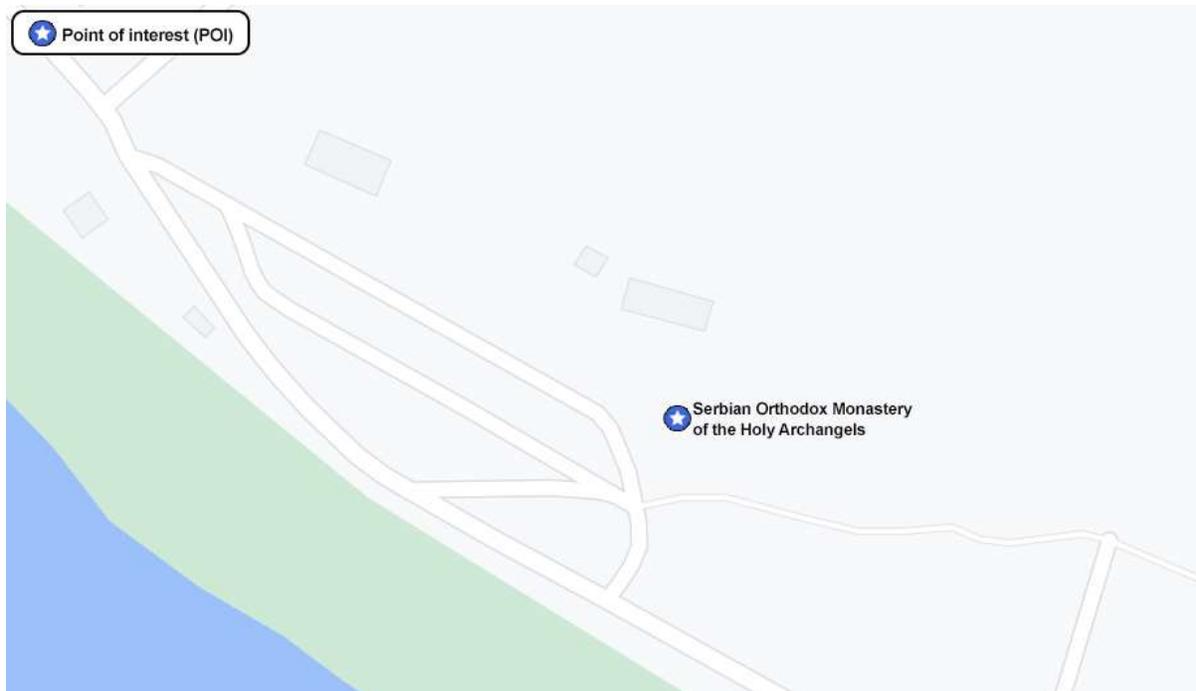


Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.12 Kovilj Monastery

The Kovilj Monastery is situated in Backa region in Serbia, at the edge of the village of kovilj in Novi Sad Municipality. According to the legend, the monastery was founded by the first Serb archbishop Saint Sava in 13th century and dedicated to Sant Archangels Michael and Gabriel. Today Kovilj Monastery is one of the largest among sacral places in Vojvodina. The rich Kovilj Monastery Treasury was heavily destroyed during the Second World War. Today Kovilj Monastery is run by number of highly educated monks that take particular care of this holy place. (source: <https://www.panacomp.net/kovilj-monastery/>)

Image 14: Map of POI 12 – Kovilj

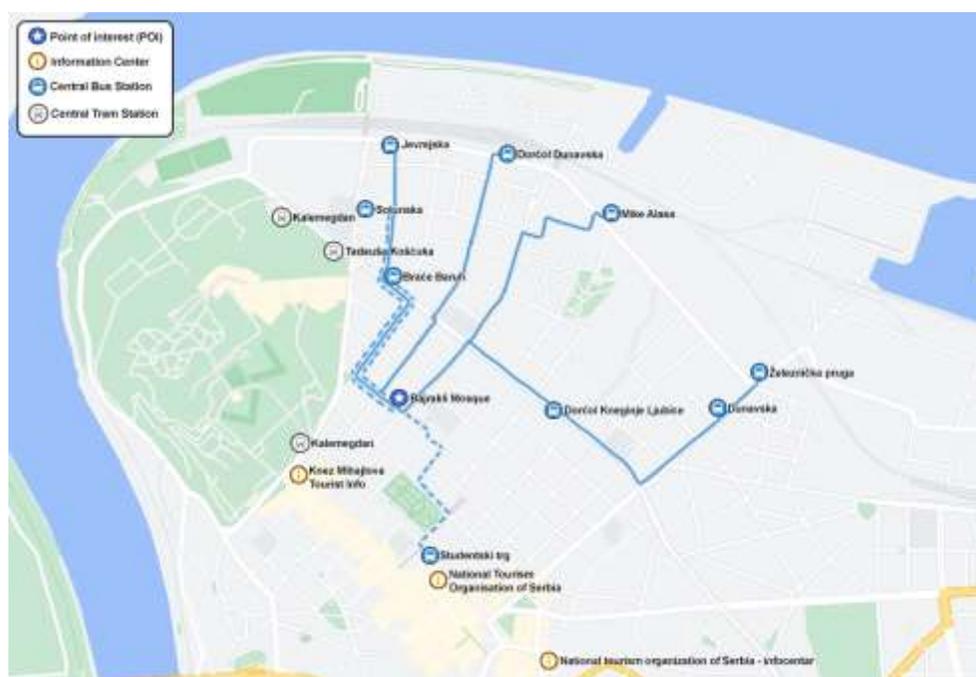


Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.12a Belgrade, Bajrakli-Mosque

Bajrakli Mosque was built around 1575 as one of 273 mosques and masjids, that have existed in Belgrade in the Turkish times. Originally, its name was Čohadži-mosque, after the endower Hajji-Ali, a cloth merchant. It is a single-spaced building with dome and minaret. Hussein-bey, chehaya (assistant) of Turkish chief commander Ali-pasha, renewed the building in 1741, and, for some time after, it was called Hussein-bey's mosque or Hussein-chehaya's mosque. At the end of the XVIII century it was named Bajrakli-mosque, after the flag which has been raised as a sign for simultaneous beginning of prayers in all mosques. After its renewal in the XIX century, made by the Serbian dukes, it became the main city mosque. It is still in function today. (source: <http://www.begrad.rs/cir/beoinfo/201404-islamic-religious-community/>)

Image 15: Map of POI 12a - Belgrade

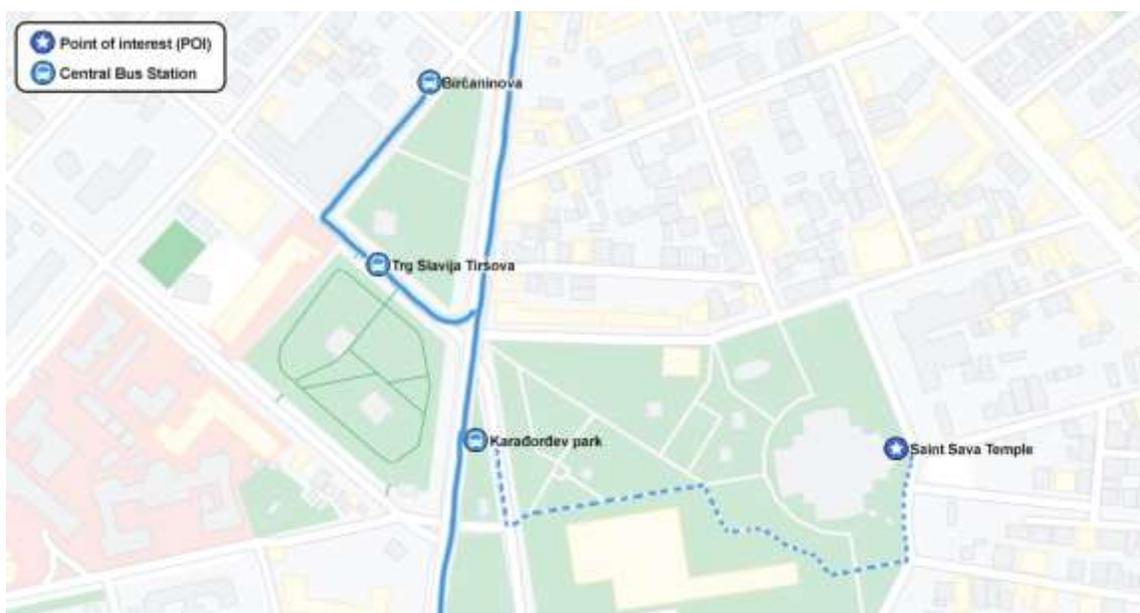


Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.12b Belgrade, St. Sava

The Church of Saint Sava is a Serbian Orthodox church located on the Vračar plateau in Belgrade. It is one of the largest Orthodox churches in the world and ranks among the largest church buildings in the world. The church is dedicated to Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church and an important figure in medieval Serbia. It is built on the Vračar plateau, on the location where his remains were burned in 1595 by Ottoman Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha. From its location, it dominates Belgrade's cityscape, and is perhaps the most monumental building in the city. The building of the church structure is being financed exclusively by donations. The parish home is nearby, as will be the planned patriarchal building. (source: <https://ar-tour.com/guides/belgrade-weekend-party/church-of-saint-sava.aspx>)

Image 16: map of POI 12b - Belgrade



Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.13 Lepenski Vir, Excavaton site with museum

Lepenski Vir Museum was built to protect the eponymous archaeological site and hosts artefacts dating back to 7000–6500 BCE. The Museum is situated on the banks of the Danube, not far from the town of Donji Milanovac. Its building was designed to provide maximum visibility of the archaeological finds without endangering the site. Inside of museum you can see the remains of 136 structures – residential units, necropolises and shrines, bearing witness to the fact that this was once also a spiritual centre of the Mesolithic culture. In the central part of the museum, you will see the remains of a spacious square, where various rituals used to take place. (source: <https://www.serbia.travel/en/see-serbia/culture/museums-and-galleries/lepenski-vir-museum>)

Image 17: map of POI 13 - Lepenski vir



Source: Google maps, online source (4.8.2021)

3.3.14 Barsabowo Rock Monastery + Iwanowo Rock-hewn-Churches

The Basarbovski Rock Monastery “St. Dimitrius Basarbovski” is situated in the valley of Rusenski Lom river, near the village of Basarbovo, 10 km from the town of Ruse. The rock monastery was established during the existence of the Second Bulgarian Empire, but for the first time its name was mentioned in the Ottoman Tax Register of 1431. The most famous inhabitant of the monastery was St. Dimitrius Besarbovski who was born in 1685 in the village of Besarbovo, and spent his entire life in the holy monastery. The Basarbovski Monastery is the only active rock monastery in Bulgaria. The pathway, along which one can go to the monastery, passes through a beautiful yard full of greenery and ends by a well, dug by St. Dimitrius. The local people believe that the water in the well is curative. (source: <https://bulgariatravel.org/rock-monastery-st-dimitrius-basarbovski-village-of-basarbovo/>)

Image 18: Map of POI 14 - Basarbovo



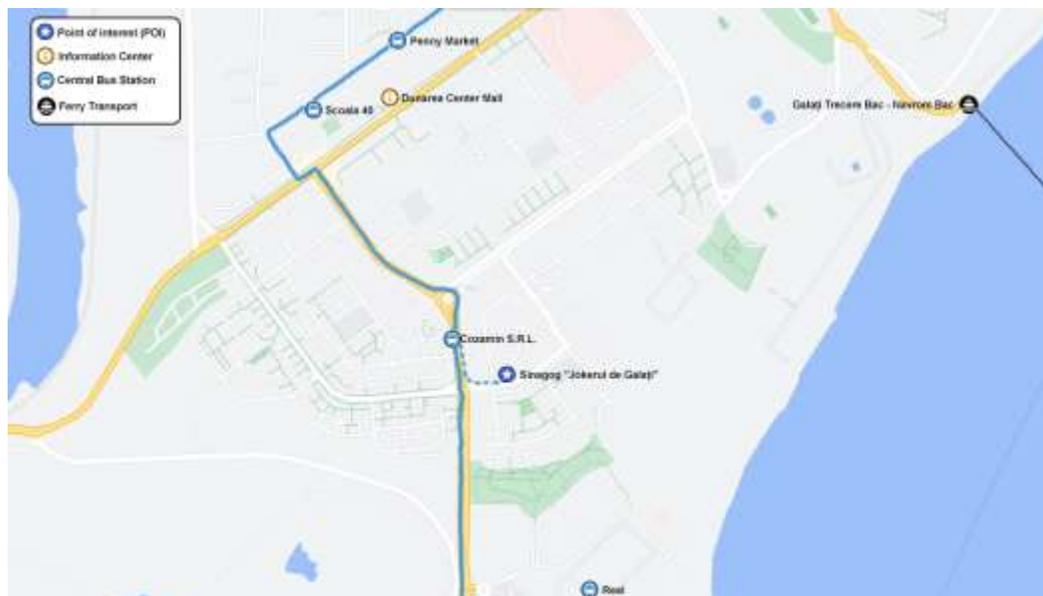
Source: Google maps, online source (5.8.2021)

3.3.15 Galati, Synagogue

The city of Galati has been a major Romanian trade hub since the seventeenth century. In 1868, it was the theater for acts of vandalism against Jews following accusations of their having committed ritual murders. The imposing “Synagogue of Artisans” was the only temple to remain standing out of the twenty-nine that were active here during the 1930s. Built in 1875, the synagogue was reinaugurated in 2014. Aside from the synagogue, the city has one kosher restaurant and a Jewish cemetery.

(Source: <https://jguideurope.org/en/region/romania/moldavia/galati/>)

Image 19: Map of POI 15 - Galati

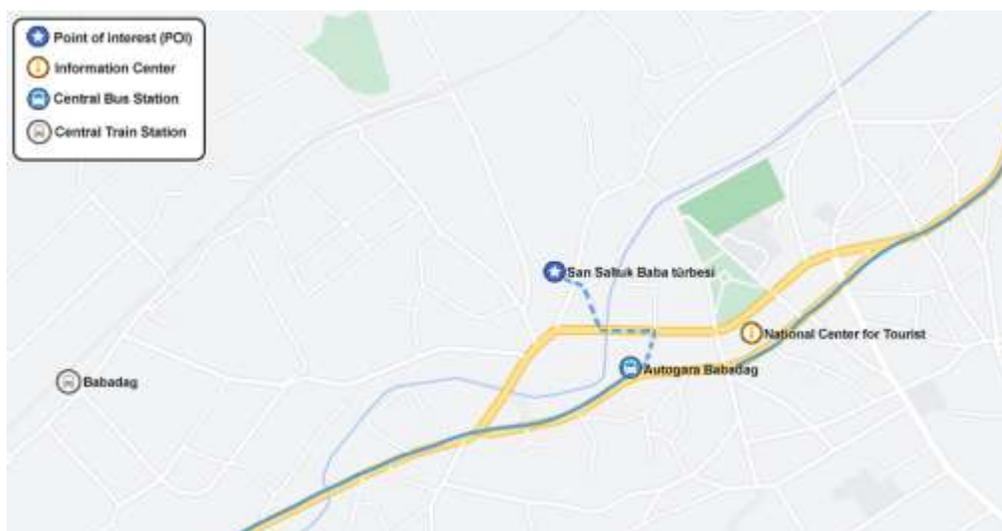


Source: Google maps, online source (6.8.2021)

3.3.16 Babadag, Türbe of Sari Saltuq

The town of Babadag (Turkish, Babadağ, Mountain of the Baba) is located in the Romanian Dobruja. The oldest sources about Sari Saltik available place his tomb in the area of the future town. This tomb was visited in 1484/1485 by Ottoman Sultan Bayezid II during a military campaign, and, after reporting an important victory, he ordered the building of a religious and educational complex here (including a mausoleum to Saltik, finished in 1488), around which the town developed. Babadag became an important place of pilgrimage, visited in 1538 by Suleiman the Magnificent, and the most important urban centre in 16th-century Dobruja. The town however decayed during the frequent wars that ravaged the region during the 17th century, and was eventually burned down, along with the mausoleum to Saltik, during the Russo-Turkish Wars. A simple domed türbe was rebuilt over the grave of the saint in 1828. The mausoleum in Babadag remains of relative importance even nowadays, and was recently renovated. (source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sar%C4%B1_Salt%C4%B1k)

Image 20: Map of POI 16 - Babadag



Source: Google maps, online source (6.8.2021)

3.3.17 Slava Rusa, Uspenia-Monastery

It is believed that the monastery was founded around the year 1769 when a wooden church was built here, together with the hermitage for the monks. The Lipovans are an important minority in the northern Dobruja. One of their most distinctive traits is their religious devotion. They are old-rite Christians, which mainly means that all of their religious holidays are set about two weeks after those of the new-rite Christians. The center of the old-rite Christianity is the Uspenia Monastery, located about three kilometers outside the village of Slava Rusa (Staroslava). Every year, on 28-29 August, Lipovans believers from all over the country and abroad gather here to celebrate the Holy Mary holiday. (source: <https://www.wild-danube-delta.com/uspenia-monastery>)

Image 21: Map of POI 17 - Slava Rusa, Uspenia Monastery



Source: Google maps, online source (6.8.2021)

4 Status quo analysis of sustainable travel options along the trails and within the destinations

4.1 How to enter the story: How to travel to Budapest

Located in the heart of Central Europe, Budapest is relatively easy to get to. The most frequent ways to get to the Hungarian capital is either by plane, train, bus or high-speed ferry from Vienna and Bratislava.¹⁶

Budapest is an important European transport hub. Although Budapest is considered a very important European transport hub, it faces classic problems that are typical of many other major European cities; outdated transport infrastructure, obsolete trains, destroyed stations, etc. The railway network has not been significantly developed since the First World War, almost all suburban lines arrive at terminal stations and do not provide connections to the city or the public transport system. Railway lines often cross the metro and tram lines without stopping. That is why the majority of Budapest residents do not use public transport, but cars, which certainly does not represent sustainable mobility. Increasing the share of railroad in commuting is essential to achieving these objectives. In summary, the transport problems of the Budapest metropolitan region can only be solved by the development of the suburban railway network. Surveys suggest that almost twice as many people would use the suburban railways if the service improved in quantity and quality. The data collected from the already developed lines show the same with traffic more than doubled and nearly doubled on the recently reconstructed Esztergom and Székesfehérvár lines..¹⁷

The city of Budapest is well aware of the problems that hinder the development of sustainable mobility and quality mobility services, so they are planning a number of major projects that will significantly improve the efficiency of transport in Budapest and transport connections with

¹⁶ <https://www.introducingbudapest.com/getting-to-budapest> (9.7.2021)

¹⁷ <https://budapestvasut2040.hu/english/> (11.8.2021)

other cities and countries. Let me list just a few planned projects that will greatly improve and strengthen the status of Budapest as a transport hub:

- Development of the Southern Belt Railway
- Construction of the Railway Tunnel under the Danube

The Budapest public transportation system is still in the process of improving. The bus fleet was enriched with electric buses and hybrid vehicles. Moreover, the number of electric charging stations is constantly growing around the city, which also makes it attractive for citizens to buy e-cars for private usage.

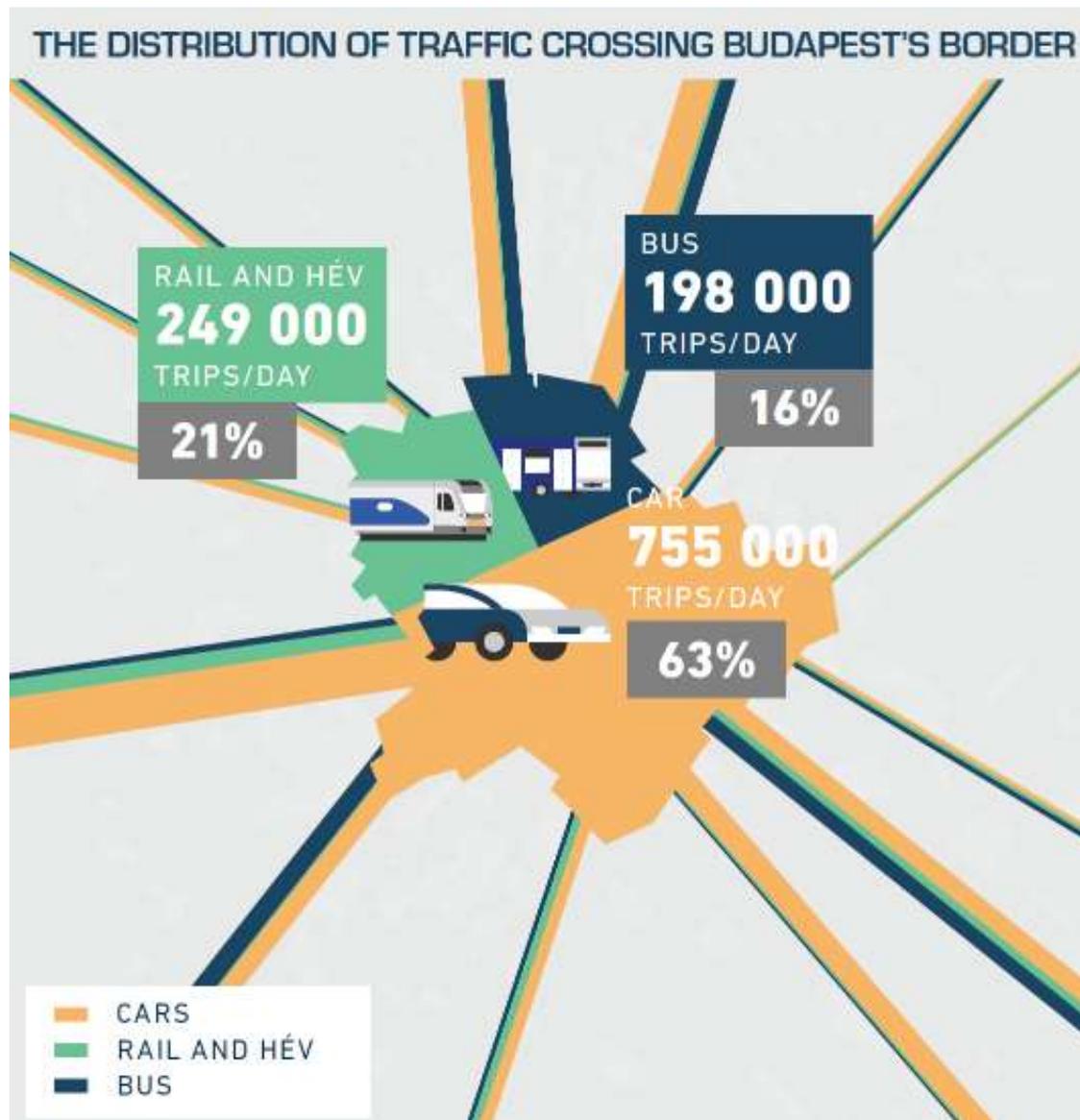
One of the aims of the “Budapest Transport Development Strategy 2014-2030” is to make cycling more popular among citizens. And Budapest makes it possible with the creation of a public bike sharing scheme, which received name “MOL Bubi”.

Door-to-door mobility was improved with the help of Midibus service introduction. It is very useful for physically challenged and elderly people; especially taking into account the fact of providing services for the common public transport fare (with discount).

Passenger information became more visible and practical. Users can plan their trips in real time with BKK FUTÁR application. Many bus stops became equipped with display screens. Some vehicles also received on-board screens with real-time information about the trip. So even tourists, for whom it is quite difficult to recognize names by ear, can easily orient on displays.¹⁸

Image 22: The distribution of traffic crossing Budapests border

¹⁸ <https://iglus.org/budapest-public-transportation-system-transformation-towards-the-smart-city-concept/>



Source: <https://budapestvasut2040.hu/english/> (11.8.2021)

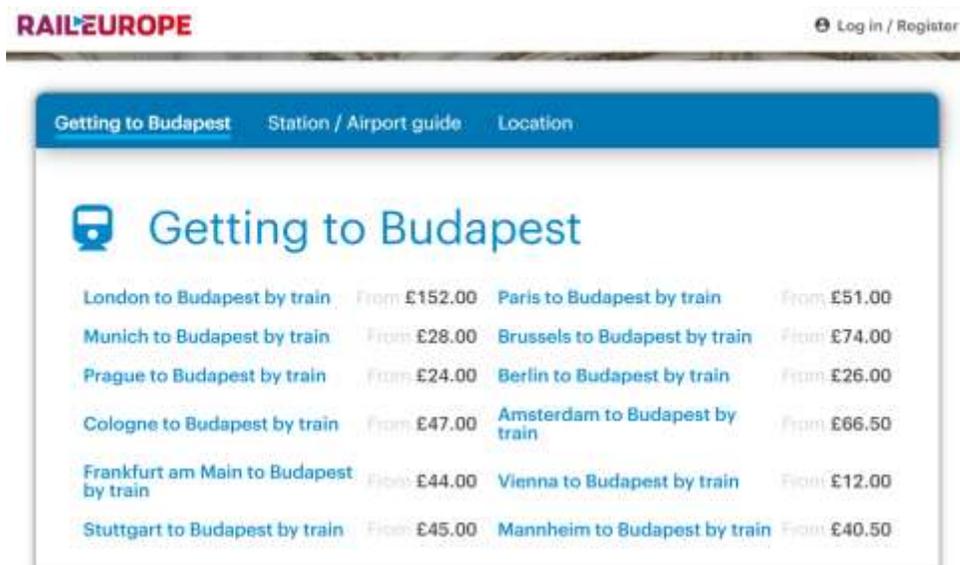
4.1.1 Getting to Budapest by train?

Trains offer a convenient and quick way to travel around Eastern Europe, and Budapest is right at the heart of the region's rail network. Whether visitors are coming from Prague, Berlin, Warsaw, or Vienna, trains to Budapest are a great way to arrive in Hungary's elegant capital city.

The vast majority of train services to Budapest will arrive at Keleti Station. A beautiful late 19th century building in its own right, Keleti is located on the red Metro line, providing ready access to central stations at Ferenc Ter or Kossuth. Buses stop directly outside the station entrance, and taxis will always be available.

ÖBB offers direct rail connections to Budapest from Vienna and other Austrian cities, some of which are operated as Railjet services, in collaboration with Czech Railways. Domestic InterCity connections also run into the station from Hungarian cities like Gyor, Debrecen, and Miskolc. You can find more information about on official website of the **Trainline**: <https://www.omio.com/trains/budapest>

Image 23: Getting to Budapest by train



RAILEUROPE Log in / Register

Getting to Budapest Station / Airport guide Location

Getting to Budapest

London to Budapest by train	From £152.00	Paris to Budapest by train	From £51.00
Munich to Budapest by train	From £28.00	Brussels to Budapest by train	From £74.00
Prague to Budapest by train	From £24.00	Berlin to Budapest by train	From £26.00
Cologne to Budapest by train	From £47.00	Amsterdam to Budapest by train	From £66.50
Frankfurt am Main to Budapest by train	From £44.00	Vienna to Budapest by train	From £12.00
Stuttgart to Budapest by train	From £45.00	Mannheim to Budapest by train	From £40.50

Source: <https://www.raileurope.com/en/destinations/stations/budapest-keleti> (16.7.2021)

4.1.2 Getting to Budapest by bus

One of the cheapest ways to travel to Budapest from nearby European cities is by coach. All international buses arrive and depart from Nepliget Bus station, which is located on the corner of the People's Park. You can easily get by bus to Budapest with Eurolines, FlixBus, Infobus, Regiojet depending on the country of departure. The main arrival point in Budapest (Nepliget Bus Station), located outside the city center but well served by the city's efficient metro system.

Omio.com buses:

<https://www.omio.com/buses/budapest>

Budapest Flixbus Station

Address: Budapest, Könyves Kálmán krt. 13, 1097 Hungary

Phone: +36 1 219 8086

Working hours: every day from 4:30 AM till 23:30 PM

Website: <https://www.flixbus.si/avtobus/budimpesta>

Eurolines Turing

(Bus to Budapest)

Phone: +49 69 971 944 836

E-mail: service@eurolines.de

Bustickets: <https://www.eurolines.de/en/bustickets/our-route-map/>

Website: <https://www.eurolines.de/en/international-bus-lines/europabus/by-bus-to-budapest/>

Infobus

(Tickets for bus, train and plain)

Phone: +386 160 085 89

E-mail: info@infobus.eu

Website: <https://infobus.eu/?partner=2504>

Regiojet

Phone: +420 222 222 221

E-mail: info@regiojet.com

Website: <https://www.regiojet.com/>

4.1.3 Getting to Budapest by river cruise

Every year, from April until late October, visitors can take a Danube river cruise from Bratislava (Slovakia) to Budapest or from Vienna (Austria) to Budapest. This is probably the most romantic and memorable way to travel to Hungary's capital. Boats from Bratislava take 3 hours and 4 hours and a half from Vienna. The tickets cost approximately € 90 per journey or € 120 for a return ticket.

Contacts:

Danube Shipping Management Service

Address: Handelskai 388, 1020 Vienna, Austria

Phone: +43 1 7286934

DDSG Blue Danube Schifffahrt GmbH

Address: Handelskai 265, 1020 Vienna, Austria

Phone: [+43 1 58880](tel:+43158880)

Blue Danube tours s.r.o.

Address: Vajanského nábrežie 7, 811 02 Bratislava, Slovaška

Phone: [+421 2/526 356 97](tel:+421252635697)

Speedboats on Danube

Address: Rekreačný prístav, Vlčie hrdlo, 821 06 Ružinov, Slovakia

Phone: [+421 903 302 817](tel:+421903302817)

Maharnat Pasnave: <https://www.mahartpassnave.hu/hu/#>

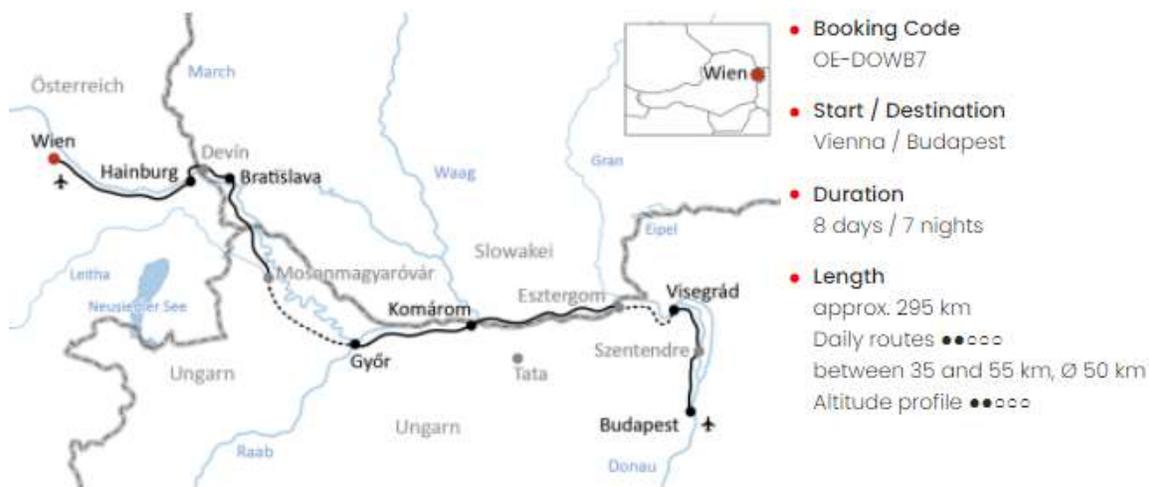
4.1.4 Bike trip from Vienna to Budapest

Itinerary:

The Hungarian Danube Cycle Path, or rather, the cycle route that weaves in and out of Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, takes you through Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest – three European cities that count as some of the most beautiful in the world. You will pass beautifully kept farming villages and pretty towns stuffed with history to follow the strong current of the River Danube, also passing the Au forest, protected along much of the route. Two days of the route therefore don't take you along the banks of the Danube, but through the charming countryside beyond. This Bike Trip from Vienna to Budapest, is an easy cycle even for those who are not used to cycling.

Image 24: Bike trip from Vienna to Budapest

Itinerary



Source: <https://www.cycling-holiday.com/bike-trip-vienna-budapest> (9.7.2021)

4.2 How to move within a destinations?

4.2.1 How to move within a Budapest¹⁹

Budapest has an efficient, diverse and low-cost network of public transport, including bus, metro, trolley bus, tram, suburban railway lines (called HÉV lines), and boat services. By using any kinds of transportation, you can reach your destination fast and convenient in the city.

The Centre for Budapest Transport (Budapesti Közlekedési Központ, BKK) is responsible for the main transport services in Budapest (including bus, tram, metro, suburban, and trolleybus) in an integrated system. If you would like to travel by public transport, please always keep in mind that you need to have a valid ticket or season ticket with you. Tickets are available all around the city at metro stations, tram stations, or street kiosks. You can use the same type of ticket for all forms of public transport but you need to validate a new ticket for each journey. Additionally, single tickets are available from the driver on board the bus with an extra charge of fee.²⁰

Contacts:

BKK Center for Budapest Transport

Budapesti Közlekedési Központ
1075 Budapest, Rumbach Sebestyén u. 19-21.
Phone: +36 1 3 255 255
E-mail: bkk@bkk.hu
Website: <https://bkk.hu/en/>

BKK Ticket Offices

Website: <https://bkk.hu/en/about-bkk/contacts/bkk-ticket-offices/>

¹⁹ <https://www.elte.hu/en/about-budapest/public-transport> (14.7.2021)

Timetables, trip planner

Website: <https://bkk.hu/en/timetables-trip-planner/>

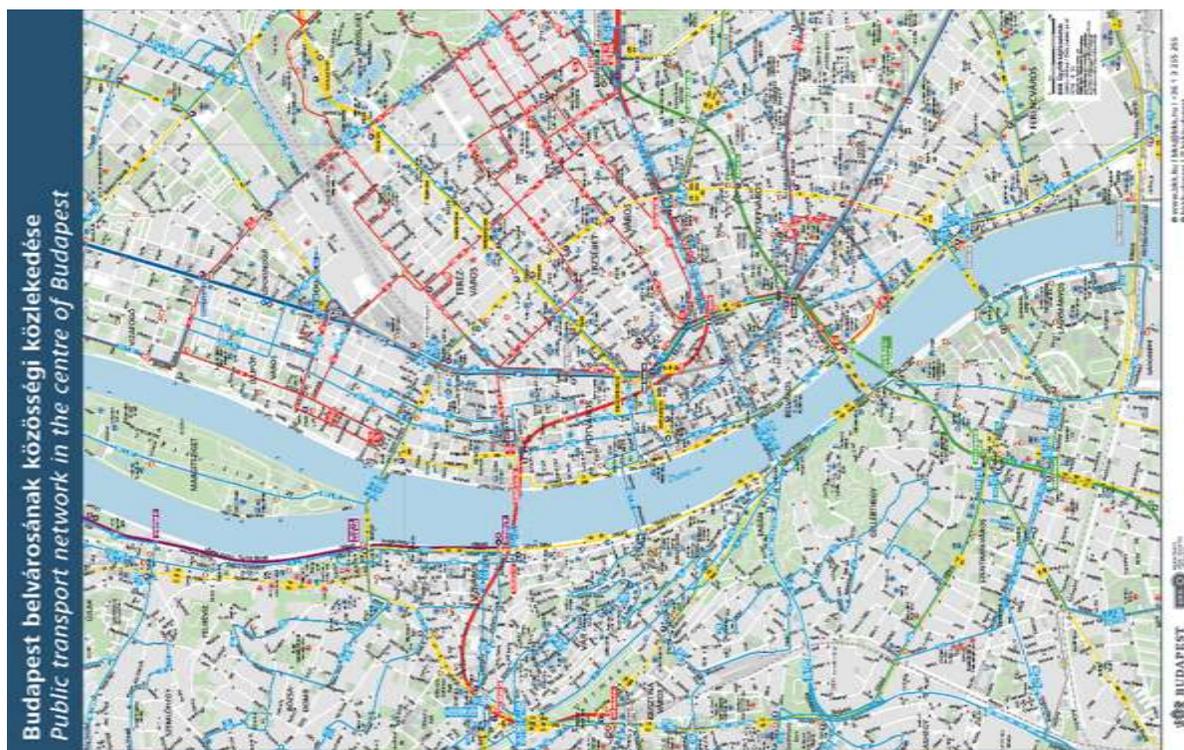
Tickets and Passes

<https://bkk.hu/en/tickets-and-passes/>

Mobile ticket

Website: <https://bkk.hu/mobileticket/>

Image 25: Public transportation in Budapest



Source: <https://bkk.hu/en/>

4.2.1.1 Buses in Budapest

Budapest has more than 200 bus routes covering most inner city and suburban areas. Some routes offer an express service, indicated with an “E” following the bus number. On the main routes, services are available even during the night hours.

Budapest’s night transport is one of the best in Europe. You will find that you can get anywhere in the city by the night buses – sometimes even faster than in the daytime. Night buses usually start at midnight and run until 4:00 am every night. Night buses’ numbers start with number 9.

Cyclists who plan to transport their bikes to popular outing destinations Svábhegy and Normafa in Buda can now ride buses **21, 21A and 212** uphill, in addition to the Cogwheel Railway. Designated vehicles are marked with a bike pictogram. Thanks to the joint development by BKK and the Budapest Transport Company Zrt. (BKV), fifty Modulo type buses will be equipped with fastening devices for the safe transportation of bicycles. One bike per bus is allowed and it must be securely fastened during the trip in the designated area on board. This area is also shared by baby carriages and wheelchairs; therefore, BKK would like to ask cyclists to be so kind as to offer that area to passengers travelling with small children or to those with reduced mobility, if the need arises. In case the bus is crowded, the driver is allowed to deny taking a bike on board, in which case passengers with a bike need to wait for the next bus.

Taking a bicycle on public transport is becoming ever more popular: passengers can transport their bikes on board the Cogwheel Railway, the suburban railway lines, several bus lines, Tatra type trams as well as the D14 ferry service. This service offering makes the free combination of private and public transport possible. Passengers who regularly travel great distances and would like to combine cycling and public transport are advised by BKK to use B+R bike storage facilities and MOL Bubi public bikes, for which the FUTÁR journey-planning app is of great help.

In certain situations, it is very useful if you can take your bike aboard a bus or tram, such as a flat tyre, an e-bike’s dead battery, a summer storm, or the typical usage style on Buda’s hilly terrain: comfortably roll downhill in the morning, but on the way home, the going might get tough, in which case it is a good option to hop on a bus listed above instead of climbing uphill. Furthermore, this solution also helps the older generation or parents with small children who do

not wish to go without the joy of riding a bike. For more details on how to transport bicycles please read this: <https://bkk.hu/en/travel-information/cycling/bikes-on-board/>.²¹

Bus - Volanbusz

+36 1 382-0888 (H-P: 8.00-16.00)

info@volanbusz.hu

www.volanbusz.hu

Website (www.webelin.volanbusz.hu/tickets)

Apps (more information in section 4.6)

Selling Points: www.volanbusz.hu/selling-points

International Ticket offices: www.volanbusz.hu/nepliget-international-ticket-office

www.volanbusz.hu/kelenfold-international-ticket-office

4.2.1.2 Budapest Metro network

Budapest has a reliable Metro network, which makes getting around easy. To save money, it may be worth picking up a 72 hour travel card, which covers buses and trains as well. Currently, there are four metro lines in Budapest:

- **M1 or the Yellow Line:** between Vörösmarty tér and Mexikói út
- **M2 or the Red Line:** between Déli pályaudvar and Örs vezér tere
- **M3 or the Blue Line:** between Újpest Központ and Kőbánya-Kispest
- **M4 or the Green Line:** between Kelenföld and Keleti pályaudvar

The Yellow Line is the oldest metro line in Hungary and also in Mainland Europe. It was opened in 1896 for the Hungarian Millennium. The newest line is M4 (Green Line) that was opened in 2014. Metro services run from 4:30 until 23:30.

Public Transport – BKK (Metro, Tram, Trolley, Suburban bus, Nightbus, Ferry, Boat)

BKK Call Center: +36 1 325 5255

Lines open 0-24h every day of the year

²¹ <https://bkk.hu/en/news/2021/07/bikes-can-ride-on-board-more-public-transport-lines.6576/> (14.7.2021)

bkk@bkk.hu

www.bkk.hu

[Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

[Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

App

Ticket vending machines; www.bkk.hu/automata

Timetables: www.bkk.hu/en/timetables

Trip Planner: www.futar.bkk.hu

BKK's several public transport services can take your bike on board: boats, the cogwheel railway as well as several bus and tram lines. Bicycle traffic has increased due to the pandemic; therefore, as a pilot, cyclists who also use public transport need to pay only their own fare, while their bikes ride free of charge at weekends.

More information: www.bkk.hu/en/travel-information/bikes-on-board

4.2.1.3 Suburban trains

The suburban train service of Budapest called HÉV connects Budapest with its suburban areas. A popular journey for tourists is from Batthyány tér to Szentendre.

Public Transport – BKK (Metro, Tram, Trolley, Suburban bus, Nightbus, Ferry, Boat)

BKK Call Center: +36 1 325 5255

Lines open 0-24h every day of the year

bkk@bkk.hu

www.bkk.hu

[Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

[Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

App

Ticket vending machines; www.bkk.hu/automata

Timetables: www.bkk.hu/en/timetables

Trip Planner: www.futar.bkk.hu

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due to the pandemic; therefore, as a pilot, cyclists who also use public transport need to pay only their own fare, while their bikes ride free of charge at weekends. More information: www.bkk.hu/en/travel-information/bikes-on-board

4.2.1.4 Boat

Budapest has three public boat lines:

- D-11: Müpa-Nemzeti Színház H – Újpest, Árpád út
- D-12: Müpa-Nemzeti Színház H – Rómaifürdő
- D-14: Soroksár, Molnár-sziget – Csepel-Királyerdő

One single ticket for public transport boat is HUF 750 or you can travel with your monthly Budapest pass free of charge.

Boat tours in Budapest:

- City tour in Budapest with waterbus
- Dinner&Cruise with live music
- Danube Legend – Evening Sightseeing Cruise
- Dinner&Cruise and Piano Battle Show, Sightseeing
- Legenda Candlelit Dinner Cruise
- DUNATAXI Luxury Speed Boat Service
- Craft Beer Cruise
- Sunset Cocktail Cruise
- Dinner&Cruise with live music
- Wine&Cruise
- DUNARAMA Luxury Speed Boat Service
- Duna Bela Daytime Sightseeing Cruise
- Private boat tours
- Sunshine Cocktail Cruise
- Cocktail&Cruise
- Afternoon Wine Tasting Cruise.

Infos about available Boat tours and tickets are available here:

https://www.budapest.com/things_to_do/sightseeing_tours/boat_tours_in_budapest.en.html

<https://www.getyourguide.co.uk/budapest-l29/>

4.2.1.5 Cycling in Budapest

Discover Budapest by bike²²

Are you visiting the Hungarian capital? Great Idea, because over the past decade, **Budapest** has become increasingly **bike-friendly**, resulting in a surge of people choosing two wheels as their primary mode of transport. This is largely due to increased investment in infrastructure, with a network of **bike** lanes enabling cyclists to get around the city with relative ease.

Use a Bicycle-sharing network of MOL BUBI²³

The MOL Bubi bike-sharing scheme is a bicycle-sharing network in Budapest. The apple-green bikes can be hired from and returned to any docking station found at major transport hubs in the city centre. So far 1,150 bikes can be hired from 98 docking stations in the centre of Budapest.

²² <https://www.bajabikes.eu/en/budapest-highlights-bike-tour/> (9.7.2021)

²³ <https://www.elte.hu/en/about-budapest/public-transport> (9.7.2021)

Image 26: MOL BUBI bicycle-sharing system in Budapest



Source: <https://bkk.hu/en/news/2021/06/mol-bubi-breaks-record-upon-record-the-number-of-users-reaches-an-all-time-high.6544/> (14.7.2021)

The MOL Bubi public bike-sharing system has been an integral part of public transport in Budapest since 2014. The service provided by BKK is an environmentally conscious, fast and convenient mobility option in the inner city.

MOL Bubi bike sharing system

Address: 1075 Budapest, Rumbach Sebestyén utca 19-21.

Telephone: [+36 1 325 5255](tel:+3613255255)

E-Mail: bkk@bkk.hu

Website: <https://molbubi.hu/en/information/>.

Bicycle rental²⁴

Rent a bike or tandem in Budapest and explore the beautiful attractions of the city on two wheels!

ZED BIKES

Rent a bike Budapest

Address: Budapest, district V., Promo solutions Kft Karoly, Krt. 10-belső udvar

Phone: +36 208 217 224

E-mail: office@rentabikebudapest.hu

Website: <https://rentabikebudapest.hu/eng>

Bikebase Budapest

Address: 1065 Budapest, Podmaniczky utca 19., District: 6. Hungary

Phone: +36 70 625 85 01

E-mail: bikebase@bikebase.hu

Website: <http://bikebase.hu/home>

e-Bike bérlés

Address: Budapest, Borszék köz 1/B, 1119 Hungary

Phone: ++36 20 368 4606

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 8:00-16:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

E-mail: info@alpinbike.hu

Website: <http://www.ebike-kolcsonzes.hu/>

Orange-Bike Kerékpár Centrum és Büfé

Self-service bicycle rental

Address: 1031 Budapest 3. ker., Római Part 27.

Phone: ++36 30 886 6477

Working hours: Tuesday-Sunday 10-18h

E-mail: info@orangebike.com

Website: <https://orangebike.hu/hu/>

²⁴ https://www.budapest.com/leisure/sightseeing_tours/city_tour_by_bike/bicycle_rental.en.html (13.7.2021)

Bike and relax

Address: Hungary, 1075 Budapest, Madach Imre ut 12

Phone: ++36 30 300 8003

Working hours:

E-mail: info@bike-and-relax.com

Website: <https://bike-and-relax.com/tours-more/>

Ic-Tour Rent A Bike & Electric Scooter

Address: Erzsébet tér 1. Budapest 1051, Hungary

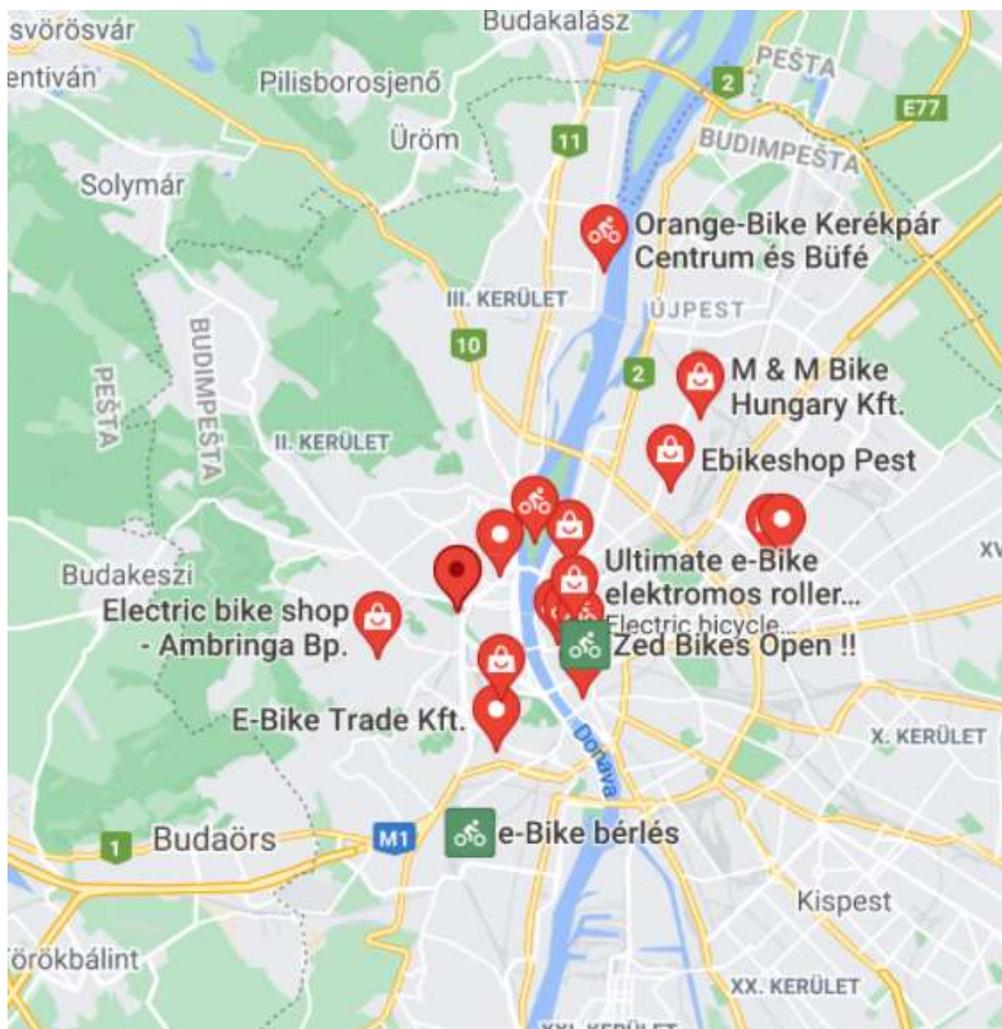
Phone: +36 30 869 7152

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 9:00-20:00

E-mail:

Website: <http://ic-tour.hu/>

Image 27: Some bike rental points in Budapest



Source: google maps (16.7.2021)

Book a guided cycling tour

In fact, before the 1800s the Danube River separated the area into two cities, Buda and Pest. These two ancient cities were later united, making for a fascinating contrast evident still today. Learn fun facts like these while cycling along the most beautiful sights.

For example, ride past the stunning Parliament, the Synagogue or the Hero's Square and you will also get to see some hidden gems at a relaxed pace. Plus, your guide is a local and will tell you everything about the Hungarian history and culture.

This is what you are going to see during the tour:

- Szabadság Tér (Freedom Square)
- Hungarian Parliament
- Andrassy Street (former Stalin street)
- Nagymezô Utca (The Broadway of Budapest)
- Hősök Tere: (Heroes Square)
- Városliget (City forest)
- the Basilica and the Synagogue (Nagy Zsinagóga)
- And much more!

The excursion meets in the city center of Pest, and from here, you will start cycling in a small group of maximum of 15 people, passing the most important sites in Pest, in a fun and relaxing way. Ride through the Freedom and Heroes Squares, Andrassy Street, and more, learning about the fascinating history behind the city along the way. You will stop to hear some fun anecdotes, and feel free to ask your guide questions at any time.

Getting thirsty? Then stop for a refreshing beer or coffee and chat a bit more with the friendly guide. As you can see our Highlights of Budapest bike tour is entertaining and relaxed. If you want to visit Budapest by bike, we recommend to contact www.bajabikes.eu and book a bike tour.²⁵

4.2.1.7 E-Scooter and E-Moped Rental services in Budapest

E-Scooter Rental – Lime

Website www.li.me

App [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
[Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

Booking App

²⁵ <https://www.bajabikes.eu/en/budapest-highlights-bike-tour/#detail-calendar-content> (9.7.2021)

E-Moped Rental – Blinkee

<i>Phone</i>	+48 (22) 290 25 25
<i>E-Mail</i>	contact.pl@blinkee.city
<i>Website</i>	www.blinkee.city
<i>App</i>	Download Apple Store (IOS) Download Google Play Store (Android)
<i>Booking</i>	How it works: www.blinkee.city/how-it-works

4.2.1.8 Taxi services in Budapest

Taxi

- Taxi providers in Budapest*
- Főtaxi (www.fotaxi.hu)
Telephone Booking: +36 1222 2222
Online Booking: www.fotaxi.hu/online-taxirendeles
App Booking: [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - Taxi 4 (www.taxi4.hu)
Telephone Booking: (+36-1) 4-444-444, Telenor: (+36-20) 4-444-444, Telekom: (+36-30) 2-444-444, Vodafone: (+36-70) 4-444-444
Online Booking: www.taxi4.hu/taxi-order
App Booking: [Download Apple Store](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - 6X6 Taxi (www.new.6x6taxi.hu)
Telephone Booking: +36 (1) 6 666 666
E-Mail Booking: rendel@6x6taxi.hu
 - Budapest Taxi (www.budapesttaxi.hu)
Telephone Booking: +36 (1) 777-7777; +36 (20/30/70) 777-7777
App Booking: [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

- Tele 5 Taxi (www.tele5taxi.hu)
Telephone Booking: +36 5 555 555
App Booking: [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - Elit Taxi (www.mbelittaxi.hu)
Telephone Booking: +36 1 232 3232, +36 20/ 412 0412
E-Mail Booking: taxirendeles@mbelittaxi.hu
 - GOTAXI
Telephone Booking: +36-1-444-9-333
App Booking: [Download google Play Store \(Android\)](#), [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
 - Bolt
 - Website: www.bolt.eu/budapest
 - [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
 - Taxim
 - Website: www.taxim.hu
 - [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
- Mobile applications for ordering a Taxi*
- Additional Information* More information: www.bkk.hu/taxi-services

4.2.1.6 Guided walks in Budapest

Guided walks

You can choose from the following guided tours:

- The Basic Jewish Heritage Tour
- An expanded Jewish Heritage Tour
- Private walking tours
- Private Jewish Grad Tour
- Private Jewish Essential Tour

Working hours: 1st May till 31 October every day except Saturdays, 1st Nov till 31 Nov 10:00 every day except Saturdays.

Infos about available guided walks can be found here:

https://www.budapest.com/things_to_do/sightseeing_tours/guided_walks.en.html

4.2.2 Pannonhalma

4.2.2.1 Public transport in Pannonhalma

Pannonhalma is connected to the regional public transport system and offers services which fulfil the requirements of tourists (incl. adequate services on weekends)

Hungarian Railways (MÁV), Railjet, ÖBB EuroCity, Swiss Railways (SBB/CFF/FFS), Romanian Railways (CFR), Volanbusz

Bus

Volánbusz has an extensive bus service system in Hungary. Sometimes bus rides can be quicker than trains at long distances.

Volanbusz

Phone: +36 1 382 0888

Working hours: 8:00 – 16:00

Website: <https://www.volanbusz.hu/en>

Timetable: <https://www.volanbusz.hu/en/timetable>

Online tickets: <https://webelin.volanbusz.hu/belfold/elovetel/xelinmain?lang=en>

Railway

You can buy train tickets at the railway stations, or online. Major train stations also service ticketing machines. Please make sure to arrive in time as you can expect long queues and long waiting times.

Hungarian Railway (MAV)

Address: Pannonhalma, 9090 Hungary

Phone: +36 (1)3 49 49 49

Website: <https://www.mavcsoport.hu/en>

ÖBB - Austria's largest mobility services provider

Website: <https://www.oebb.at/en/>

4.2.3 Szombathely

Public transport network of Szombathely is very good presented on website of Volanbusz. Information on Routes, Stops, Tickets, passes and Interactive map are available on following link: https://archiv.enykk.hu/aktiv_tartalom/menetrendes/web.cgi?func=linelist&lang=en&city=sz.

Volanbusz

Phone: +36 1 382 0888

E-mail: info@volabusz.hu

Website: www.volabusz.hu

Ticket booking: www.webelin.volabusz.hu/tickets

Selling Points: www.volabusz.hu/selling-points or on Ticket vending machines at stations

Public bus lines in Szombathely: www.archiv.enykk.hu

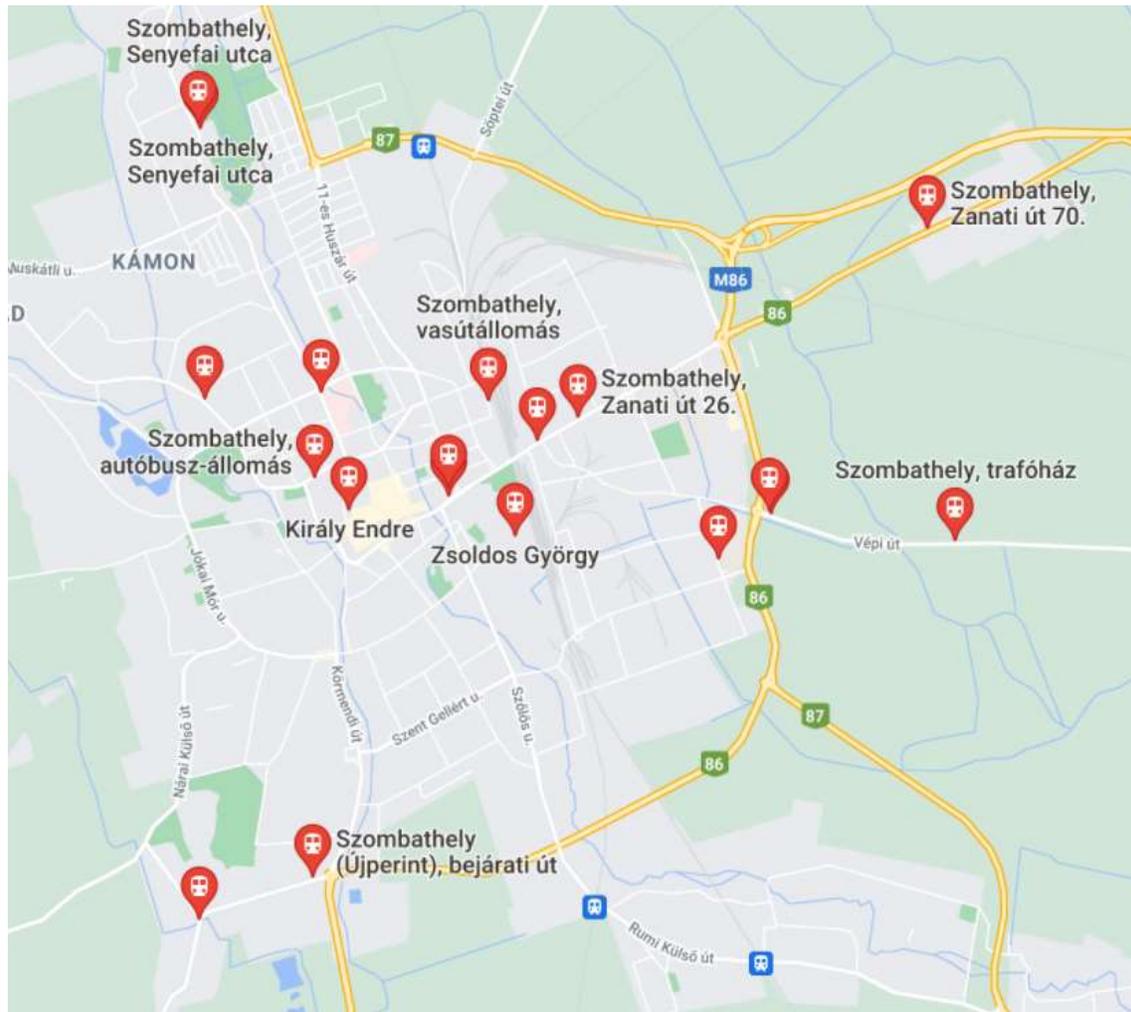
Journey Plan:

https://archiv.enykk.hu/aktiv_tartalom/menetrendes/web.cgi?func=jplan&lang=en&city=sz&ransf=1

Timetable:

https://archiv.enykk.hu/aktiv_tartalom/menetrendes/web.cgi?func=linelist&lang=en&city=sz

Image 29: Map of Bus stations in Szombathely



Source: google maps (15.7.2021)

4.2.4 Murska Sobota

4.2.4.1 Murska Sobota by bus

Main bus station Murska Sobota

Avtobusni promet d.d.

Slomškova ulica, 9000 Murska Sobota, Slovenia

Phone for timetable information: on weekdays Monday to Friday: 6.00-15.30

Ticket information and ticket sales: on weekdays Monday to Friday: 08.00-11.00 and 12.00-15.15

Timetable and ticket information also on the free phone number: 080 13 44

E-mail: info@apms.si

Webmail: <https://www.apms.si/voznired>

»SOBOČANEC« city bus

In September 2007, the Municipality of Murska Sobota introduced the Sobočanec city bus. The Sobočanec city bus line within the city of Murska Sobota is free for:

- Citizens of the Municipality of Murska Sobota with a Sobočanec ticket,
- Students with a Sobočanec ticket,
- Persons with reduced mobility and members of disability organizations and disability associations who prove themselves with a valid card of the associated association,
- Preschool children and primary school children with a valid Primary School card, which they attend in the Municipality of Murska Sobota.

The suburban bus line Sobočanec II connects the settlement Rakičan with the town of Murska Sobota and the shopping center Maximus.

Tourists are welcome to use city buses, tickets can be bought at the bus stations or directly on the bus.

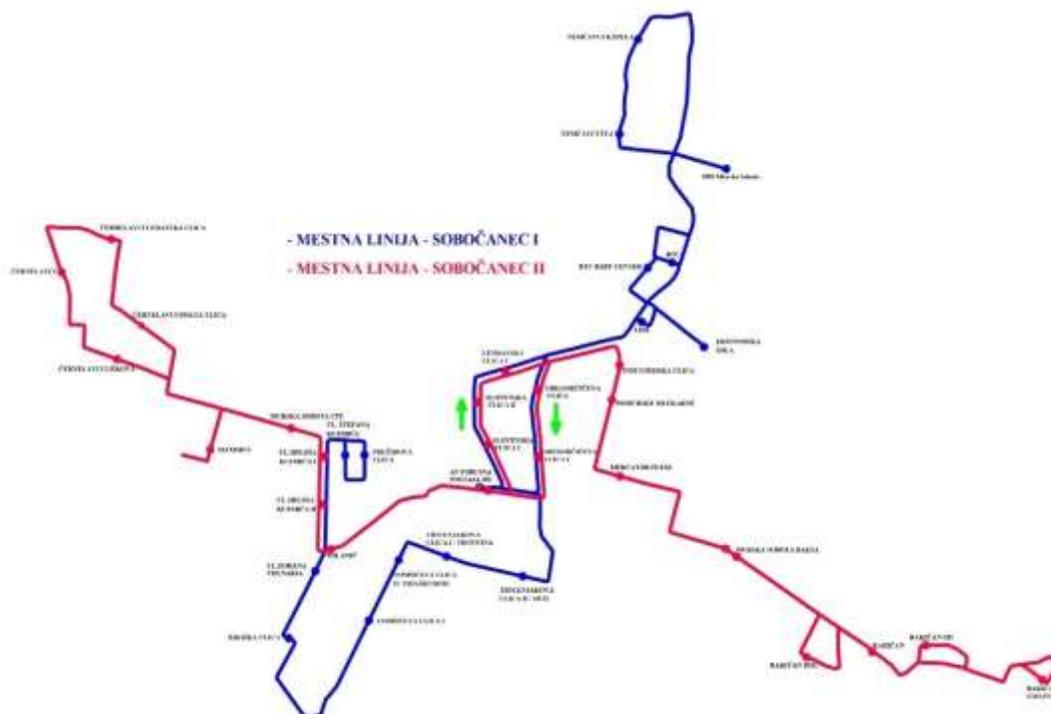
You can find Sobočanec's timetable at this link:

<https://www.apms.si/go/563/Mestni-promet-Murska-Sobota>

Phone for timetable information: on weekdays Monday to Friday: 6.00-15.30

E-mail: info@apms.si

Image 30: Local Public transport lines in Murska Sobota



Source: <https://www.apms.si> (28.7.2021)

»RESPONSI BUS« free bus transport to events

In the summer, the Municipality of Murska Sobota established (in frame of SMACKER project, Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE) the Responsibus free transport system, which connects the tourist town of Moravske Toplice with the center of Murska Sobota and Expano. The service will be available at least until the end of the year 2021 and will provide free transportation to various

events such as Juicy Fork, concerts, sporting events, etc. The goal of the transport service, which adapts to the needs of users, is to improve the mobility of residents and tourists in the area of Murska Sobota and Pomurje. Responsibus offers an IT solution that enables online booking of transport using the application. It is also available on smart stands located in the reception of hotels in Moravske Toplice.²⁶

Image 31: "RESPONSIBUS"



The graphic features the 'responsibus' logo in large black text with a stylized green and blue 'b' icon. Below it is a white bus with the 'responsibus' logo on its side. To the right are logos for 'Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE' (with 'SMACKER' below it), 'Mestna občina MURSKA SOBOTA', and the coat of arms of Murska Sobota.

Odpelji se na doživetje.

1.	Izberi dogodek Veranstaltung auswählen Select an event
2.	Rezerviraj si sedež Fahrt buchen Book your ride
3.	Uživaj v vožnji Entspannen und genießen Sit back and relax

Source: Razvojni center Murska Sobota, 21.7.2021

²⁶ <https://sobotainfo.com/novica/lokalno/novost-zdaj-na-voljo-tudi-brezplacni-prevoz-iz-murske-sobote-pokolici/602318> (29.7.2021)

4.2.4.2 Railway in Murska Sobota

Railway station Murska Sobota

Address: Ulica arhiekt Novaka 23, 9000 Murska Sobota, Slovenia

Phone: +386 080 81 11

Working time: 14.1. 2021 - 31.12. 2021, Monday – Friday: 5.55–10.00, 10.30–13.40, Saturday, Sunday and holiday: closed

E-mail: potnik.info@slo-zeleznice.si

Website: <https://potniski.sz.si/en/>

4.2.4.3 Soboški biciklin – bicycle sharing system

Soboški biciklin

Maintenance personnel of AMD Štefan Kovač

Address: Ul. Štefana Kovača 30, 9000 Murska Sobota, Slovenia

Phone: 041 792 338, +386 (0)1 530 53 03

E-mail: info@zkts-ms.si

Website: <https://www.soboskibiciklin.si/en/>

Instruction for users:

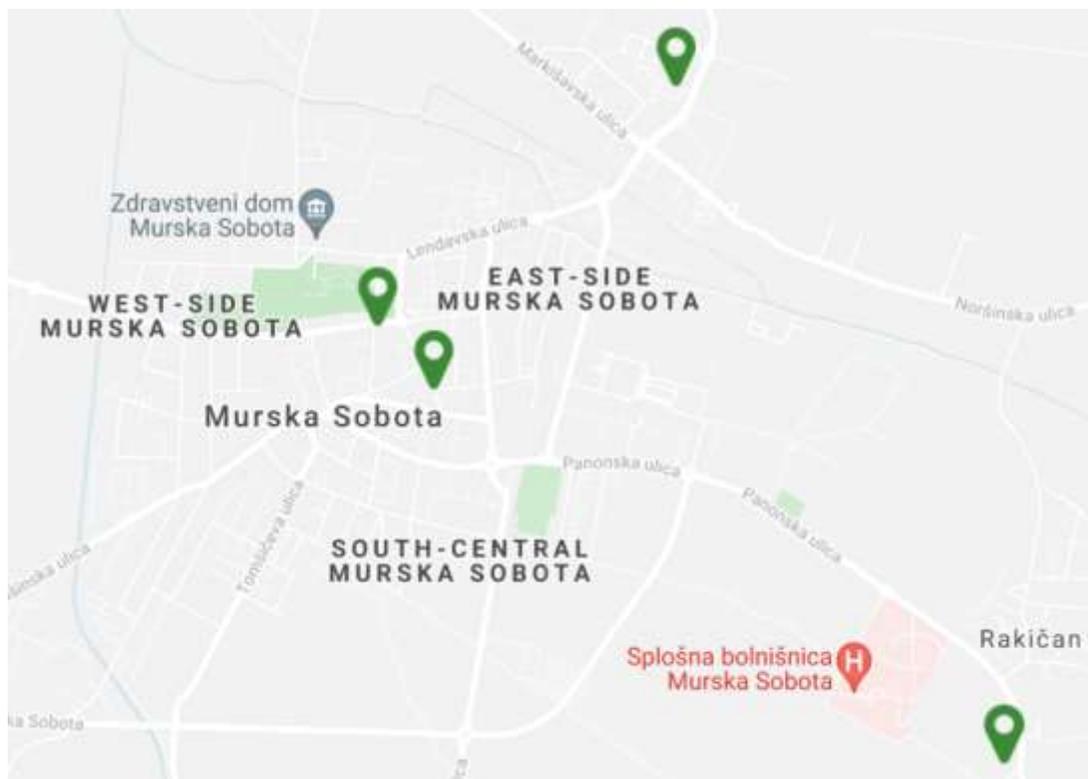
<https://www.soboskibiciklin.si/en/about/instructions-for-users>

Stations list:

- Trg zmage 6, 9000 Murska Sobota, Nr. of bikes 4
- Slovenska ulica 51, 9000 Murska Sobota, Nr. Of bikes: 3
- BTC, Nemčavci 1d, 9000 Murska Sobota, Nr. Of bikes: 3
- Dvorec Rakičan, Lendavska ulica 28, 9000 Murska Sobota, Nr. Of bikes: 4
- EXPANO: Bakovska ulica 39, 9000 Murska Sobota, Nr. Of bikes: 7

Website: <https://www.soboskibiciklin.si/en/docking-stations>

Image 32: Soboški biciklin – docking stations



Source: <https://www.soboskibiciklin.si/sl/postajalisca> (29.7.2021)

4.2.4.4 Avant to Go - 100% electric car sharing system in Murska Sobota

After Ljubljana, Murska Sobota was the second Slovenian city in which the Avant2Go system is available to citizens, and at the same time it is among the first smaller European cities that enable the sharing of 100% electric vehicles. Murska Sobota currently offers 5 locations for users:

- Murska Sobota, Slovenska ulica 15
- Murska Sobota, Trg zmage 7,
- BTC Murska Sobota, Nemčavci 1d
- Center Maximus, Ulica Štefana Kovača 43,
- Paviljon EXPANO, Bakovska ulica 41.

Rental minutes and kilometers traveled are added to the rental calculation. If the sum does not reach the minimum rental price, the minimum price from the table is taken into account. The minimum rental price is valid only within the region.

More information:

Phone: +386 080 12 23

E-mail: support@avant2go.com

Website: <https://avant2go.com/cities/murska-sobota>

4.2.5 Jeruzalem

4.2.5.1 By bus

Bus station Ljutomer

Address: Rajh Nade ulica 7, 9240 Ljutomer, Slovenia

Phone : +386 2-5848826 E-mail: <https://www.apms.si/voznired> (on-line information about timetables and tickets)

Ormož bus station

Address: Kolodvorska cesta 2a, 2270 Ormož, Slovenia Phone: +386 40 763 234 E-mail: <https://www.apms.si/voznired> (on-line information about timetables and tickets)

4.2.5.2 By train

The nearest railway station is in Ljutomer. More information about established lines and timetables can be found on the Slovenian Railway website: <https://potniski.sz.si/>

4.2.5.3 Bike rental

Tourist information center Jeruzalem

TIC Jeruzalem

Jeruzalem 8, 2259 Ivanjkočci

+386 (0)31 812 620

ticjeruzalem@gmail.com

Tourist information center Ormož

TIC Ormož

Grajski trg 3, 2270 Ormož

+386 (0)51 634 311, +386 (0)2 741 53 56

tic@jeruzalem-slovenija.si

HIŠA PEP'S

Svetinje 11, 2259 Ivanjkočci

Tel.: +386 (0)41 846 116

katja@pepswine.com

Rent a bike and find descriptions of very beautiful, attractive and well visited cycling routes around Jerusalem on website <https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/> :

- **St. James' route**

This medieval pilgrimage route, which you can take by bike or on foot, is a way to honour and revivify the cultural and religious heritage of our nation, and to connect the present with the past.

More information are available on website: <https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2019050317212533/st-james-route> (20.5.2021)

- **Cycling route Jeruzalem** (distance: 26 km)

The cycling route is extremely picturesque offering exceptional views of gently rolling hills where numerous vineyards grow. Breath-taking views of Svetinje and Jeruzalem with its pilgrimage

church offer the opportunity to admire the whole array of colours and from where wind rattles can be heard in autumn and glasses sparkle with excellent white wines.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020052213413691/cycling-route-jeruzalem-> (20.5.2021)

- **Cycling route from Pumpkin to Šipon** (distance: 27 km)

The cycling route from Pumpkin to Šipon will take you from Središče ob Dravi and its oil mill producing pumpkin seed oil, to Kog amidst vineyards where Šipon is grown.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020052215362896/cycling-route-from-pumpkin-to-sipon-> (20.5.2021)

- **Sunny cycling route** (distance: 62 km)

The Sunny cycling route is a circular route encompassing the entire destination Jeruzalem-Slovenija. Along the route forests, wine-grown slopes and beautiful views interchange. There are numerous interesting sights of cultural heritage and tourist farms all along the way.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020071013020613/sunny-cycling-route-> (20.5.2021)

- **Honey cycling route** (distance: 23 km)

Honey cycling route leads along the Drava river and across the flatland through the village of Cvetkovci that has a "flower" (cvet) in its name.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020052214595258/honey-cycling-route> (20.5.2021)

- **Exceptional nature cycling route** (distance: 34 km)

A circular cycling route connecting the hills and bodies of water. The route is a perfect starting point to see the rich cultural heritage as well as to refresh yourself on one of the several tourist farms.

More information are available on website: <https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2019050316124909/exceptional-nature-cycling-route> (20.5.2021)

- **Cycling route Ormoške Gorice** (distance: 25 km)

The cycling route Ormoške Gorice will take you to many beautiful views amidst vineyards and past mixed forests spreading between Litmerk and Runeč, both much less known than famous Jeruzalem.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020052214190131/cycling-route-ormoske-gorice> (20.5.2021)

- **MTB trail Jeruzalem Slovenija**

More information are available on website: <https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2020061011042517/mtb-trail-jeruzalem-slovenija> (20.5.2021)

- **The E7 European long distance footpath**

The Slovenian part of the E7 also crosses our region and partly coincides with the Ormož hiking trail. The path is suitable for families with children, as you may travel in stages or only join in for one day. The path is a great way discover the local sites, finding yourself, as well as for making new friendships and fostering relationships.

More information are available on website:

<https://www.jeruzalem-slovenija.si/en/bike-jeruzalem/2019051715143240/the-e7-european-long-distance-footpath> (20.5.2021)

4.2.6 Lendava

4.2.6.1 By bus

Bus station Lendava

Address: Kolodvorska ulica 5 B, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia

Phone number: +386 (0)2 5789 556

E-mail: info@apms.si

Website: www.apms.si

4.2.6.2 By train

Train station Lendava

Address: Kolodvorska ulica 28, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia

Phone number: +386 (0)2 292 47 76

4.2.6.3 Bike rental

Zavod za turizem in razvoj Lendava

Address: Čentiba, Lendavska cesta 19, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia

Phone number: +386 (0)1 200 94 22

E-mail: info@ztr.si

Website: www.ztr.si

4.2.7 Pecs

The easiest way to reach Pécs is through the route 6 and the M6 motorway. If you don't have your own car, you can join someone: the carpool services are popular among students from across the country. It's cheaper than if we would travel alone, and - since most of the carpooling systems have a serious feedback / evaluation system- it is much safer than hitchhiking.

Useful links:

<http://www.oszkar.com>

<http://en.autosztunk.hu>

4.2.7.1 By train²⁷

From Budapest and the towns near the Budapest-Pécs railway line, the city can be approached by Inter City trains having names related to the region like Sopianae, Dráva, Baranya, Tettye, Tenkes, PTE, Mecsek, Tubes and Zengő. Moreover, UP has a train named after it, going to Budapest at 11:14 and returning at 17:45, called the PTE IC. Pécs is one of the big railway hubs of the region, therefore many other big cities and smaller towns have a direct railway connection to it. The railway station is located in a walking distance from the city centre and in the neighbourhood of the central bus station (in Hungarian the "Főpályaudvar"), making the

²⁷ https://adminisztracio.pte.hu/english/public_transport (19.8.2021)

transportation in the city easier for visitors. The schedule and the fares of the Hungarian railways are available on the website: <https://www.mavcsopot.hu/en>

4.2.7.2 By bus

The regional coach service of Baranya county is provided by Pannon Volán Ltd. The operations of the company mostly cover the scheduled passenger transportation through the county; however its activities extend beyond the county and the country borders as well. It is not only Pannon Volán, however, but many other companies of the Volán group that operate lines which have their final destination at the central station of Pécs. The station is located at the edge of downtown; therefore each district is easy to reach with the help of the local bus service.

Within the administrative borders of Pécs, the TükeBusz Co. provides scheduled public transportation services. The company operates 59 daytime lines and a frequent night bus service to help the students in safe travelling. If you would like to get to your classes by bus, it is easy to find out which stop you have to get off, as due to the intelligent travel information system you can always hear before a stop which faculties are nearby.

The line 30Y was specifically created for the students: the line connects two campuses in Pécs located far away from each other, also including the main library and the Knowledge Centre.

All the information on the service fees, the network map and the current schedule can be found on the website: <http://www.tukebusz.hu/english> site.

Information on daytime bus services in Pécs :

https://mobilitas.biokom.hu/docs/terkep/20160901_nappali_terkep.pdf

Information on night bus service in Pécs:

https://mobilitas.biokom.hu/docs/20160616_terkep_ejszakai.pdf

Bus - Volanbusz

+36 1 382-0888 (H-P: 8.00-16.00)

info@volanbusz.hu

www.volanbusz.hu

Website (www.webelin.volanbusz.hu/tickets)

4.2.7.3 Cycling

Despite its terrain, it is easy to get around in Pécs by bike. Many constructed and even more marked bicycle routes support traffic safety. Similarly to the line 30Y, a cycle path was established to connect the campuses at the far ends of the city.²⁸

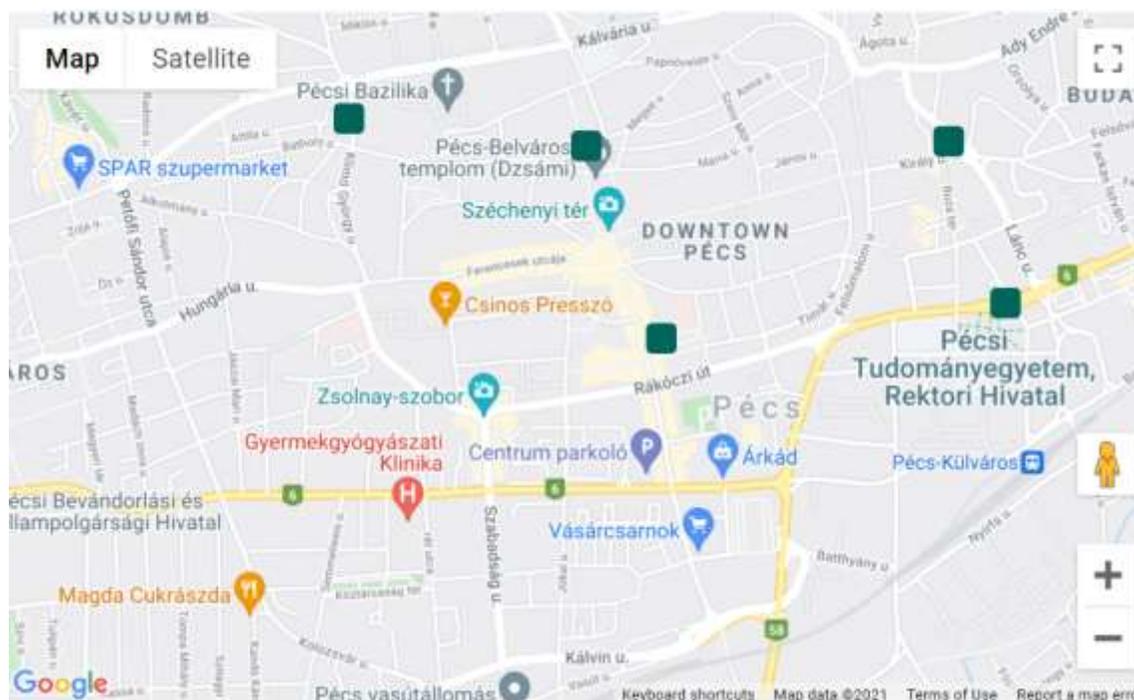
Pécsike is one of the new innovations in Pécs, it opened its services for the public in June 19th of 2019. The main goal of Pécsike is “that as many people as possible use the bikes as part of their daily life, thus reducing the air pollution, traffic jams and noise of the city. In addition, the main goal is to make this effective and environmentally-friendly alternative more popular among travellers in the city centre.”²⁹

One of the new forms of public transport, Pécsike combines the freedom of individual transport with the reliability of fixed transportation. The aim of the system is that as many people as possible use the bikes as part of their daily life, thus reducing the air pollution, traffic jams and noise of the city. In addition, the main goal is to make this effective and environmentally-friendly alternative more popular among travellers in the city centre.

²⁸ https://adminisztracio.pte.hu/english/public_transport (24.5.2021)

²⁹ <http://okosvaros.lechnerkozpont.hu/en/node/1043> (24.5.2021)

Image 33: Public bike rental system in Pecs - Pécsike



Source: <https://pecsike.hu/en> (19.8.2021)

Legend:

Locations of Pecsike rent a bike are marked with green colored square on the map.

E-Bike Rental

Phone 06 72 502 101

E-Mail pecsike@pecsike.hu

Website www.pecsike.hu

Booking How to rent a bike: www.pecsike.hu/en/how-can-i-rent-a-bike

Additional Sales point address: 7632, Pécs, Siklósi út 52.

Information Opening hours: Monday: 8am-6pm; Tuesday - Thursday: 8am-4pm; Friday: 8am-2pm

4.2.7.4 Segway Rental – Segway Pecs

Segway Rental – Segway Pécs

Phone +36-30/ 327-3666

E-Mail info@segwaypecs.hu

Website www.segwaypecs.hu

Booking Website in the office

Additional Address: 7621 Pécs, Irgalmasok u. 16. (near Kossuth square)

Information Segway Pecs is a tourism company organizing Segway tours both in Pécs and the region.

4.2.7.5 Taxi services in Pecs

Taxi - Volantaxi

Phone: +36 72/333-333

Phone: +36 72/222-222

Phone: +36 72/555-555

Mobil: +36 30/9 333-333

E-mail: info@volantaxi.hu

www.volantaxi.hu

[Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

[Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

4.2.8 Szeged

4.2.8.1 Public Transportation in Szeged

Szeged has a developed and well-organised public transport infrastructure with two public transport providers. These are the Szeged Transport Company (www.szkt.hu, www.szegedkozlekedes.hu) and the Tisza Volán Zrt. (www.tiszavolan.hu), which operate trams,

buses and trolley-buses. The total length of the 5 trolley-bus and 5 tram lines is 81 km, while the 33 bus services operate a length of 490 km.

The company responsible for everything public transportation-related in Szeged is Szegedi Közlekedési Társaság (SZKT). They provide bus, tram and trolleybus lines all over the city. Their website contains a lot of information that's not covered here: <https://szkt.hu/en/>.

Szegedi Közlekedési Társaság (SZKT) - informaton:

Address: 31 Deák F. street 6720 Szeged, Hungary

Phone: Tel.: 62/485-495, 62/540-060, 62/487-421

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 7:45-17:00

E-mail: kapcsolat@szkt.hu

Website: <https://szkt.hu/en/>

Tickets

You need either a validated ticket or season pass in order to travel. You can find a map of all vending machines, shops and kiosks that sell tickets and season passes, as well as the pricing, here: <https://szkt.hu/en/penztarak-en>.

You can also buy a one-time ticket on board from the driver, while the vehicle is still in the stop. A one-time ticket from the driver booth currently costs 450 HUF. Paying by change is recommended, as they usually refuse to give you tickets if you only have high value banknotes. Recently on pretty much all vehicles you can also buy the one-time ticket from an onboard vending machine as well, using your credit card. A ticket from there currently costs 370 HUF and is already validated for you.

Validation

If you travel using tickets, you need to validate them once you're on board, except for the ones that you buy directly from the onboard vending machine. There are at least 2 validating machines on any vehicle. On most vehicles, the ticket is automatically validated as you insert it into the validating machine, but on some older, noisier buses you will have to push down on the socket you've put the ticket into. If you travel using a season pass, validation simply consists of writing either your student ID number (if it's a students' pass) or your personal ID number on the pass after you've bought it.

Links to relevant transport operators:

Railways:

Website: <https://rail.cc/szeged/szeged-railway-station/l4368>

Website: <https://elvira.mav-start.hu/elvira.dll>

Website: <https://www.mavcsoport.hu/en>

Busses:

Website: <https://www.volanbusz.hu/hu>

Website: <https://szkt.hu/>

4.2.8.2 Shipping services in Szeged

Shipping services:

Website: <https://www.bseurotrans.hu/>

Website: <https://aruszallitas-koltoztetes-ormandi-zsolt-szeged6.webnode.hu/>

Website: <https://www.pacxpert.hu/>

Website: <https://gls-group.eu/>

Website: <https://www.ceginformacio.hu/>

Website: <http://www.farkastrans.hu/>

Website: <https://locator.dhl.com/>

Website: <https://www.mavcsoport.hu>

Website: <https://szkt.hu/>

Website: <https://www.volanbusz.hu/hu/menetrendek/helyi-jaratok/szeged>,

4.2.8.3 E-car sharing

E-car sharing:

Website: <https://www.avis.hu/>

Website: <https://www.hertz.hu/rentacar/reservation/>

4.2.8.4 Bike rental

Avid cycling fans do not need to give up the pleasure of exploring Szeged on two wheels if they do not own their own cycle. The Tourinform office rents out its comfortable, easy to handle bikes for a couple of hours or for an entire day. It is also possible to rent a bike at the corner of Erzsébet-liget in Újszeged and at the bicycle parking station opposite the Sports Hall. At this service station, which is part of the Eurovelo cycle route network, minor repairs can also be made.

Tourinform Szeged

Address: 6720 Szeged, Dugonics tér 2.

Phone: +36-62/488-690

E-mail: szeged@tourinform.hu

Website: www.szegedtourism.hu

SzegedBike

Address: 6724 Szeged, Vásárhelyi Pál u. 16.

Phone: +36 62 710 180

E-mail: szeged@bicajozz.hu

Website: <https://szegedbike.hu/>

BIKE-SZAKI

Address: 6720 Szeged, Szűcs u. 12.

Phone: +36-62/325-015, +36-70/338-6888

E-mail: aszaki@bikeszaki.hu

Website: www.bikeszaki.hu

4.2.9 Ilok

4.2.9.1 Ilok by bus

Bus station and stops in Ilok

Address: Ul. Vladimira Nazora , 32236 Ilok

Website: <https://getbybus.com/en/bus-from-ilok>

Bus Lines

In a base there are bus lines of Croatia, Bosna and Hercegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, as well as lines from mentioned countries to some european (Germany, Sweden, ...). The Bus stop is located about 0.79 km from the town centre, which is only a 10 minute walk.

Ilok bus timetable:

<http://www.autobusni-kolodvor.com/en/timetable.aspx>

4.2.9.2 Cycling in Ilok³¹

Ilok is part of the European cycling route along the Danube from its source to its mouth. The Danube cycling and tourist route passing through Croatia is 138 km in length and is characterised by several stretches which pose a real challenge due to the differences in altitude. Treat yourself to an adventurous and different experience of Slavonia, Baranja and Srijem as you ride along the Danube and get to know the landscape and the local people, customs and things of interest.

For more information please contact:

Ilok turist Office

Address: Trg Nikole Iločkog 2

Phone: [00 385\(0\)32-590-020](tel:00385032590020); [592-966](tel:592966)

e-mail: tzilok@post.t-com.hr, tourismilok@gmail.com

Website: www.turizamilok.hr

www.facebook.com/TZilok

³¹ <http://www.turizamilok.hr/en/sights-and-experiences/recreation/the-danube-cycling-route/> (16.7.2021)

4.2.10 Subotica

The destination is connected to the regional public transport system and offers services which fulfil the requirements of tourists (incl. adequate services on weekends)

Links to relevant transport operators:

- <https://www.interrail.eu/>
- <http://serbianrailways.com/>
- <https://reiseauskunft.bahn.de/>
- <https://lasta.rs/>
- <http://www.nis-ekspres.rs/>
- <https://redvoznje.net/en/auto-prevoznik/benko-tours-92/>
- <https://www.auto-kodeks.rs/sr>
- <https://www.pinktaxi.info/>
- <https://naxis.rs/>
- <http://www.beogradski-taxi.com/>

4.2.10.1 Subotica by bus

Bus station and stops in Subotica

Address: Sečanski put 5, 24000 Subotica, Serbia

Phone: +381 24 55 55 66

E-mail: sutrans@gmail.com

Website: <https://getbybus.com/en/bus-from-subotica#h--general-information>

Subotica, Bus terminal is located about 1.04 km from the town centre, which is only a 12 minute walk. At Subotica, bus station you can find: toilet, coffee bar, city part (Centar III) and parking lot. Near Subotica, coach station you can find: gas station (353 m - NIS Petrol) and hotels or hostels.

In case you want to continue your travel you have the following transport services available near Subotica, bus station: public bus stop (425 m).

Links to relevant transport operators:

Website: <http://serbianrailways.com/>

Website: <https://www.interrail.eu>

Website: <https://reiseankunft.bahn.de>

Website: <http://www.nis-ekspres.rs/>

4.2.10.3 Subotica by bike

Subotica as part of Eurovelo 6 – the European Danube Bike trail

Subotica is not far from the Eurovelo 6: Atlantic-Black Sea, the European Danube Bike Trail. EuroVelo 6 – Atlantic–Black Sea is one of the most popular EuroVelo routes, and it's little wonder why. Coasts, rivers, castles, top-class infrastructure and a nice flat topography make this route into every cycle tourists' dream journey. The famous sections along the Loire and the Danube Rivers are known to cycle tourists around the world, and for good reason. The closest points of the trail are two town on the Danube: Apatin 75,3 km and Baja in Hungary 75.

More information about EuroVelo 6 route are available at following link:

<https://en.eurovelo.com/ev6> (15.7.2021)

4.2.10.4 Subotica by bike

Bike Rentals in Subotica³²

"Su bike" is a bicycle rental system with automatic stations in the City of Subotica. 5 automatic stations are available, 4 in Subotica and 1 at Palić Lake (8 km far) Locations: Station 1. behind the Open University, 2. Dudova šuma Park, next to Sports Hall. 3. at Prozivka Park, next to Indoor Pool at Sports Centar "Prozivka" 4. Next to "Buvljak" Shopping center, and 5. at the Palić lake, Parking lot next to "Mala gostiona" restaurant.

Registration is done at the second floor of the company "Parking service" Subotica. You will get User card, which is RFID card, which allows you to use all of the stations, renting and returning the bike at either location.

³² <http://www.visitsubotica.co.rs/info/how-travel/moving-around/bike-rentals> (16.7.2021)

The terms of the bike rental depend on the COVID situation and are constantly being adapted to the situation. More information can be found at the contacts below.

Bike rentals – information

Address: Đure Đakovića 23, Subotica

Phone: +381 24 694 200 +381 65 969 4215

Registration: Monday to Friday from 7 am to 8 pm, Saturdays from 9am to 1 pm.

Renting: Monday to Sunday from 7am to 8 pm .

Returning of the bikes: at any time.

E-mail: su.bike@yahoo.com

Website: <http://www.suparking.rs>

Links to other relevant bike renta service providers:

Website: <https://www.steintrikes.com/new/>

Website: <https://www.venerabike.com/>

Website: <https://www.capriolo.com/>

Website: <https://utr-dudas.business.site/>

Website: <http://samsubotica.com/>

4.2.10.4 Walking through Subotica³³

Discover the fairytale architecture and rich history of Subotica, through a free walking tour that includes the most prominent buildings in the city center. On this walk you will be accompanied by local guides who will do their best to make your stay in Subotica unforgettable.

Tour includes the Franciscan church of St. Michael, the City Hall, Miksha Demeter palace (the City Museum building), the Synagogue, Gymnasium, the Cathedral – Basilica of St. Teresa of Avila, the City Square, the National Theater, Raichle’s Palace and the Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension. Guaranteed tours are starting on every Wednesdays from 10am and Saturdays from 01pm. The starting point is at the Blue fountain.

³³ <https://visitsubotica.rs/en/free-walking-tour/> (19.7.2021)

Tourist Information Center

Address: at Trg Slobode 1, 24000 Subotica, Serbia

Phone: +381 (0) 24 670 350

E-mail: info@visitsubotica.rs

Website: <https://visitsubotica.rs/en/>

4.2.11 Novi Sad

4.2.11.1 Public city transport

Public city transport - GSP Novi Sad

Phone +381(0)21/52 77 96, 52 73 99

E-Mail gspns@gspns.rs

Website www.gspns.co.rs

Booking Tickets can be bought from the bus driver

GSP Kiosks (open 6am – 8pm):

- Šafarikova ulica / Šafarik Street
- Bulevar oslobođenja (bus stop at the Futoška pijaca)
- ispred Železničke stanice / square in front of the Railway Station

Additional Information More information: <https://novisad.travel/en/public-transport/>

Bus maps: www.gspns.co.rs/bus-maps

Timetable: www.gspns.co.rs/timetable

Passenger can transport goods and luggage and if luggage is larger dimensions, passenger is obliged to pay extra transportation costs.

Train station Novi Sad / Novi Sad Railway station

Address: Jaše Tomića boulevard 4, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia

(next to main bus station)

Phone: +381 21 443 178

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 5:30-22:30

E-mail: edijacentar@srbrail.rs

Website: <https://czech-transport.com/index.php?id=19368>

Image 36: Public transport in Novi Sad



Figure 1: © Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad, map bus lines Novi Sad, <https://novisad.travel/en/public-transport/>

4.2.11.2 Bike rental services in Novi sad

Bike routes to explore Novi Sad

Much attention was paid to the cycling infrastructure in the last decade; thus, Novi Sad now has a 90-kilometer long cycle path and more than 700 bike racks, gradually turning into the Serbian Amsterdam, in addition to already being the Serbian Athens.

This proves the fact that Novi Sad was declared world champion in winter cycling in 2018, when it was estimated that, during winter, around 1400 citizens of Novi Sad go to work, school or uni by bike.

Where to?

The cycle paths lead past the most important city locations, roads and more – both recreational bicyclists and tourists can visit some of the places near Novi Sad, and can also try a more extreme type of cycling in Fruška Gora, where mountain biking has become quite popular in the last couple of years. One of the three corridors of the EuroVelo 6, which is a cycling route that connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Black Sea, is passing through Novi Sad. A 23-kilometer long cycle path runs along the Danube, connecting Novi Sad and Begeč. The old nucleus of the city, the Museum of Vojvodina, Petrovaradin Fortress, Gallery Square, are just some of the spots suitable for on-bike visiting. Čenej, Futog and Veternik, places with a lot of ethno restaurants (called 'salaš' in Serbian) and fish restaurants (called 'čarda' in Serbian), are also suitable and available for bicyclists. Sremska Kamenica and Sremski Karlovci offer cycle paths along the Danube bank leading to Fruška Gora, which is a real cyclist attraction – here, you can find 16 monasteries that you can visit during your biking trip, as well as mountain dorms and residencies that offer different activities. Starting from Karlovci and passing through Stražilovo, you will get to the grave of the great Branko Radičević, and then to the Grgeteg, Krušedol and other monasteries as well. Passing Iriški Venac, you will get to 'Crveni Čot', the highest peak of Fruška Gora, leading you to the famous Remeta monastery. Experienced cyclists can go to the Koviljsko-Petrovaradinski Bogland, the nature reserve. But make sure you go there when the weather is nice, since the road is steep and demanding.

Rent a bike

In 2010, in the example of the big European cities fighting for a healthier environment due to negative consequences of climate change, the NS Bike System was formed. It allows citizens and tourists to rent bikes and explore the city for a whole day. Bicycle lovers can rent their bikes at 11 locations in the city at an affordable price. The NS Bike System spots in the city are at the following locations: next to the main entrance of the Štrand beach, Railway Station, Serbian National Theatre, inside the campus, in Rumenačka Street, Jovana Dučića Street, at the corner of Podgorička and Narodnog Fronta streets, as well as Novosadski Quay and Marka Miljanova streets, lastly, you can find the bike spot in Preradovićeve Street in Petrovaradin. The system is automated, so the users can return the bike at the nearest NS Bike System location after using it.

Cycling initiative of the city of Novi Sad

Address: Pere Popadiča 11, Novi Sad, Serbia

Phone: +381 64 426 68 39

E-mail: office@nsbi.org.rs

Website: <http://www.nsbike.rs/cene.html>

NS bike

Bike rental

Address: Maksima Gorkog, Novi Sad, Serbia

Phone: +381 21 4724140

E-mail:

Website: <http://www.nsbike.rs/cene.html>

NS bike

Self-service bicycle rental

Address: Bulevar Jovana Dučića 5, Novi Sad, Serbia

Phone: +381 21 4724140

E-mail:

Website: <http://www.nsbike.rs/cene.html>

Bike rental - ns bike

Phone 021/472-41-40 (Mo-Fr 8am – 8pm; Sa-Su 8am -1pm)

E-Mail pitanja@parkings.rs
Website www.nsbike.rs
App [Download google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
Booking Booking machines at bicycle stations. To use them you need a user-card.
Additional Information There are cycling paths along the most main- roads in Novi Sad.
Registration Place (you get the user card here): Cashier's Office, PUC "Parking Service" Filipa Višnjića 47, Novi Sad
Opening hours: Monday to Saturday 9am - 7pm

Bike rental - fanatic

Phone +381 21 6621 099
Website www.fanatic.rs/rent-a-bike
Booking How to rent a bike:
Go to Fanatic bike shop (Železnička 56; corner Bulevar Oslobođenja and Maksima Gorkog)
The staff will offer you a bike best suited to your needs. You are required to provide a valid ID card, passport or deposit.
Additional Information There are cycling paths along the most main- roads in Novi Sad.
Opening hours: work day and Saturday 7:30am - 9pm, Sunday 8am - 9pm
You can put out a reservation for a bike or make an appointment for larger groups or tour groups via telephone: +381 21 6621 099
Bicycle helmets and cables are provided by the shop.

Bike rental - Electric Scooter Novi Sad (Rent & Speed up)

Phone +381 64 9312049
E-Mail escooterns@gmail.com
Booking At the shop
Additional Information Address: Dunavskoj ulici, pasaž broj 8 svakog dana od
Opening hours: 11am - 11pm

4.2.11.3 Taxi services in Novi Sad

Taxi ○ BELI TAXI ; Phone: 400 800

- Provincers in*
- CITY PLUS TAXI; Phone: 450 450
- Novi Sad*
- DELTA NS PLUS TAXI; Phone: 55 33 33, 522 622
 - DOBRO DOŠLI TAXI; Phone: 40 10 30, 400 000
 - GRAND TAXI, DOBRO JUTRO TAXI; Phone: 443 100, 500 000, 532 222
 - LAV TAXI; Phone: 53 33 35, 533 233, 533 111
 - LUI TAXI; Phone: 300 000
 - MAXI NOVOSAĐANI; Phone: 451 111, 970
 - MB TAXI; Phone: 500 222
 - NAŠ TAXI; Phone: 300 300
 - NOVUS TAXI; Phone: 500 700
 - PAN TAXI; Phone: 4 55 555
 - SOS TAXI, DEŽURNI TAXI, SOS; Phone: 450 400, 455 666, 500 650
 - PAN PLUS TAXI; Phone: 500 555
 - SUPER TAXI, SUPER PLUS TAXI; Phone: 400 400, 500 500
 - VOJVOĐANI; Phone: 522 333, 552 222
 - NACIONALNI TAXI; Phone: 444 888
- Mobile*
- Crveni i Red Taxi
- Applications for ordering a ride*
- [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
 - City Taxi Novi Sad
 - [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)
 - [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)
 - Taxi SOS
 - [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

4.2.11 Kovilj Monastery

The distance between Novi Sad and Kovilj is 15 km, the road distance is 25 km.

The best way to get from Novi Sad to Kovilj without a car is to take the line 24 bus which takes 48 min and costs €1.

4.2.12 Belgrad

Belgrade city public transport is provided through a network of bus, trolleybus and tram routes run by GSP "Beograd" and bus services operated by private bus companies, on around 130 routes.

Single tickets can be bought:

- in public transport vehicles, from the driver or conductor
- at kiosks marked with a ticket sales sticker
- at GSP points-of-sale.

The public city transport in Belgrade is performed by:

- GSP "Beograd" (buses, trolleys, trams)
- Private bus transport companies
- Taxi
- SP "Lasta" (suburban and local bus transport)
- Beovoz - City Railway
- Express mini bus.³⁴

Contact information:

Telefon: 011/ 33.00.801 

Telefon: 011/ 33.00.803 

³⁴ <https://www.tob.rs/en/info/useful-info/city-public-transport> (15.7.2021)

Detailed information on bus lines in Belgrade are available on following website:

<https://www.busevi.com/red-voznje-gradski-prevoz-beograd-autobuske-linije-relacije-linija/>

4.2.12.1 GSP "Beograd", City Public Transport Company

GSP "Beograd", City Public Transport Company Informaton center:

Address: Kneginje Ljubice 29, Belgrade

Phone: Dispatch centre: 011/366 4040

Automated call centre: 011/ 3033-370, 011/ 3033-371

Website: www.gsp.co.rs

Working hours: 00-24

GSP Belgrade (www.gsp.rs) runs the city's trams and trolleybuses, which ply limited routes, but buses chug all over town. Rechargeable BusPlus (www2.busplus.rs) smart cards can be bought (250RSD) and topped up (89RSD per ticket) at kiosks and other outlets (Maxi supermarkets etc) across the city; tickets are 150RSD if you buy from the driver. Fares are good for 90 minutes. Unlimited paper BusPlus passes relevant to tourists are available for 1, 3 and 5 days for 250RSD, 700RSD and 1000RSD, respectively.

BusPlus system applies to all public transport vehicles (GSP, private carriers, Lasta and Bg Voz).

The new terminals have been installed at the following locations:

- "Skender begova" 47, JKP GSP;
- "Deligradska" - Deligradska 10;
- "Republic Square" - TC "Republic Square"

Paper cards (most suitable for tourists)

If you are not frequent user you should buy a paper card which costs 89 rsd, and you can drive with that card 90 min. on all lines (for 1st or 2nd public transportation zone).

There are also express minibus services which are a little more expensive, but also more comfortable and quicker as they do not stop at every bus-stop.³⁵

³⁵ <https://www.beograd.rs/en/living-in-belgrade/201637-city-transport/> (24.5.2021)

EXPRESS MINIBUS LINES:

- E1 Konjarnik - Novi Beograd (Blok 45)
- E2 Petlovo brdo - Dorćol (Cara Dušana)
- E3 Cerak vinogradi - Novi Beograd (Blok 61)
- E4 Ustanička - Bežanijska kosa
- E5 Ada Ciganlija - Zvezdara
- E6 Mirijevo - Novi Beograd (Blok 61)
- E8 Naselje "Braće Jerković" - Karaburma II

Electrobus line »VRABAC«

The route of the line "Sparrow" is circular: OBILIC'S Wreath - Republic Square - Cika-Ljubin - Knez Mihail - Vuk Karadzic - Student Square - Uzun Mirkov - King Petar - Kosancic wreath - Marshal Birjuzova - Empress Milica - OBILIC'S Wreath, and along the route whose a total of 8 stops will be established in length 2.216m, specially marked with info totems.

Guevara City Bus electric vehicles are operating on the line. There are 3 vehicles in total, with departures every 10 minutes.

More information on Electrobus lines in Belgrade are available on following website:

<https://www.busevi.com/red-voznje-gradski-prevoz-beograd-elektro-bus-linija-relacija-linije/>

Bus station information center

Address: Železnička 4 Belgrade

Phone: 2644-455

Working hours of ticket offices: Monday-Sunday: 00:00-24:00

Information and reservation, tel. 2636-299 (5.30 AM -10.00 PM)

Ticket office BAS turist

Address: Železnička 4, Belgrade

Phone: 2658-759, 2627-146

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 7.00 AM-8.00 PM

Website: www.bas.rs

Ticket office AS turist

Address: Sremska, Belgrade

Phone: 2622-526, 180-377

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 8.00 AM -8.00 PM

Website: www.bas.rs

"LASTA" BUS STATION

Address: Železnička 2, Belgrade

Phone: 3348-555, 3348-556, 3348-557

Call center (for calls from Serbia): 0800-334-334 (free call)

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 00-24

Website: www.lasta.rs

SRBIJA TOURS INTERNATIONAL

Address: Lička 3, Belgrade

Phone: 361-4545

8:00 AM - 7:00 PM, Saturdays 8:00 AM -6:00 PM, Sundays 8:00 AM -1:00 PM

Working hours of the line are from 08:00 to 22:00

Website: www.srbija-tours.com

Ticket offices:

- ATP „Putnik“ Trg Nikole Pašića 1, tel. 3345-619
- KSR, Milovana Milovanovića 5, tel. 7620-686
- „Wasteels“, Savski trg 2, tel. 2658-868

4.2.12.2 Beovoz – City Railway³⁶

Beovoz – City Railway Information center:

JP "Železnice Srbije" - Beovoz

Address: Nemanjina 6, Belgrade

Phone: Information: 337-0031, 337-0032, 337-0035, 337-0048

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 00-24:00

Website: www.zeleznicesrbije.com

Belgrade Centar (Prokop) train station is connected by bus 36 with Trg Slavija and the bus stations, and by trolleybus 40 or 41 with the city centre.

Zemun is a 45-minute walk from central Belgrade (across Brankov Most, along Nikole Tesle and the Kej Oslobođenja waterside walkway). Alternatively, take bus 15 or 84 from Zeleni Venac market.

City Railway lines:

- Line 1: Pančevo Vojlovica - Nova Pazova
- Line 2: Ripanj - Stara Pazova
- Line 3: Pančevo Vojlovica – Mladenovac
- Line 4: Pančevo Vojlovica – Valjevo
- Line 5: Pančevački most - Mala Krsna

Major Beovoz stations in Belgrade:

- Beograd Centar (Prokop), Prokopačka bb
- Vukov spomenik, Ruzveltova bb
- Novi Beograd, Proleterske solidarnosti bb
- Zemun, Cvijićevo 1
- Karađorđev park, Bulevar Franše D'Eperea bb
- Pančevački most, Đure Đakovića bb
- Tošin bunar, Tošin bunar bb

³⁶ <https://www.beograd.rs/en/living-in-belgrade/201686-beovoz-city-railway/> (24.5.2021)

- Rakovica, Patrijarha Dimitrija bb
- Resnik, Aleksandra Vojinovića 78

Ticket offices:

- ATP „Putnik“ Trg Nikole Pašića 1, tel. 3345-619
- KSR, Milovana Milovanovića 5, tel. 7620-686
- „Wasteels“, Savski trg 2, tel. 2658-868.

JP "Železnice Srbije"

Adress: Nemanjina 6, Belgrade

Phone: 3616-722

Call center: 3602-899

E-mail: medijacentar@srbrail.rs

Website: www.zeleznicesrbije.com

Major Railway Stations in Belgrade: Vukov spomenik, Ruzveltova bb, tel. 3370-031, 3370-032, 3370-047, 3370-048 (00-24)

- Rakovica, Patrijarha Dimitrija bb, tel. 3370-031, ext 2291
- Novi Beograd, Antifašističke borbe bb, 3370-031, ext 251
- Zemun, Cvijićeve 1, tel. 2196-096

Ticket offices:

- ATP „Putnik“ Trg Nikole Pašića 1, tel. 3345-619
- KSR, Milovana Milovanovića 5, tel. 7620-686
- „Wasteels“, Savski trg 2, tel. 2658-868

4.2.12.3 Tram 2

Belgrade is a tram fan's ultimate playground – the city is home to all manner of streetcar delights spanning a colourful arsenal of models (West German, Czechoslovakian, Swiss and Spanish) and eras. And while we wouldn't quite say it's as cinematic as Lisbon's famous Tram 28E, none of Belgrade's lines are more fascinating than Tram 2.

The iconic, Czechoslovakian-built Tatra KT4 tram shakes, rattles and rolls along a circular route around Belgrade's Old Town, taking in some of the city's most iconic sights, neighbourhoods and architecture along the way – just as it did in the former Yugoslavia. The 17-stop, 8km ride takes in Brankov Most, the Belgrade Cooperative Building, Hotel Bristol and the former Central Train Station in Savamala; the bombed-out Yugoslavian Ministry of Defence and other historic government buildings along regal Kneza Miloša; and the imposing Belgrade Fortress near Dorćol, among other cinematic architectural gems. The full route takes about 40 minutes and costs 89RSD (Tram 2 drivers do not sell tickets on board).

Detailed information on tram lines in Belgrade are available on following website:

<https://www.busevi.com/red-voznje-gradski-prevoz-beograd-tramvajske-linije-relacije-linija/>

Detailed map of Belgrade Tram routes are available at folownig website:

<http://www.urbanrail.net/eu/rs/beograd/beograd.htm>

4.2.12.4 Bicyce rental in Belgrade

iBikeBelgrade rental & eBike rent & bike tours

Adress: Karadjordeva 11, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 669 008 386

To Rent A Bike Call: [+381669008386](tel:+381669008386)

To Book A Tour Call: [+381669008386](tel:+381669008386)

Working hours: Monday-Saturday: 10:00-18:00, Saturday: closed

E-mail: info@bikebelgrade.com

Website: <https://ibikebelgrade.com/>

E-Bikes Belgrade

Adress: Kralja Milana 8, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 60 6789799

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 9:00-19:00

E-mail: office@belgrade-ebikers.rs

Website: <https://belgrade-ebikes.rs/>

Bicycle center - Ada Ciganlija

Address: Ada Ciganlija 2, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 11 7857 220

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 7:30-15:30, Saturday-Sunday: closed

E-mail: office@adaciganlija.rs

Website: <https://www.adaciganlija.rs/en/sports-activities/cycling/>

PASSAGE BIKES – electric bikes rental

Address: Visnjiceva 3, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 64 114 1114

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 9:00-14:00

Website: <https://www.adaciganlija.rs/en/sports-activities/cycling/>

Bicikl Servis Stole

Address: Zanaški centar, 11070 Belgrade, Serbia

Phone: +381 04 433 75 41

Working hours: Monday-Saturday: 10:30-19:00, Sunday: 10:30-17:00

Website: <https://bicikl-servis-stole.business.site/>

Markoni Sport

Address: Tadeuša Košćuška 63, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

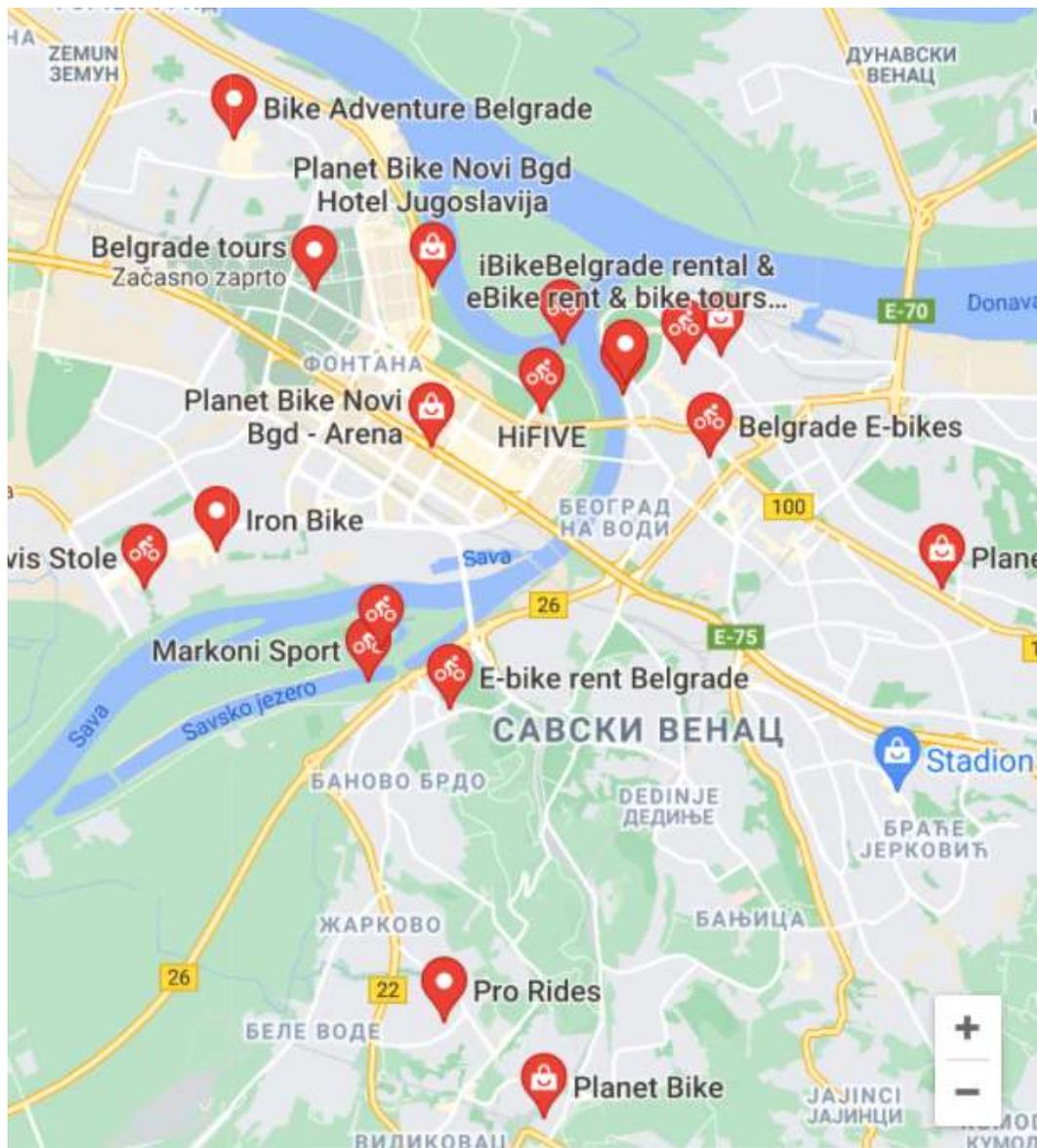
Phone: +381 69 2628 209

Working hours - check here: <https://www.markonisport.rs/sr/kontakt>

E-mail: info@markonisport.rs

Website: <https://www.markonisport.rs/sr/rentiranje/bicikli-za-iznajmljivanje>

Image 37: Some bike rental points in Belgrade on map



Source: google maps (15.7.2021)

4.2.12.5 Taxi service in Belgrade

Contacts of taxi service providers:

Fótaxi

Website: www.fotaxi.hu

Telephone Booking: +36 1222 2222

Online Booking: www.fotaxi.hu/online-taxirendeles

App Booking: [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

Taxi 4

Website: www.taxi4.hu

Telephone Booking: (+36-1) 4-444-444, Telenor: (+36-20) 4-444-444, Telekom: (+36-30) 2-444-444, Vodafone: (+36-70) 4-444-444

Online Booking: www.taxi4.hu/taxi-order

App Booking: [Download Apple Store](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

6X6 Taxi

Website: www.new.6x6taxi.hu

Telephone Booking: +36 (1) 6 666 666

E-Mail Booking: rendel@6x6taxi.hu

Budapest Taxi

Website: www.budapesttaxi.hu

Telephone Booking: +36 (1) 777-7777; +36 (20/30/70) 777-7777

App Booking: [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#), [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

Tele 5 Taxi

Website: ww.tele5taxi.hu

Telephone Booking: +36 5 555 555

App Booking: [Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

Elit Taxi

Website: www.mbelittaxi.hu

Telephone Booking: +36 1 232 3232, +36 20/ 412 0412

E-Mail Booking: taxirendeles@mbelittaxi.hu

GOTAXI

Telephone Booking: +36-1-444-9-333

App Booking: [Download google Play Store \(Android\)](#), [Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

Bolt

Website: www.bolt.eu/budapest

[Download Google Play Store \(Android\)](#)

[Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

Taxim

Website: www.taxim.hu

[Download Apple Store \(IOS\)](#)

4.2.13 Lepenski vir

Lepenski Vir is located in national ParkĐerdap on traffic corridor 7, canal Rhine - Main - Danube. There are 3 ways to get from Donji Milanovac to Lepenski Vir: by bus, by car or taxi from Donji Milanovac (it's 16km upstream).

One way to get there is also along the Danube river. The port is located in the village of Donji Miljanovci 990 km upstream from the Danube delta in the Black Sea.

If you want to buy a one-way bus ticket on GetBybus, please click on following link:

<https://getbybus.com/hr/blog/kupovina-jednosmjerne-autobusne-karte-na-getbybus-u/>

For further information on How to get to Lepenski Vir please contact:

Arheološki muzej Lepenski Vir

Address: Boljetin Lepenski Vir bb, Donji Milanovac, 19220 Lepenski Vir, Serbia

Phone: +381 30 501 501

E-mail: office@lepenski-vir.rs

Bus Logic d.o.o.

Address: Svetosavska 24, 12000 Požarevac

E-mail: office@redvoznje.net

Bus stations, bus tickets

Website: <https://busticket4.me/EN/bus-stations>

Getbybus.com – Bus travel made easy

Website: <https://getbybus.com/>

4.2.14 Basarbowo, Iwanowo

Bus station

There is no bus station in Basarbovo. The nearest bus stop is in village Giurgiu, and from there you have to get to Basarbovo by taxi.

Train station

There is no train connection from Ruse station to Rock Monastery in Basarbovo and no railway station in Basarbowo and the nearest railway station is located in Ruse. Ruse central railway station, Address: Alexander Stamboliyski Sq 1, 7001 Ruse, Bulgaria.

Taxi

The only way to get from Ruse to Basarbovo is to use taxi transfer. The same goes if you want to visit the rock churches in Ivanovo. There is no public transport available, so you should use the taxi services.

Orion Taxi

Address: Bulgaria, Ruse, 156 Tzar Osvoboditel Str

Phone: +359 88 474 1871

E-mail: union8800@abv.bg

Website: <https://orion8800.com/#/>

Rusev Taxi

Address: 7000, ул. "Райко Даскалов" № 32, Русе, България

Phone: +359 88 886 8070

E-mail: rusev.taxi@gmail.com

Website: <http://transfer-ruse-bucharest.com/>

4.2.15 Galati

4.2.15.1 Bus Terminal Galati

Galati is a station in Romania with intercity connections to cities in Romania. Several bus routes connect Galati's main areas and tourist attractions. In Galati we have located 1 bus stop. Bus stop is located only 1 minute walk from the town centre.

Bus Terminal Galati

Address: Strada Dogăriei 132 , Galați, Romania

Phone: 0236 412.683

Website: <https://getbybus.com/en/bus-from-galati#h--bus-stop>

4.2.15.2 Galati Train Station (Gara Galati)

Galati Train Station (Gara Galati)

Daily connections to / from main cities in Romania.

Address: Strada Garii nr. 1 (0.4 miles from downtown).

Phone: 0236 460.643

Website: <https://www.thetrainline.com/en/stations/galati>

4.2.16 Babadag

4.2.16.1 Public transport in Babadag

Babadag is on the Tulcea-Medgidia railway line. 2 direct trains per day to Tulcea (1h), 1 per day to Constanța (3h). Numerous buses and minibuses to Tulcea and Constanța, as well as to Mihai Viteazu (near Histria), Murighiol and Mahmudia.

Autogara Babadag - Bus station in Babadag

Address: Strada Mihai Viteazu, Babadag 825100, Romania

Buses in Babadag

Website: <https://www.virail.com/bus-babadag-bucharest>

Babadag train station

Address: Strada Gării, Babadag 825100, Romania

Train transport in Babadag:

Website: <https://www.virail.com/train-babadag-calarasi>

4.2.17 Slava Rusa

4.2.17.1 Public transport in Slava Rusa

Bus connections in Sava Rusa

Bus stations near Slava Rusa in Centru

Station Name	Distance
Fantasio	4 min walk
Republica	6 min walk

Poarta 2 Port	6 min walk
Poarta 2 Port	6 min walk

Bus lines to Slava Rusa in Centru

Line Name	Direction
42	Poarta 2 Port → Tomis Nord
44	Poarta 1 Port → Galeriile Soveja
48	Cfr Palas → Poarta 2 Port
51	Halta Traian → Poarta 1 Port
101	Poarta 1 Port → Depoul De Tramvaie
43C	Carrefour → Gara Cfr
43M	Maritimo → Gara Cfr
2-43	Poarta 6 → Tomis Nord
5-40	Kilometrul 5 → Campus Universitar
51B	Aurel Vlaicu → Poarta 1 Port
CITYTOUR	Tabara Turist - Delfinariu - Gara Cfr

Train connections in Slava Rusa

Train: R 8345, Directions to Slava Rusa (Centru) with public transportation you find on the website: <https://moovitapp.com/constan%C8%9Ba-3681/poi/en>

Contacts:

Silistra Bus Station

Bus station Silistra, Moskova st. 1

Central Bus Station Sofia

4.3 How to move between destinations?

4.3.1 From Budapest to Pannonhalma

The simplest and fastest way to find the best bus and train connections between destinations (Budapest - Pannonhalma, Budapest - Szombathely, Budapest – Murska Sobota, Budapest - Belgrade, etc.) is website www.omio.com.

The Budapest Keleti Train Station is the largest among the three stations in Budapest and is located about 2 miles from Budapest's city center. The building was constructed in eclectic style between 1881 and 1884 and, at that time, was considered one of the most modern railway stations of Europe.

Accessibility:

Lifting devices enable the train and station staff to assist wheelchair users when boarding or alighting trains. Inquire locally for more information.

Train station Budapest-Keleti pu: Budapest Keleti pu. railway station³⁷

Address: Kerepesi út 2/6, District VIII, 1087 Budapest, Hungary

Coordinates (GPS): 47.49997, 19.083984

Phone: +36 1 313 6835

E-mail: eszrevetel@mav-start.hu

Website: <https://www.mavcsoport.hu/mav-start/belfoldi-utazas/vasutallomas/budapest-keleti>

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 00:00-24:00 (open 24 hours)

³⁷ <https://czech-transport.com/index.php?id=5958> (15.7.2021)

Image 38: Budapest-Keleti Train Station



Source: <https://www.mavcsoport.hu/mav-start/belfoldi-utazas/vasutallomas/budapest-keleti> (15.7.2021)

Transportation and connections

Transportation from the Budapest Keleti Train Station to the Budapest Ferihegy Airport: VBB bus X9, frequent all-day service

City Trains: S9, S45

Metro: M2, M4

Buses: 7, 73, 173, 7E

Cities commonly traveled to from this station: Munich, Zurich, Prague, Vienna, Zegreb, Istanbul.

4.3.1.1 Route 1: Budapest-Keleti – Győr – Pannonhalma by train

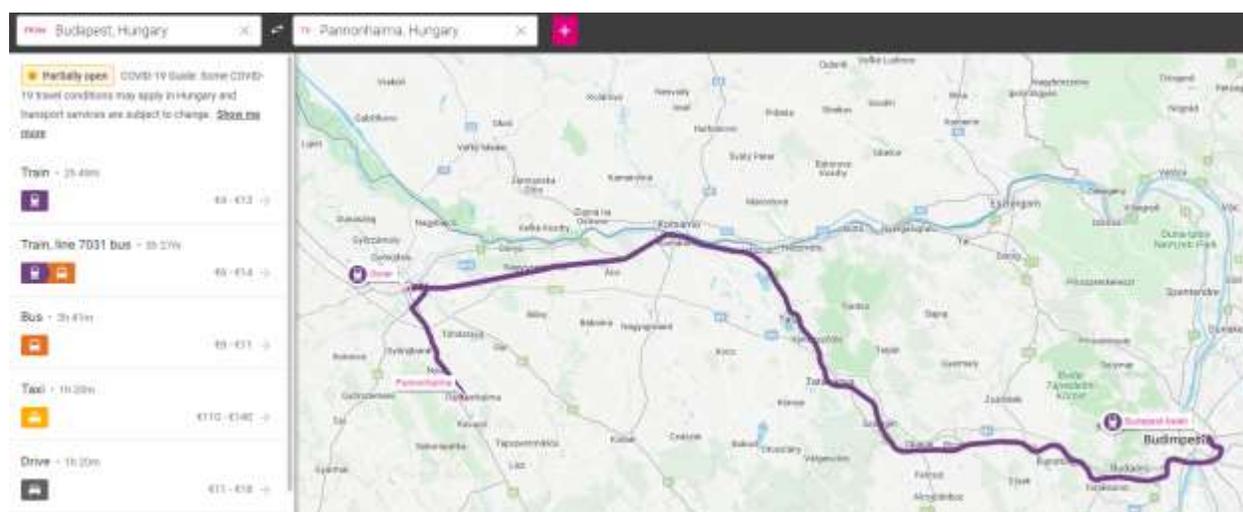
Budapest-Keleti – Győr – Pannonhalma by train

Duration: 2h 49m

Approx. cost: EUR 4-13

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Budapest/Pannonhalma>

Image 39: From Budapest to Pannonhalma by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Budapest/Pannonhalma> (15.7.2021)

Image 40: Budapest Pannonhalma Route Train Operators

Multiple Operators Service This Route

Operator	Service	Duration	Estimated Price	Frequency	Website
 Hungarian Railways (MÁV)	IC EC RE	1h 25m	€6 - €8	Hourly	mavcsoport.hu
MORE DETAILS ▼					
 Railjet	RJ	1h 20m	€22 - €35	5 times a day	Railjet
MORE DETAILS ▼					
 Romanian Railways (CFR)	IR	1h 20m	€3 - €11	Once daily	Romanian Railways (CFR)
MORE DETAILS ▼					

Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Budapest/Pannonhalma> (19.7.2021)

4.3.1.2 Route 2: Budapest-Keleti – Győr – Pannonhalma by bus

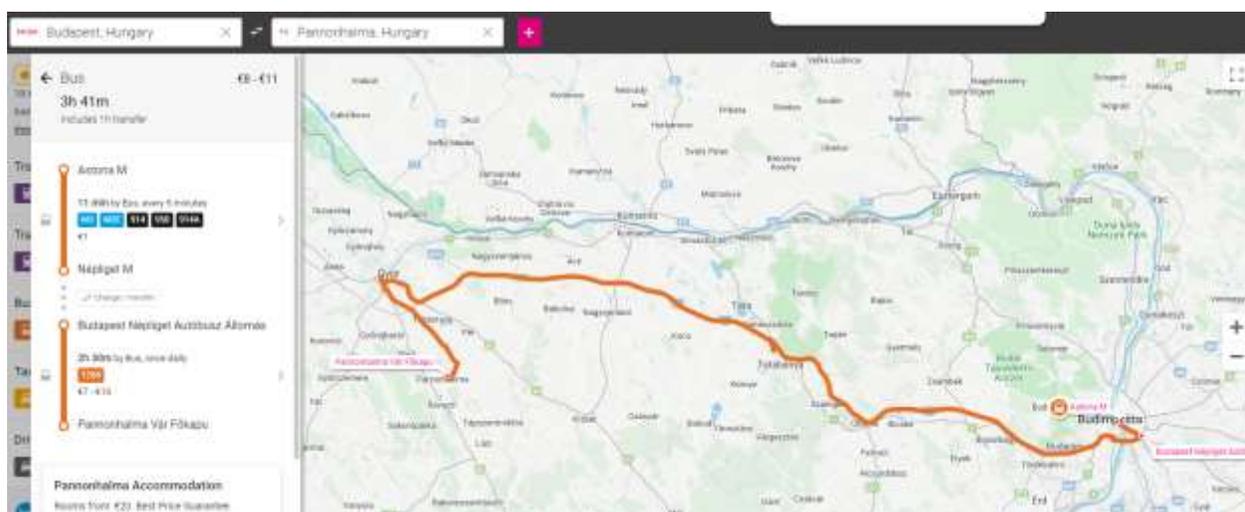
Budapest-Keleti – Győr – Pannonhalma by bus

Duration: 3h 42m

Approx. cost: EUR 4-13

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Budapest/Pannonhalma>

Image 41: From Budapest to Pannonhalma by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Budapest/Pannonhalma> (15.7.2021)

4.3.2 From Pannonhalma to Szombathely

4.3.2.1 Route 1: From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by train

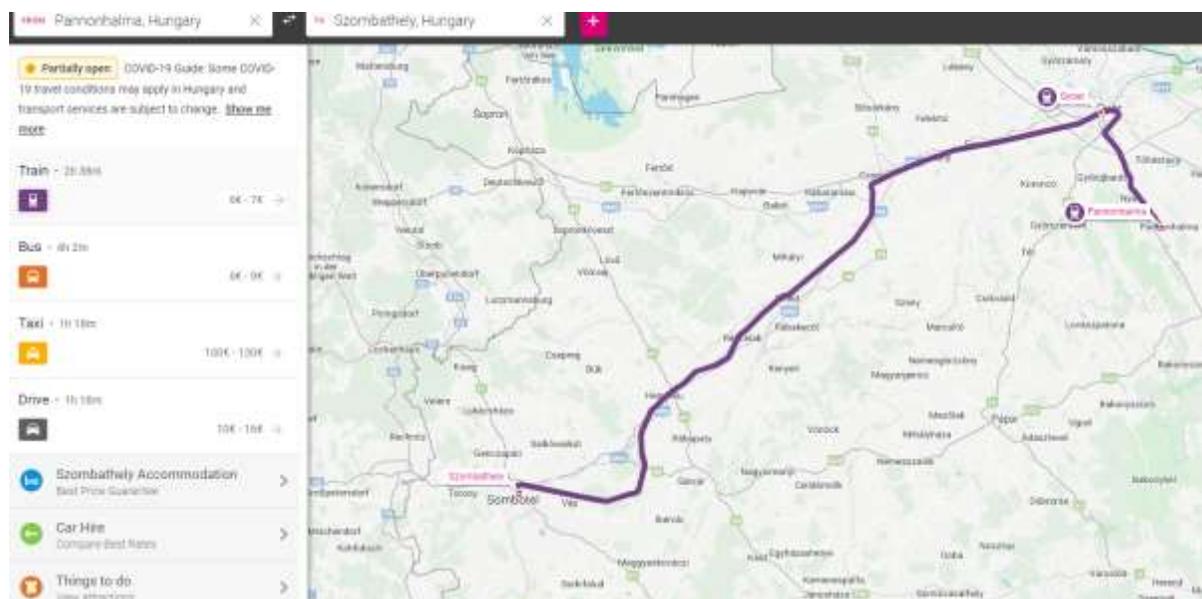
From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by train

Duration: 2h 38m

Approx. cost: EUR 6 – 7

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Pannonhalma/Szombathely-Hungary>

Image 42: From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Pannonhalma/Szombathely> (5.5.2021)

4.3.2.2 Route 2: From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by bus

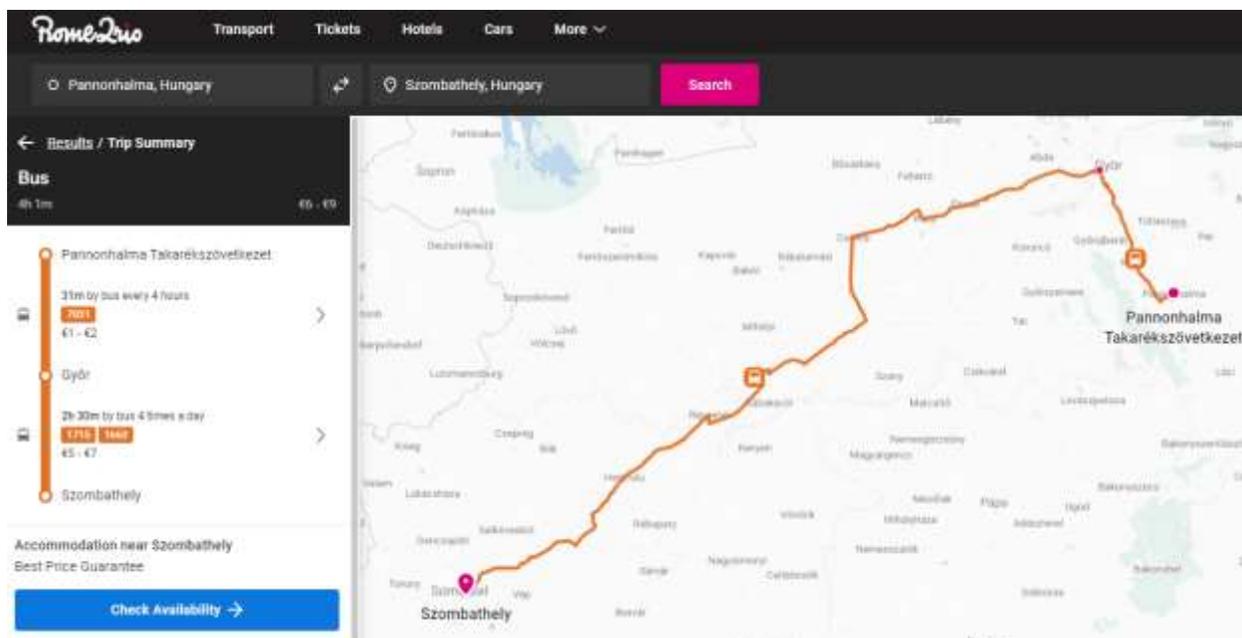
From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by bus

Duration: 4h 2m

Approx. cost: EUR 6 - 9

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Pannonhalma/Szombathely-Hungary>

Image 43: From Pannonhalma to Szombathely by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Pannonhalma/Szombathely#/r/Bus>

4.3.3 From Szombathely to Murska Sobota

4.3.3.1 Route 1: From Szombathely to Murska Sobota by train

Because there is no direct railway connection from Szombathely to Murska Sobota, it is necessary to travel from Szombathely to the railway station on Hodoš and then on to the railway station in Murska Sobota.

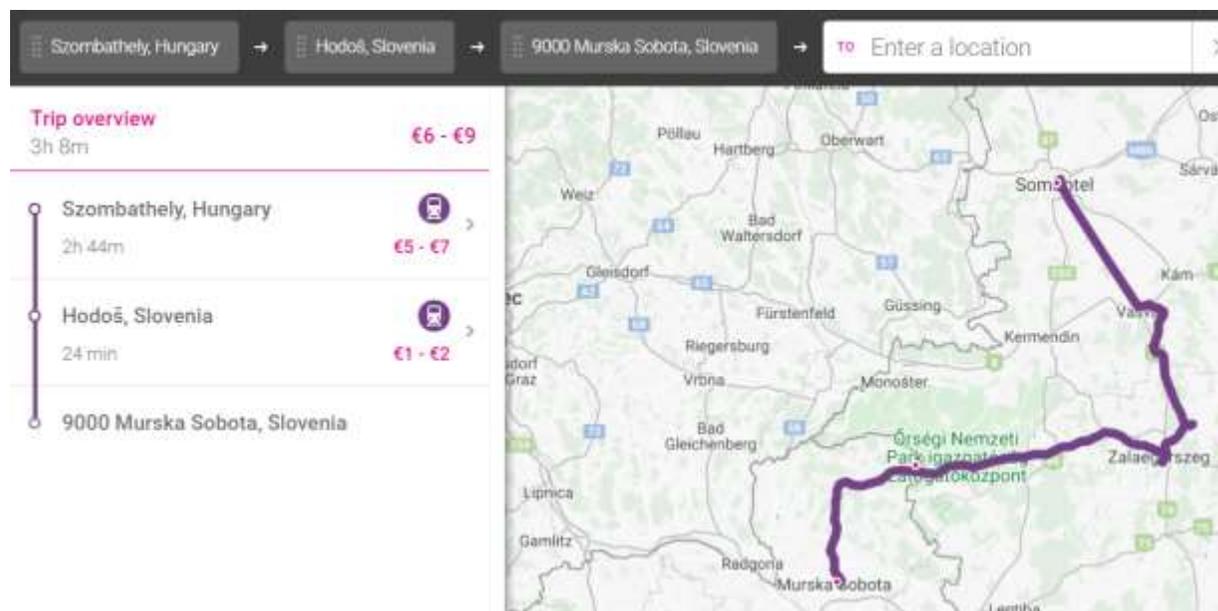
From Szombathely to Murska Sobota by train

Duration: 3h 8m

Approx. cost: EUR 6 – 9

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Pannonhalma/Szombathely-Hungary>

Image 44: From Szombathely to Murska Sobota by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Szombathely-Hungary/Hodo%C5%A1/9000-Murska-Sobota-Slovenia> (16.7.2021)

Take your bike on the train³⁸

When travelling by train, you can also take your bicycle with you. Trains which carry accompanied bicycles are marked accordingly in train timetables both home and abroad. The number of bicycles the train is able to carry depends on train type and occupancy.

Certain provisions apply when combining bike and train:

- Passengers must travel with the same train as their bicycle.
- Passengers may transport only one bicycle.
- Passengers load the bicycle by themselves, keep an eye on the bicycle during transport and unload the bicycle at the final destination.

Across Slovenia – Fares:

To take your bicycle with you on the train, you need to pay a flat-rate charge of €1.50 (€3.00 for an electric bike), irrespective of the distance travelled. A bicycle ticket together with a valid rail ticket is valid for one day for unlimited accompanied bicycle transport across the Slovenian rail network.

Following International trains allowing transport of bicycles:

- EC 150/151 Ljubljana–Wien–Ljubljana
- EC 158/159 Zagreb–Wien–Zagreb
- EC 212/213 Zagreb–Ljubljana–Villach–(München–Frankfurt)–Villach–Ljubljana–Zagreb
- EC 246/247 Ljubljana–Budapest–Ljubljana
- MV 314/315 Dobova–Ljubljana–Villach–Ljubljana–Dobova
- MV 480/481 Rijeka–Ljubljana–Rijeka
- MV 482/483 Rijeka–Ljubljana–Rijeka
- MV 1246/1247 Budapest–Ljubljana–(Koper)–Ljubljana–Budapest
- MV 1272/1273 Sežana–Pula–Sežana
- MV 1274/1275 Ljubljana–Pula–Ljubljana (seasonal train, running in summer).

³⁸ <https://potniski.sz.si/en/trip/take-your-bike-on-the-train/> (15.7.2021)

Fares

Passengers travelling abroad purchase a ticket for bicycle transport in Slovenia. Passengers travelling to Slovenia from abroad purchase a ticket for bicycle transport abroad. The price for combining bike and train may vary according to the direction of travel. The stated prices for bicycle transport apply for the whole route, i.e. in Slovenia and abroad.

For further Further information:

- Visit a station ticket office in Murska Sobota;
- Call our toll-free number 080 81 11 (for calls made from Slovenia), or dial +386 1 29 13 391 (for calls made from abroad);
- Send an e-mail with your question to potnik.info@slo-zeleznice.si
- Visit website of Slovenske Železnice / Slovenian Railway: www.potniski.sz.si/en

4.3.3.2 Route 2: From Szombathely to Murska Sobota by bus

From Szombathely to Murska Sobota by bus

Since there is no direct bus connection from Szombathely to Murska Sobota, we recommend you to travel by train. The bus line is established only up to Magyarszombatfa, but not further across the border to Murska Sobota.

4.3.4 From Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem

There are no direct rail connections from Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem, so we suggest you to travel by train from Murska Sobota to the town of Ljutomer and then by bus to the Jerusalem Tourist Information Office or other selected location.

4.3.4.1 Route 1: From Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem Lendava by bus

From Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem by train + taxi

Duration: 24 minut

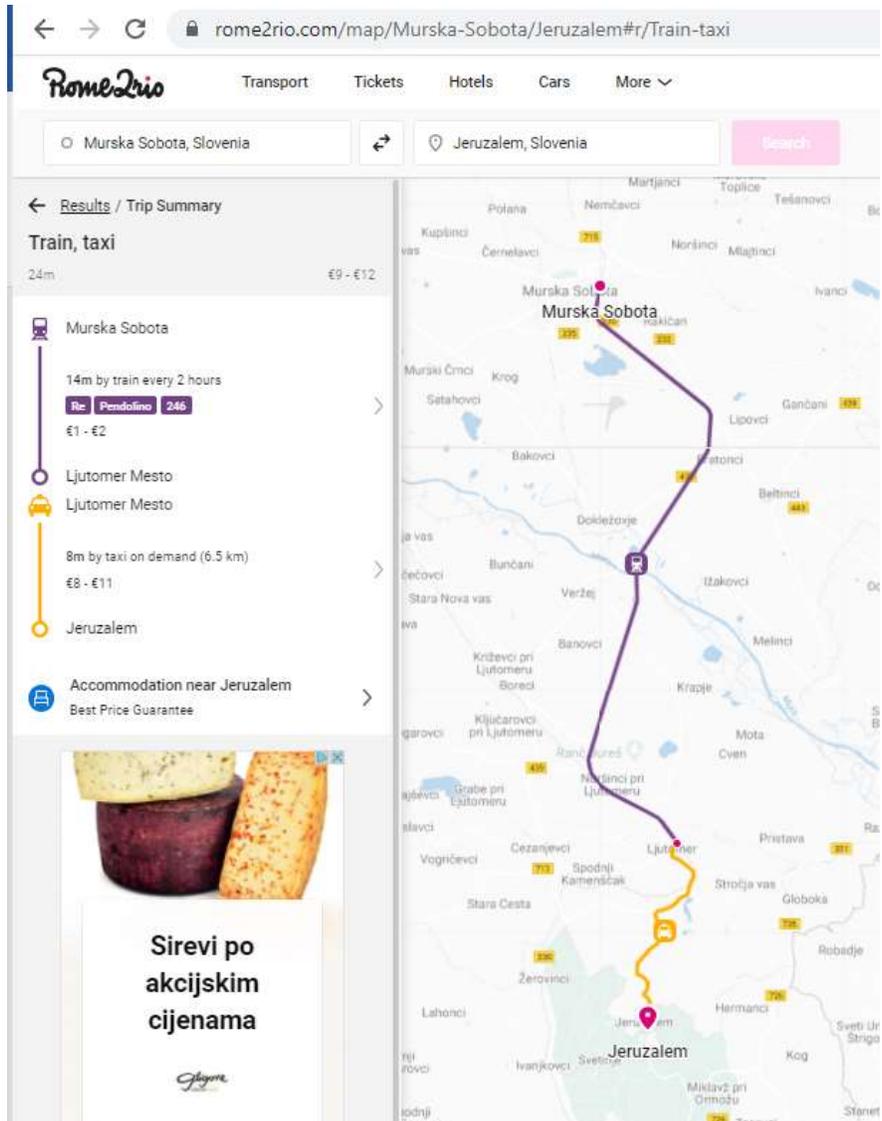
Approx. cost: EUR 9 - 12

Provider: Slovenske železnice d.d. + taxi on demand

Website: <https://potniski.sz.si/>

We recommend you to travel from Murska Sobota to Ljutomer city by train (approx. cost: 2 eur, duration: 14 m) and then from Ljutomer to Jeruzalem by taxi on demand (approx. cost: 10 EUR, duration: 10 m)

Image 45: From Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem by train + taxi



The screenshot shows the Rome2Rio website interface. At the top, the URL is [rome2rio.com/map/Murska-Sobota/Jeruzalem#r/Train-taxi](https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Murska-Sobota/Jeruzalem#r/Train-taxi). The search bar shows the origin as "Murska Sobota, Slovenia" and the destination as "Jeruzalem, Slovenia". The results section, titled "Results / Trip Summary", shows a "Train, taxi" route with a total duration of 24m and a price of €9 - €12. The route consists of three segments: 1) Murska Sobota to Ljutomer Mesto by train (14m, every 2 hours, price €1 - €2); 2) Ljutomer Mesto to Jeruzalem by taxi on demand (8m, 6.5 km, price €8 - €11); 3) Accommodation near Jeruzalem (Best Price Guarantee). A map on the right shows the route from Murska Sobota to Ljutomer and then to Jeruzalem. An advertisement for "Sirevi po akcijskim cijenama" is visible at the bottom left of the map area.

Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Murska-Sobota/Jeruzalem#r/Train-taxi> (21.7.2021)

4.3.4.2 From Murska Sobota to Jeruzalem by bus

From Murska Sobota to Ljutomer by bus

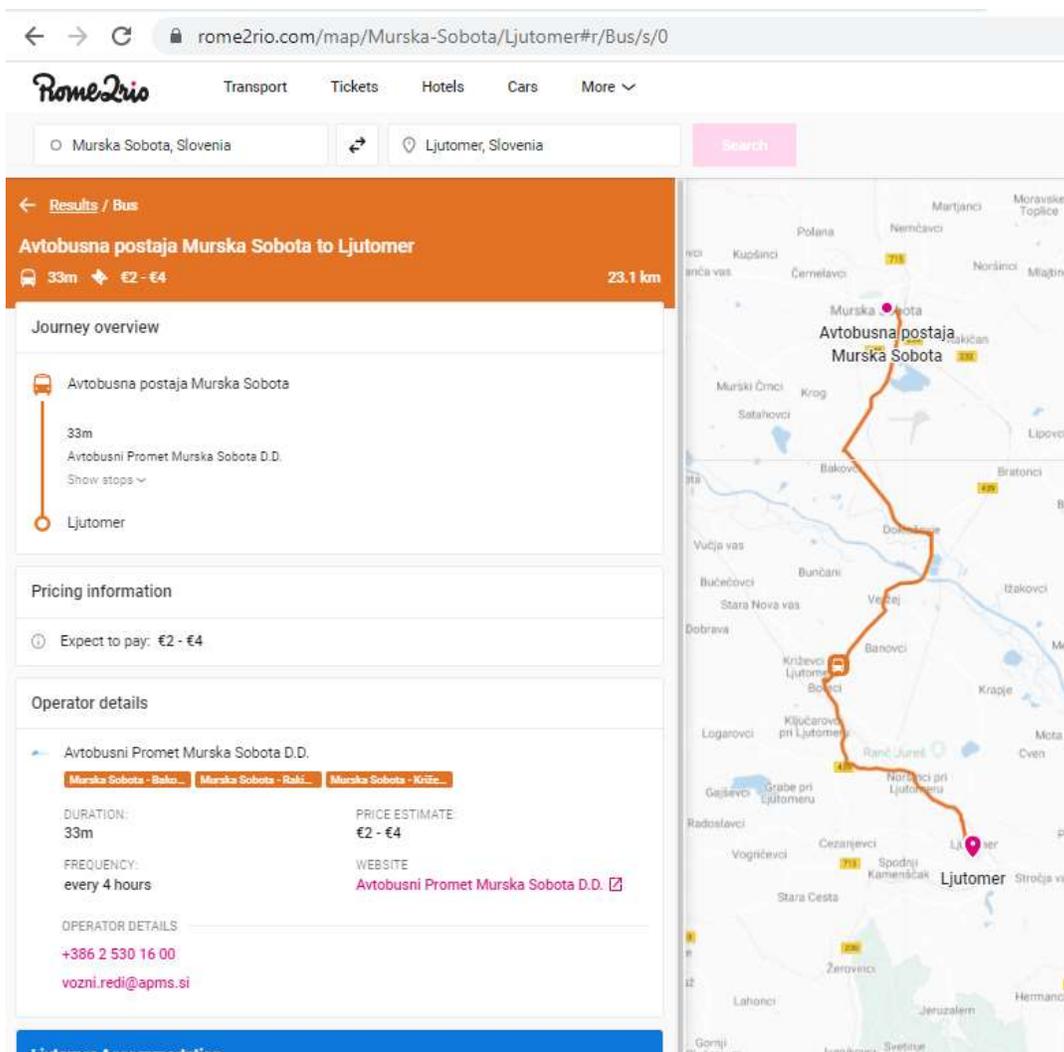
Duration: 33 minut

Approx. cost: EUR 2-4

Provider: Avtobusni promet Murska Sobota d.d.

Website: <https://www.apms.si/voznired>

Image 46: From Murska Sobota to Ljutomer by bus



The screenshot shows the Rome2Rio website interface for a bus route from Murska Sobota, Slovenia to Ljutomer, Slovenia. The search results are displayed on the left side of the page, and a map on the right shows the route path.

Search Results:

- Origin: Murska Sobota, Slovenia
- Destination: Ljutomer, Slovenia
- Search button: Search

Results / Bus:

Avtobusna postaja Murska Sobota to Ljutomer

33m | €2 - €4 | 23.1 km

Journey overview

- Avtobusna postaja Murska Sobota
- 33m
- Avtobusni Promet Murska Sobota D.D.
- Show stops
- Ljutomer

Pricing information

- Expect to pay: €2 - €4

Operator details

- Avtobusni Promet Murska Sobota D.D.
- Murska Sobota - Ballo...
- Murska Sobota - Rač...
- Murska Sobota - Križ...

DURATION:	PRICE ESTIMATE:
33m	€2 - €4
FREQUENCY:	WEBSITE:
every 4 hours	Avtobusni Promet Murska Sobota D.D. [link]
OPERATOR DETAILS:	
+386 2 530 16 00	
vozni.redi@apms.si	

Ljutomer Accommodation

Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Murska-Sobota/Ljutomer#r/Bus/s/0> (30.8.2021)

From Ljutomer to Jeruzalem by bus

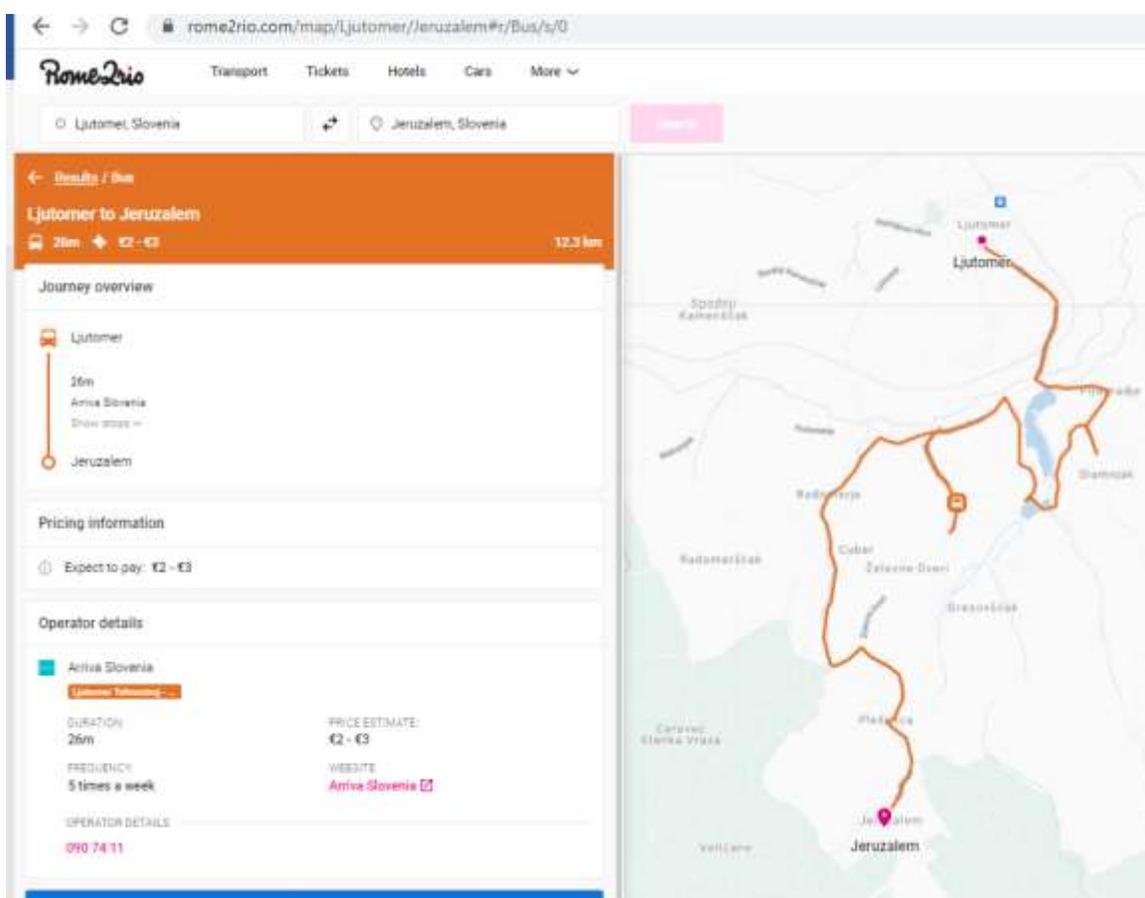
Duration: 26 minut

Approx. cost: EUR 2-3

Provider: Arriva Slovenia

Source: <https://arriva.si/en/>

Image 47: From Ljutomer to Jeruzalem by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Ljutomer/Jeruzalem#r/Bus/s/0> (30.8.2021)

4.3.5. From Jeruzalem to Lendava

There is no railway connection from Lendava to Jeruzalem, so we recommend to travel by bus.

4.3.5.1 Route 1: From Jeruzalem to Lendava by bus

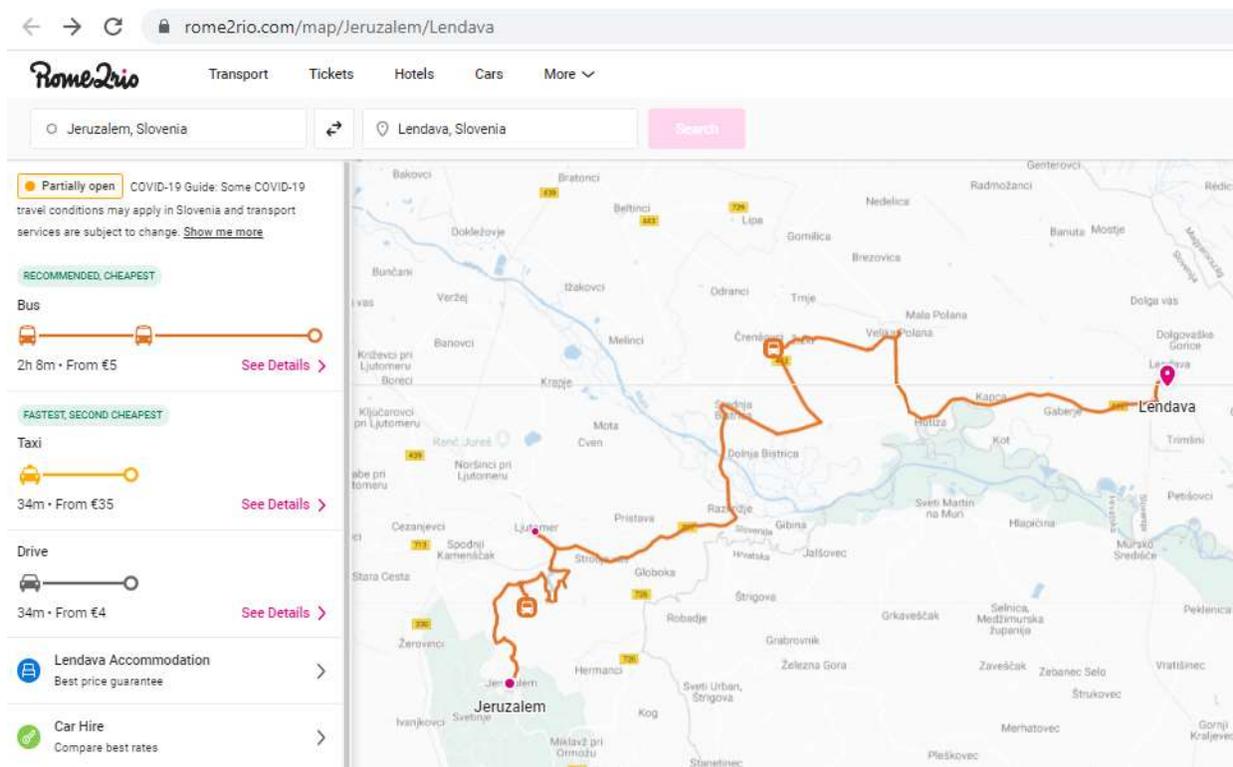
From Jeruzalem to Lendava by bus

Duration: 2h 8m

Approx. cost: EUR 6-7

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Jeruzalem/Lendava>

Image 48: From Jeruzalem to Lendava by bus



rome2rio.com/map/Jeruzalem/Lendava

Transport Tickets Hotels Cars More

Jeruzalem, Slovenia → Lendava, Slovenia

Partially open COVID-19 Guide: Some COVID-19 travel conditions may apply in Slovenia and transport services are subject to change. [Show me more](#)

RECOMMENDED, CHEAPEST

Bus

2h 8m • From €5 [See Details >](#)

FASTEST, SECOND CHEAPEST

Taxi

34m • From €35 [See Details >](#)

Drive

34m • From €4 [See Details >](#)

Lendava Accommodation
Best price guarantee [>](#)

Car Hire
Compare best rates [>](#)

Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Jeruzalem/Lendava> (19.7.2021)

4.3.6 From Lendava to Pecs

4.3.6.1 Route 2: From Lendava to Pecs by train

The train journey time between Lendava and Pécs covers a distance of around 207 km. Operated by Slovenian Railways (SŽ), Croatian Railways (HŽPP), RegioJet and others, the Lendava to Pécs train service departs from Lendava and arrives in Pecs. Typically five trains run weekly, although weekend and holiday schedules can vary so check in advance. Timetables are available at the following link:

https://potniski.sz.si/vozni-red/?action=timetables_search¤t-language=sl&departure-date=08.12.2021&entry-station=&exit-station=

From Lendava to Pecs by train

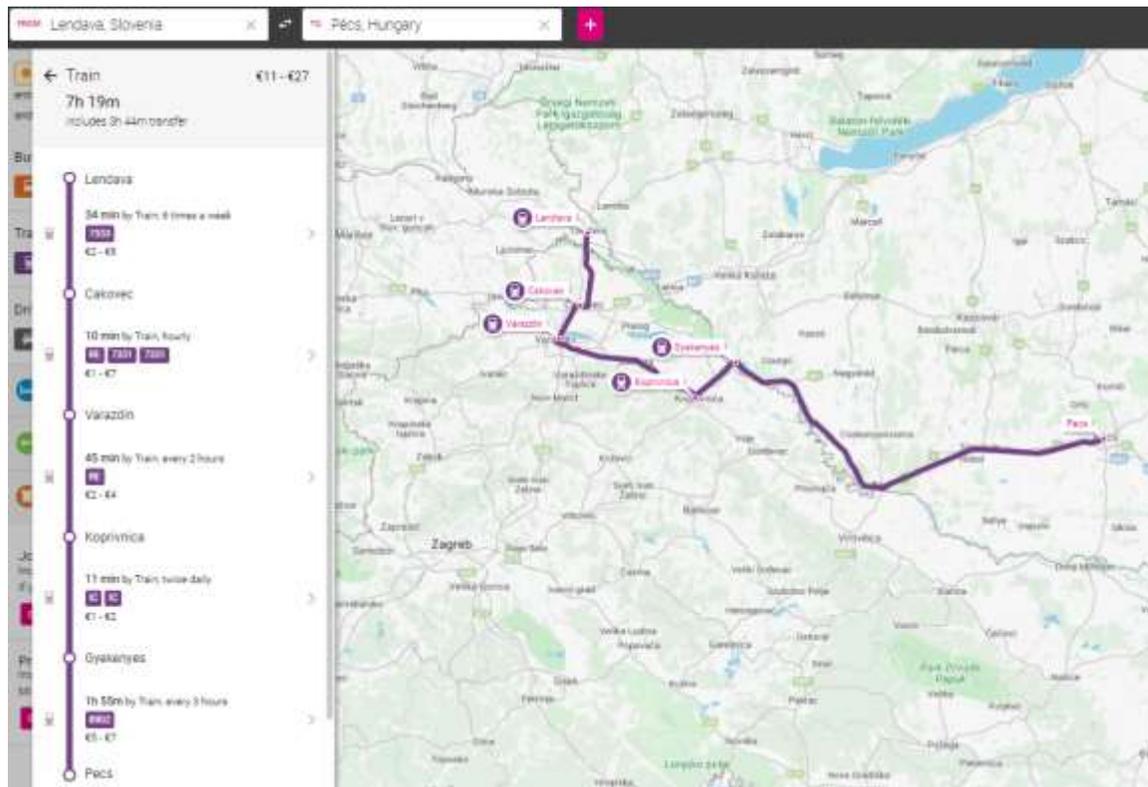
Duration: 7h 19m

Approx. cost: EUR 1127

Operator: Slovenske želenice d.d.

Website: <https://potniski.sz.si/en/>

Image 49: From Lendava to Pecs by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Lendava/P%C3%A9cs> (21.7.2021)

4.3.7 From Pecs to Szeged

4.3.7.1 Route 1: From Pecs to Szeged by bus

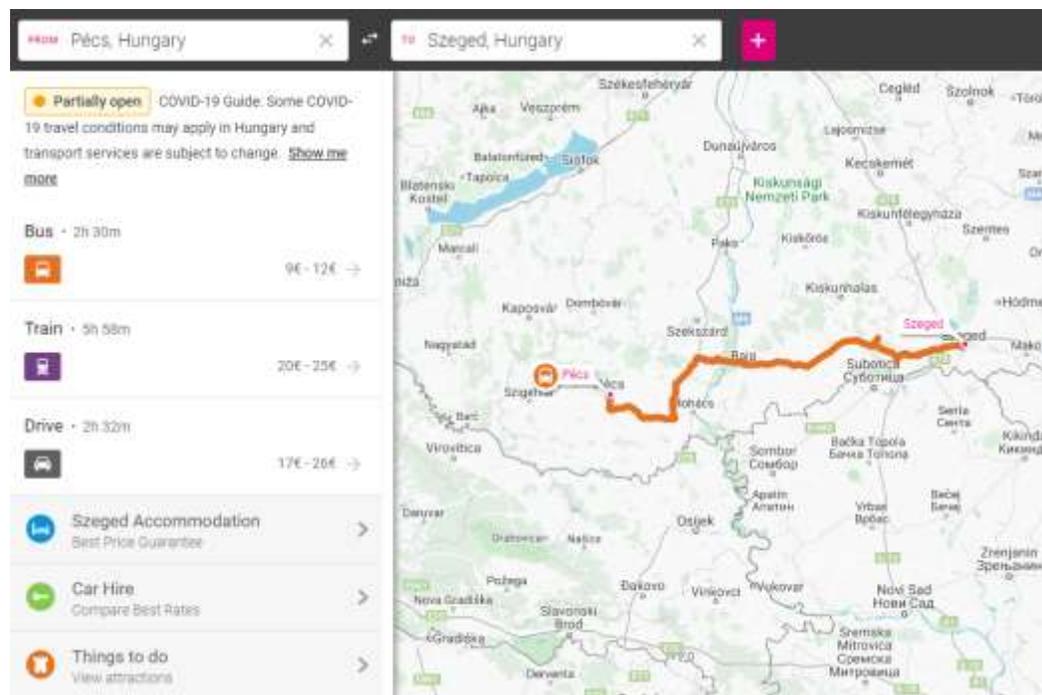
From Pecs to Szeged by bus

Duration: 2h 30m

Approx. cost: 9-12

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/P%C3%A9cs/Szeged>

Image 50: From Pecs to Szeged by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/P%C3%A9cs/Szeged> (5.5.2021)

Since traveling by bus from Pecs to Szeged takes less time as traveling by train, we recommend you to travel by bus. You will save time and money.

4.3.7.2 Route 2: From Pecs to Szeged by train

From Pecs to Szeged by train

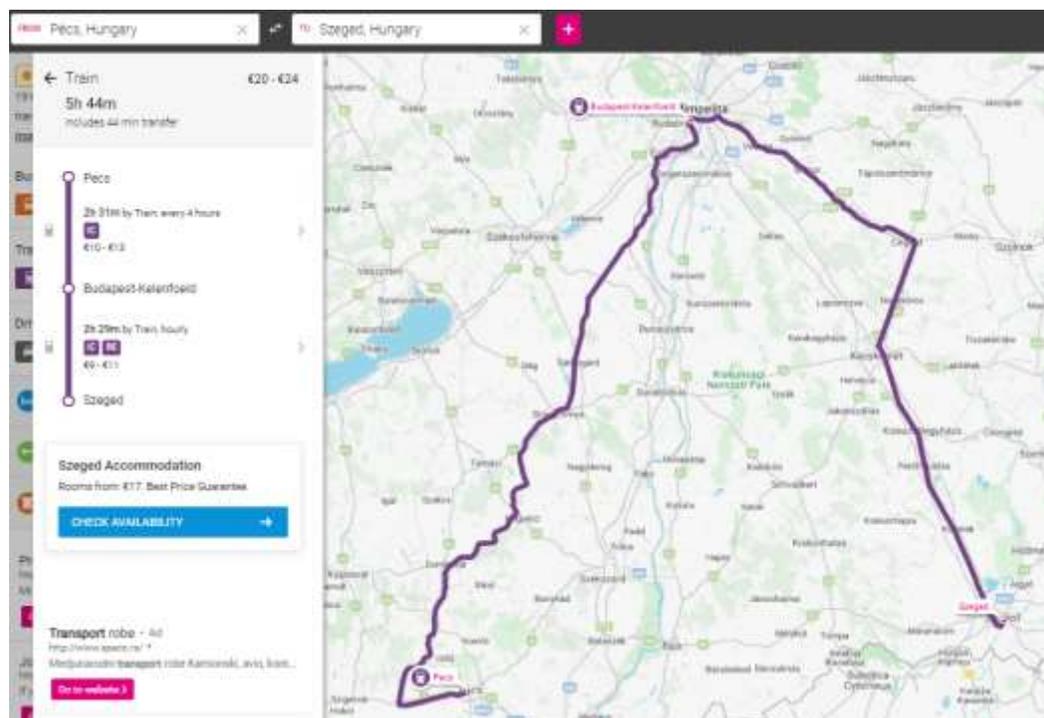
Duration: 5h 44m

Approx. cost: EUR 20-24

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/P%C3%A9cs/Szeged>

The train journey time between Pécs and Szeged is around 6h and covers a distance of around 412 km. The fastest train normally takes 5h 48m. Operated by Hungarian Railways (MÁV), the Pécs to Szeged train service departs from Pecs and arrives in Szeged. Typically 50 trains run weekly, although weekend and holiday schedules can vary so check in advance.

Image 51: From Pecs to Szeged by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/s/P%C3%A9cs/Szeged> (16.7.2021)

4.3.8 From Szeged to Ilok

There are two ways to travel from Szeged to Ilok – by bus or by car. We recommend you to travel by bus, because it is sustainable. Your journey will take approx. 5h and 30 minutes.

4.3.8.1 Route 1: From Szeged to Ilok by bus

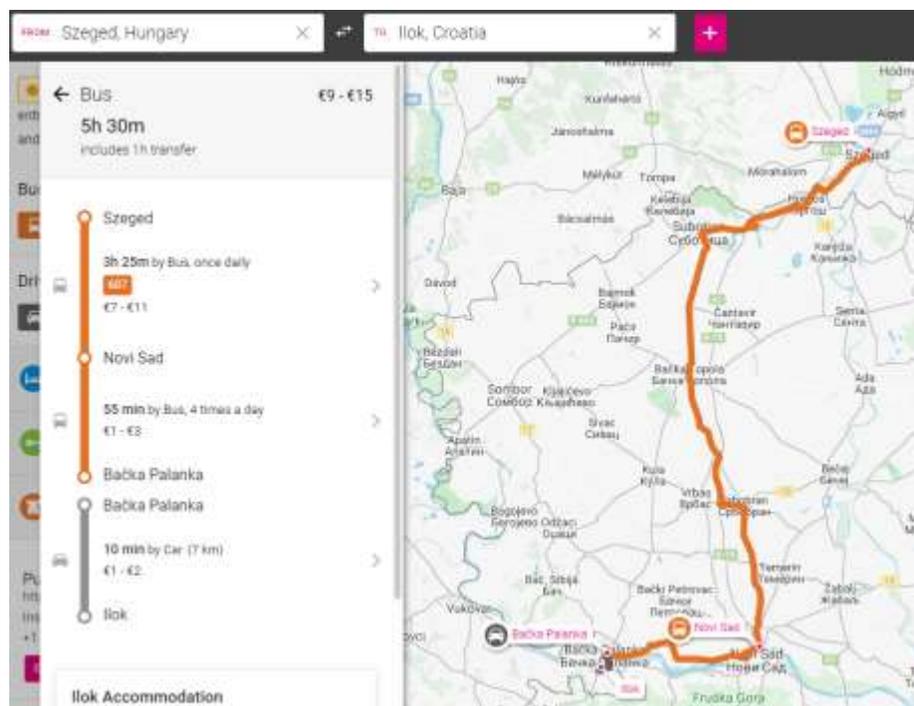
From Szeged to Ilok by bus

Duration: 5h 30m

Approx. cost: EUR 20-24

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Szeged/Ilok>

Image 52: From Szeged to Ilok by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Szeged/Ilok> (19.8.2021)

4.3.9 From Ilok to Subotica

4.3.9.1 Route 1: From Ilok to Subotica by bus

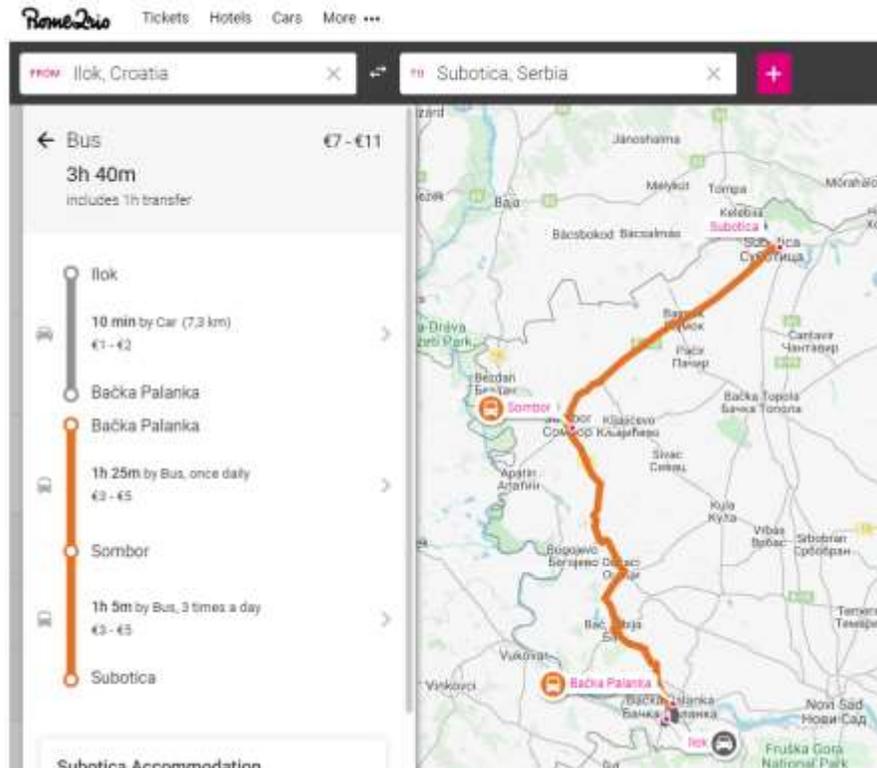
From Ilok to Subotica by bus

Duration: 2h 30m

Approx. cost: EUR 6-10

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/P%C3%A9cs/Szeged>

Image 53: From Ilok to Subotica



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Ilok/Subotica> (19.7.2021)

If you choose to travel by bus from Ilok to Subotica, please take into account that from Ilok to Bačka Palanka you have to travel by taxi service. You can take a bus from Bačka Palanka to Subotica.

4.3.10 From Subotica to Novi Sad

4.3.10.1 Route 1: From Subotica to Novi Sad by bus

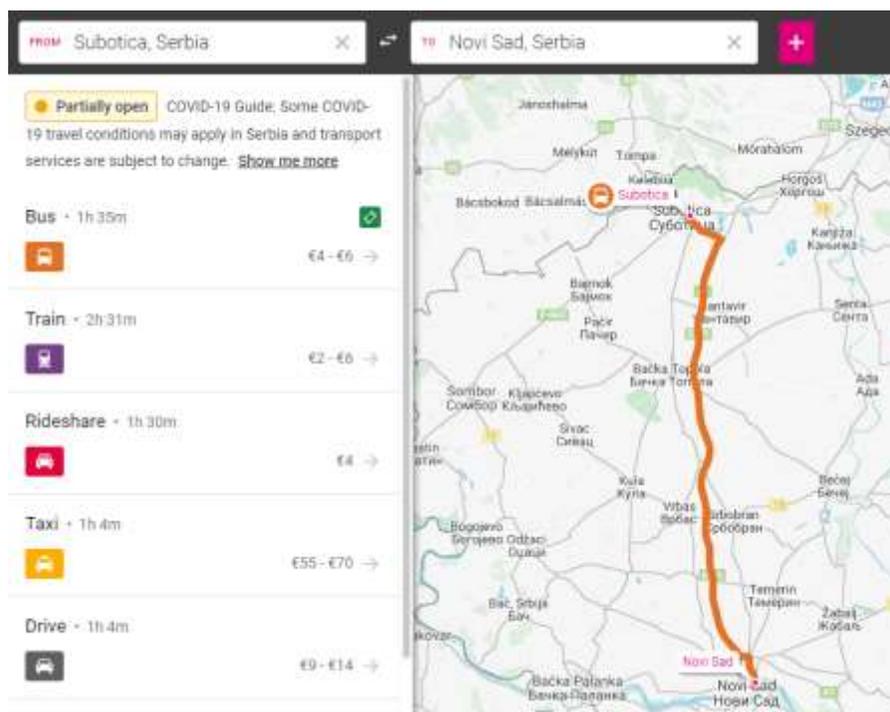
From Subotica to Novi Sad by bus

Duration: 1h 35m

Approx. cost: EUR 4-6

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Subotica/Novi-Sad>

Image 54: From Subotica to Novi Sad by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Subotica/Novi-Sad> (19.7.2021)

4.3.10.2 Route 2: From Subotica to Novi Sad by train

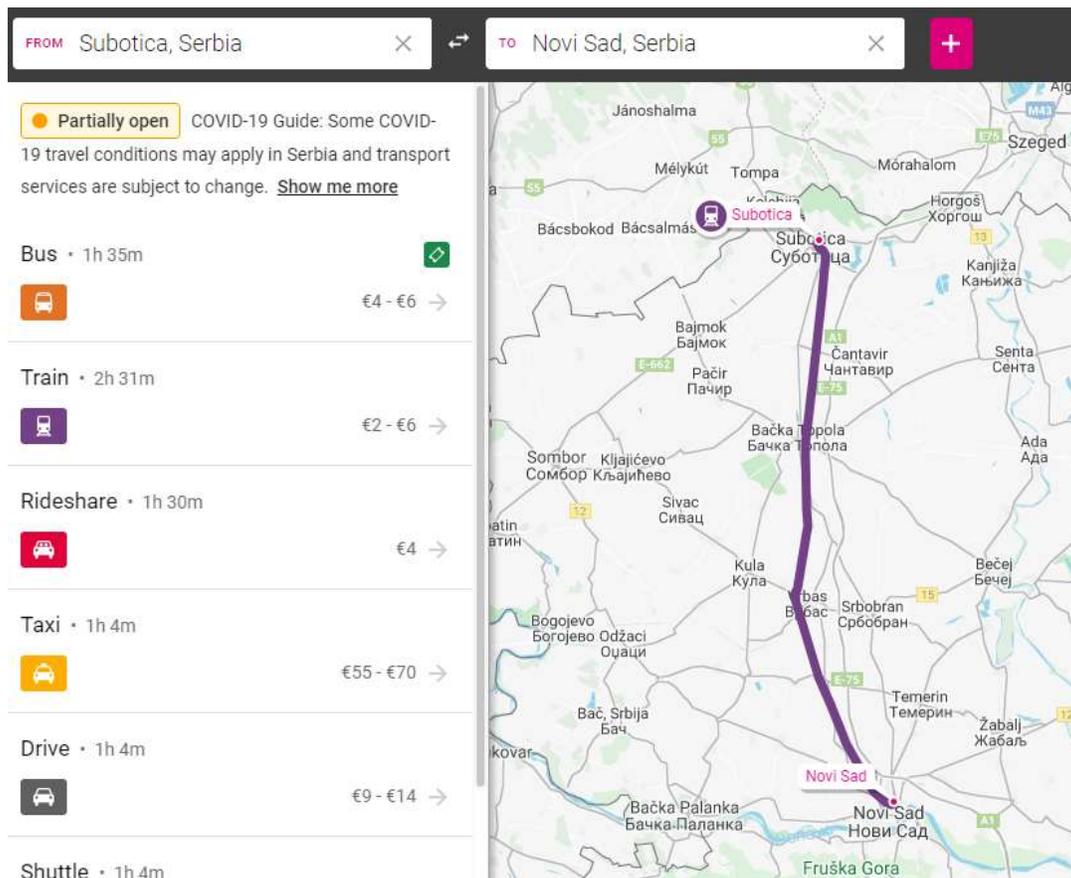
From Subotica to Novi Sad by train

Duration: 2h 31m

Approx. cost: EUR 2-6

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Subotica/Novi-Sad>

Image 55: From Subotica to Novi Sad by train



FROM Subotica, Serbia TO Novi Sad, Serbia

Partially open COVID-19 Guide: Some COVID-19 travel conditions may apply in Serbia and transport services are subject to change. [Show me more](#)

Mode	Duration	Cost
Bus	1h 35m	€4 - €6
Train	2h 31m	€2 - €6
Rideshare	1h 30m	€4
Taxi	1h 4m	€55 - €70
Drive	1h 4m	€9 - €14
Shuttle	1h 4m	

Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Subotica/Novi-Sad> (19.7.2021)

4.3.11 From Novi Sad to Kovilj

The distance between Novi Sad and Kovilj is 15 km, the road distance is 25 km. There are 3 ways to get from Novi Sad to Kovilj – by bus, taxi or car. The best way to get from Novi Sad to Kovilj without a car is to take bus line 24, which takes 48 min and costs €1.

4.3.11.1 Route 1: From Novi sad to Kovilj by bus

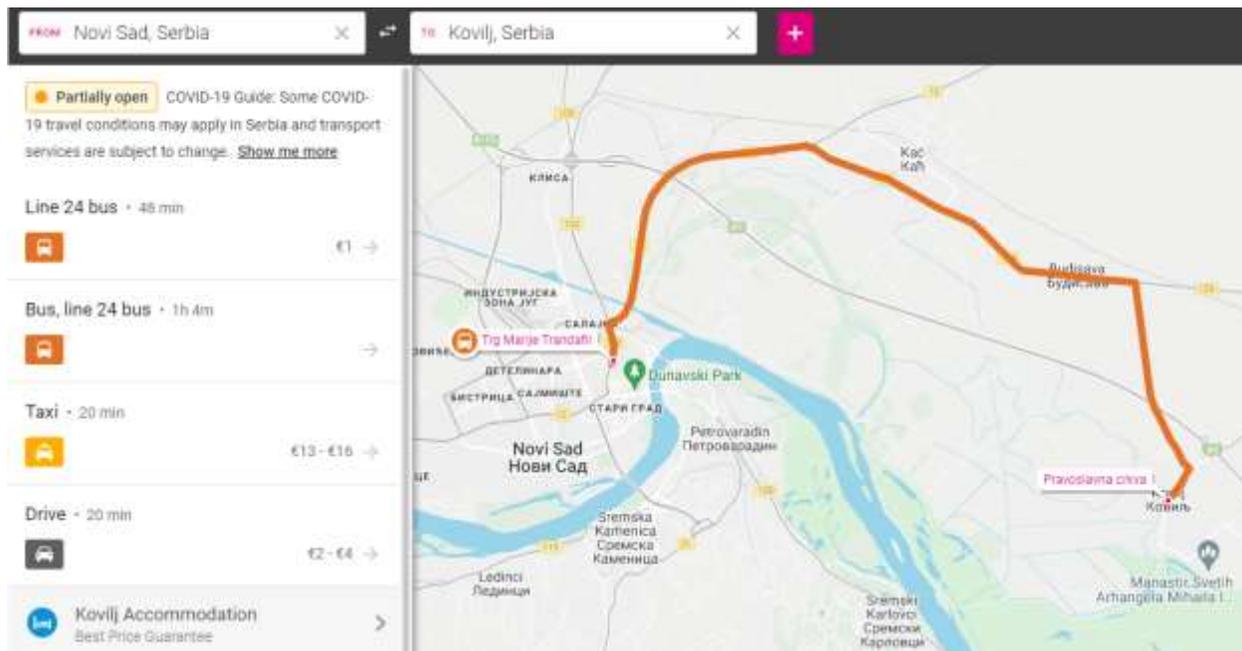
From Novi Sad to Kovilj by bus

Duration: 48 min

Approx. cost: EUR 1

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Novi-Sad/Kovilj>

Image 56: From Novi Sad to Kovilj by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Novi-Sad/Kovilj> (19.7.2021)

4.3.12 From Kovilj to Belgrade

There are 5 ways to get from Kovilj to Belgrade – by train, by bus, by car and/or taxi. Taxi from Kovilj to Belgrade cost 45-60 EUR (one way), duration: 47 minutes.

4.3.12.1 Route 1: From Kovilj to Belgrade by bus

Recommended option is to travel by bus line 24 from Novi Sad (80Š Laze Kostiča) to Novi Sad (duration: 41 minutes). In Novi Sad you have to change transfer to Belgrade with other bus (duration: 1h 45 minutes).

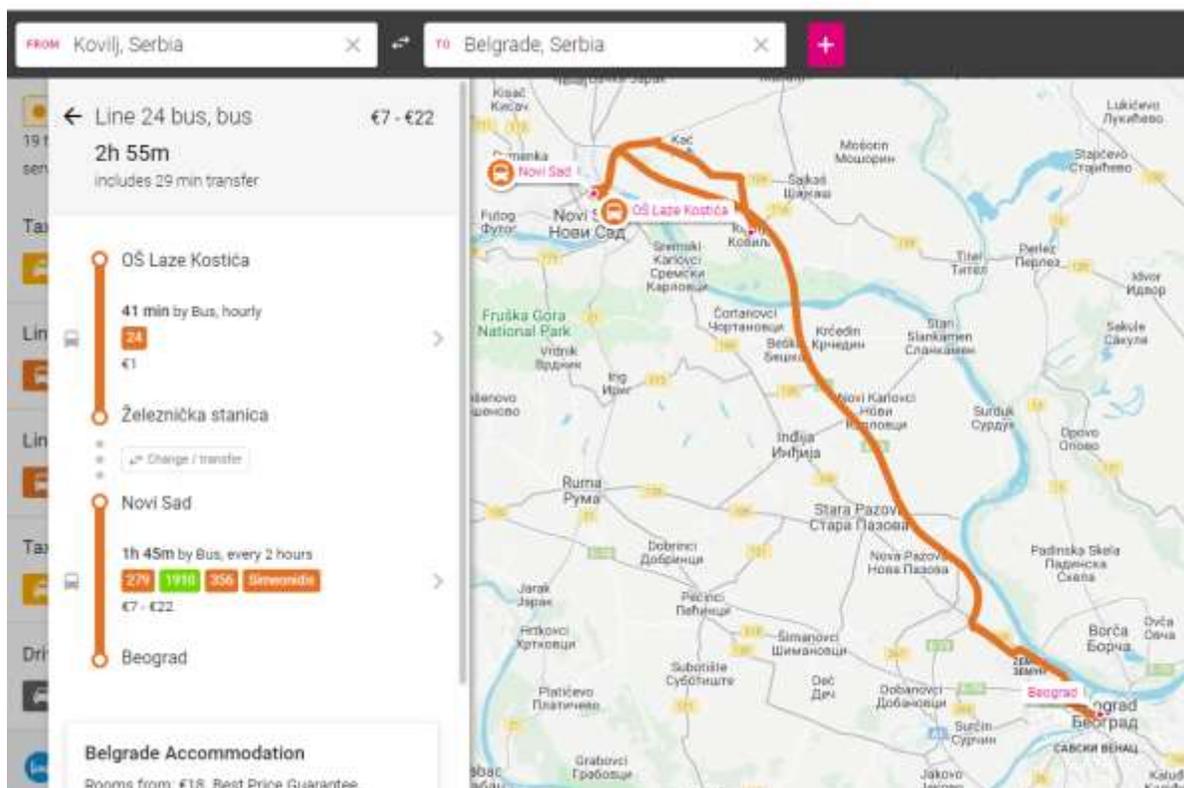
From Kovilj to Belgrade by bus

Duration: 41 min + 1h 45 min

Approx. cost: EUR 22

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Kovilj/Belgrade>

Image 57: From Kovilj to Belgrade by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/s/Kovilj/Belgrade> (19.8.2021)

4.3.13 From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir

You can reach Lepenski Vir by car, bus, boat and bicycle.

4.3.13.1 Route 1: From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir by bus

The cheapest way to get from Belgrade to Lepenski Vir is to go by bus which costs €10 - €15 and takes 4h 34m. The best way to get from Belgrade to Lepenski Vir without a car is to go by bus via Brodica which takes 4h 13m and costs €42 - €60. From Brodica to Lepenski Vir use taxi service.

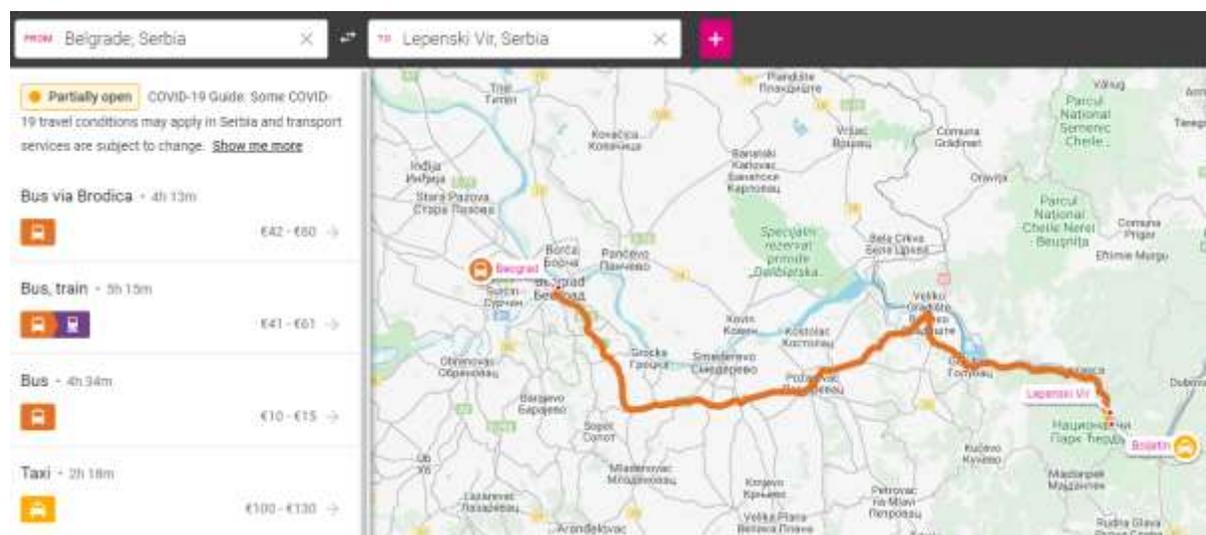
From Belgrade to Lepenski vir by bus

Duration: 2h 55 min

Approx. cost: EUR 22

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Kovilj/Belgrade>

Image 58: From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Belgrade/Lepenski-Vir> (14.7.2021)

4.3.13.2 Route 2: From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir by taxi

The quickest way to get from Belgrade to Lepenski Vir is to **taxi** which costs €100 - €130 and takes 2h 18m.

4.3.13.3 Route 3: From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir by boat

If you are a river admirer, then **taking a boat to Lepenski Vir** is the best way to visit this cultural pearl. There are also organized sailing tours from Belgrade.³⁹

4.3.13.4 Route 4: From Belgrade to Lepenski Vir by bicycle (rented in Belgrad)

If you **go by car**, it is best to take the Belgrade-Kladovo highway and you need to cross around 170km. From Niš it is best to go over the Tresibaba mountain pass, then Knjaževac, Zaječar, Negotin and Kladovo. This road coincides with the **bicycle route – Eurovelo 6, so you can reach this site and the important cycling area of Serbia by your bicycle as well.**

There are many locations in Belgrade that rent bicycles and we recommend to travel sustainably, by bicycle.

³⁹ <http://www.serbia.com/visit-serbia/cultural-attractions/archaeological-sites/lepenski-vir-the-oldest-urban-settlement-in-europe/> (7.7.2021)

4.3.14 From Lepenski vir to Basarbovo + Iwanowo

4.3.14.1 Route 1: From Lepenski vir to Basarbovo + Iwanowo by train

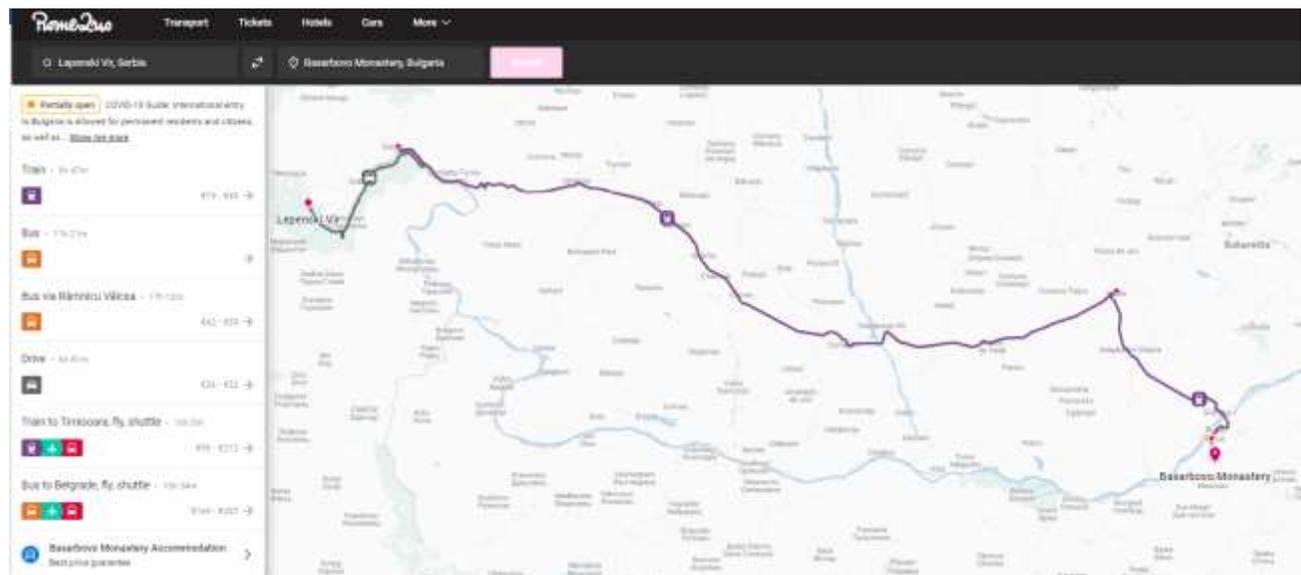
From Lepenski Vir to Basarbovo + Iwanowo by train

Duration: 9h 46 min

Approx. cost: EUR 19-44

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Lepenski-Vir/Basarbovo-Monastery>

Image 59: Lepenski vir to Basarbovo by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Lepenski-Vir/Basarbovo-Monastery> (24.5.2021)

4.3.14.2. Route 2: From Lepenski Vir to Barsabowo + Iwanowo by bus

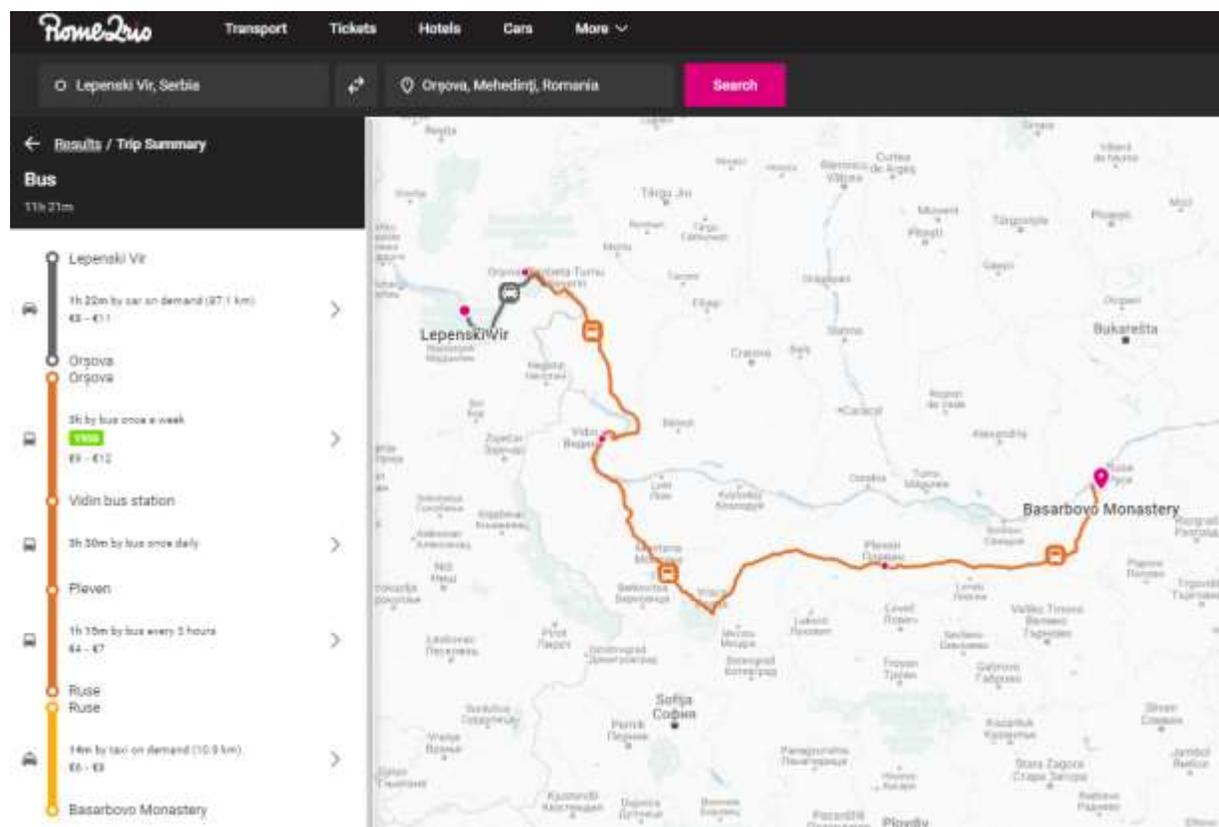
From Lepenski Vir to Basarbovo + Iwanowo by bus

Duration: 16h 56 min

Approx. cost: EUR 40-58

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Lepenski-Vir/Basarbovo-Monastery>

Image 60: Lepenski vir to Basarbovo by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Lepenski-Vir/Basarbovo-Monastery#r/Bus> (24.5.2021)

Basarbovo Rock Monastery

This towering monastery, about 12km south of Ruse near the village of Basarbovo, is the country's only working rock monastery. It is outside the village, but accessible from Ruse by infrequent bus or by car. Private taxis make the trip from Ruse for 26 lv return.⁴⁰

There is a **bus connection** as well. The **timetable** is available (in Bulgarian language) at the following link:

<https://obshtinaruse.bg/uploads/images/Polezna%20info/RUSE-BASARBOVO.pdf>

Buses leave from Ruse East Bus Station.

Basarbovo Rock Monastery – contact details

Address: Basarbovo

Phone: 082-800-765,

Working hours: 9am-6pm

Website: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/bulgaria/rusenski-lom-nature-park/attractions/basarbovo-rock-monastery/a/poi-sig/1289178/1002776>

Ruse Bus Station

Address: bul. »Tsar Osvoboditel« 156, Bulgaria

Working hours: every day between 00:00 till 24:00 h

Phone: +359 82 82 81 51

E-mail: info@avtogaragaruse.org

Taxi Ruse Bucharest

Phone: [+359 88 886 8070](tel:+359888868070)

Don Taxi Ruse – Bucharest Transfer

Phone: [+359 89 936 0446](tel:+359899360446)

⁴⁰ <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/bulgaria/rusenski-lom-nature-park/attractions/basarbovo-rock-monastery/a/poi-sig/1289178/1002776> (24.5.2021)

4.3.15 From Basarbovo, Iwanovo to Galati

4.3.15.1 From Basarbovo to Galati by bus

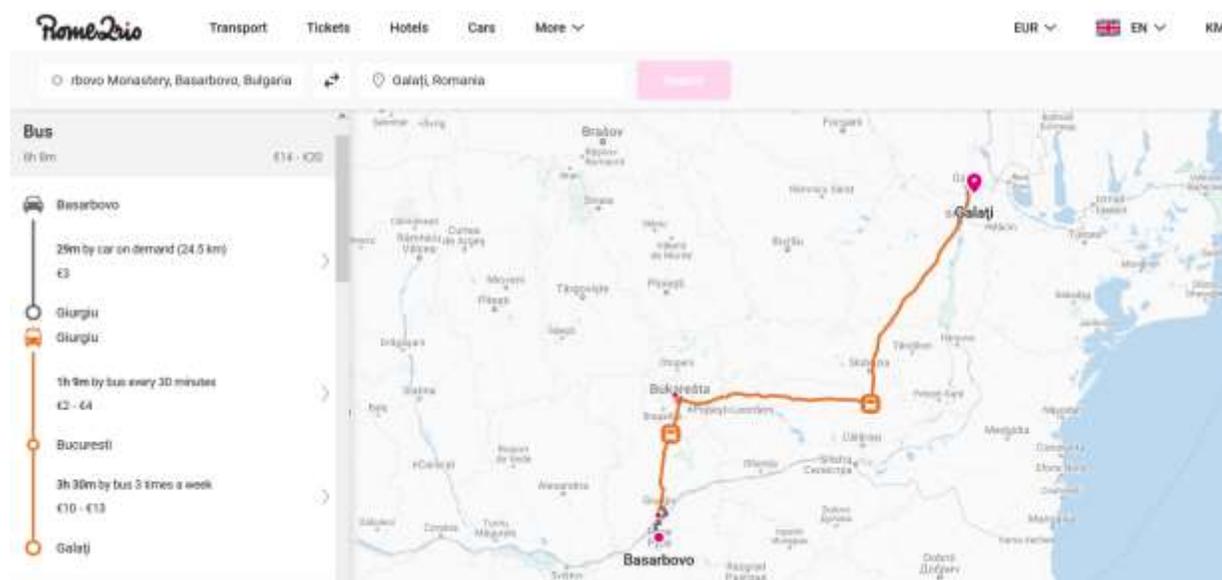
From Basarbovo to Galati by bus

Duration: 6h 7 min

Approx. cost: EUR 14-19

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Basarbovo-Monastery/Gala%C8%9Bi>

Image 61: From Basarbovo to Galati by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Basarbovo-Monastery-Basarbovo-Bulgaria/Gala%C8%9Bi#r/Bus> (16.8.2021)

4.3.15.2 From Basarbovo to Galati by train

From Basarbovo to Galati by train

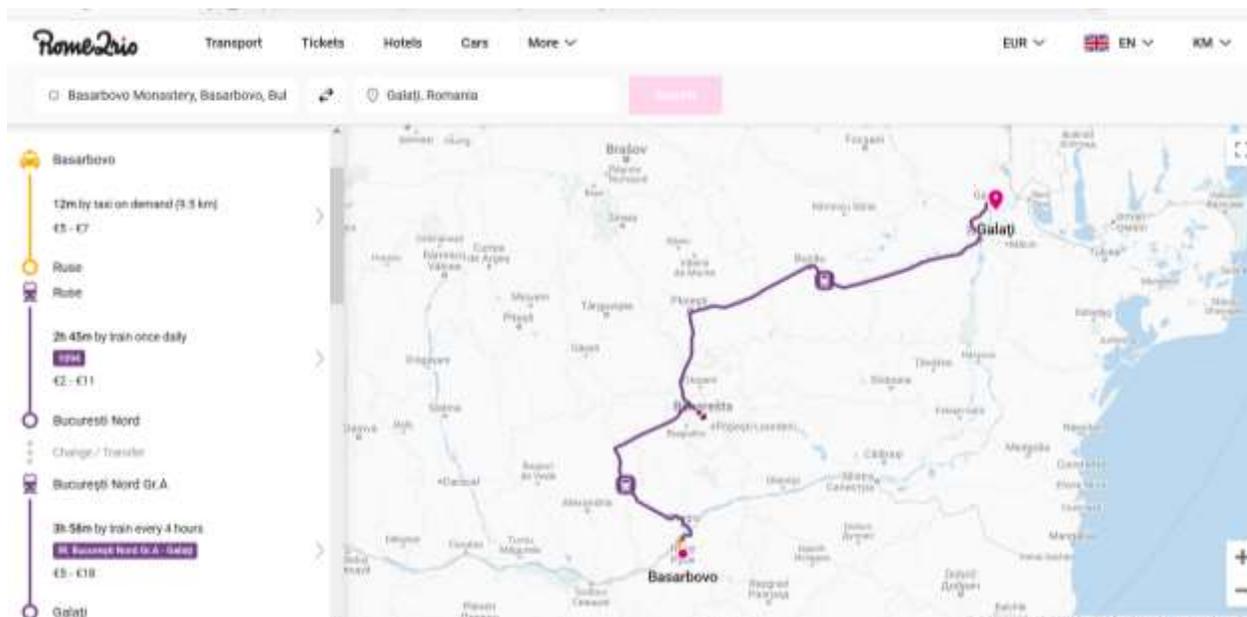
Duration: 7h 54 min

Approx. cost: EUR 12-34

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Basarbovo-Monastery/Gala%C8%9Bi>

You have to travel by taxi from basarbovo Monastery to Ruse. It takes 11 minutes (9,4 km) and cost approx. 5-7 EUR. From Ruse to Galati you can travel by train or bus. If you are traveling by train, remember that it is necessary to change to another train in Bucharest.

Image 62: From Basarbovo to Galati by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Basarbovo-Monastery-Basarbovo-Bulgaria/Gala%C8%9Bi#r/Train> (16.8.2021)

4.3.16 From Galati to Babadag

4.3.16.1 From Galati to Babadag by bus

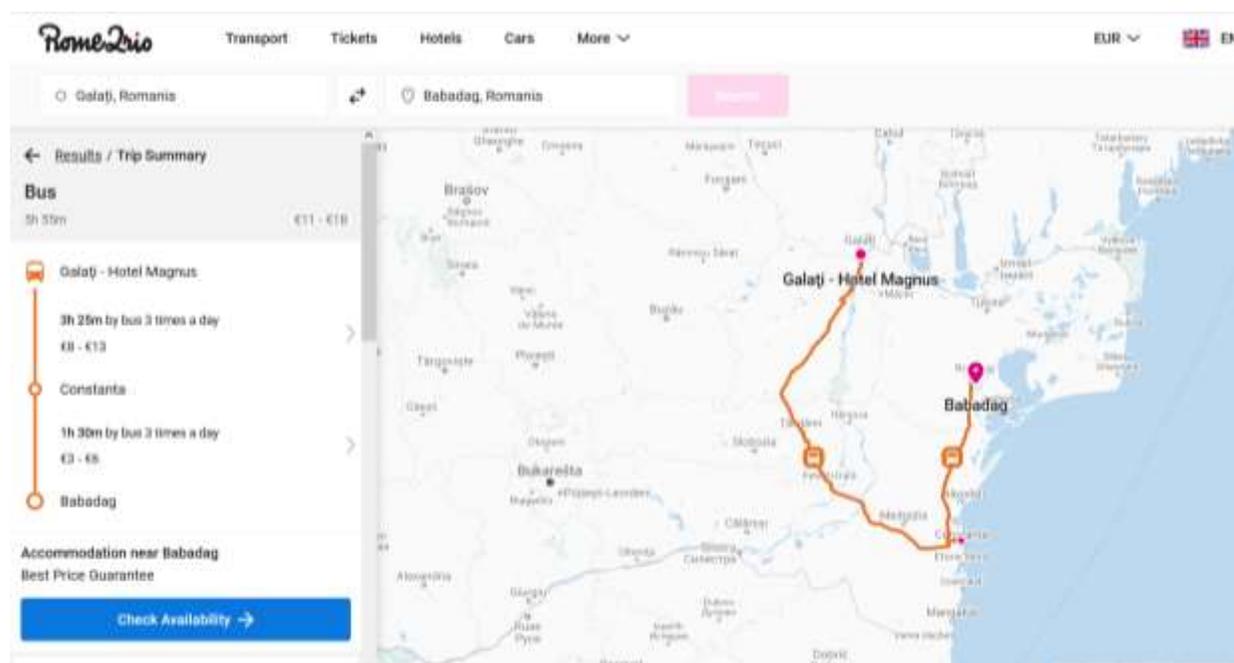
From Galati to Babadag by bus

Duration: 5h 55 min

Approx. cost: EUR 11-18

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag>

Image 63: From Galati to Babadag by bus



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag#/Bus> (16.8.2021)

4.3.16.2 From Galati to Babadag by train

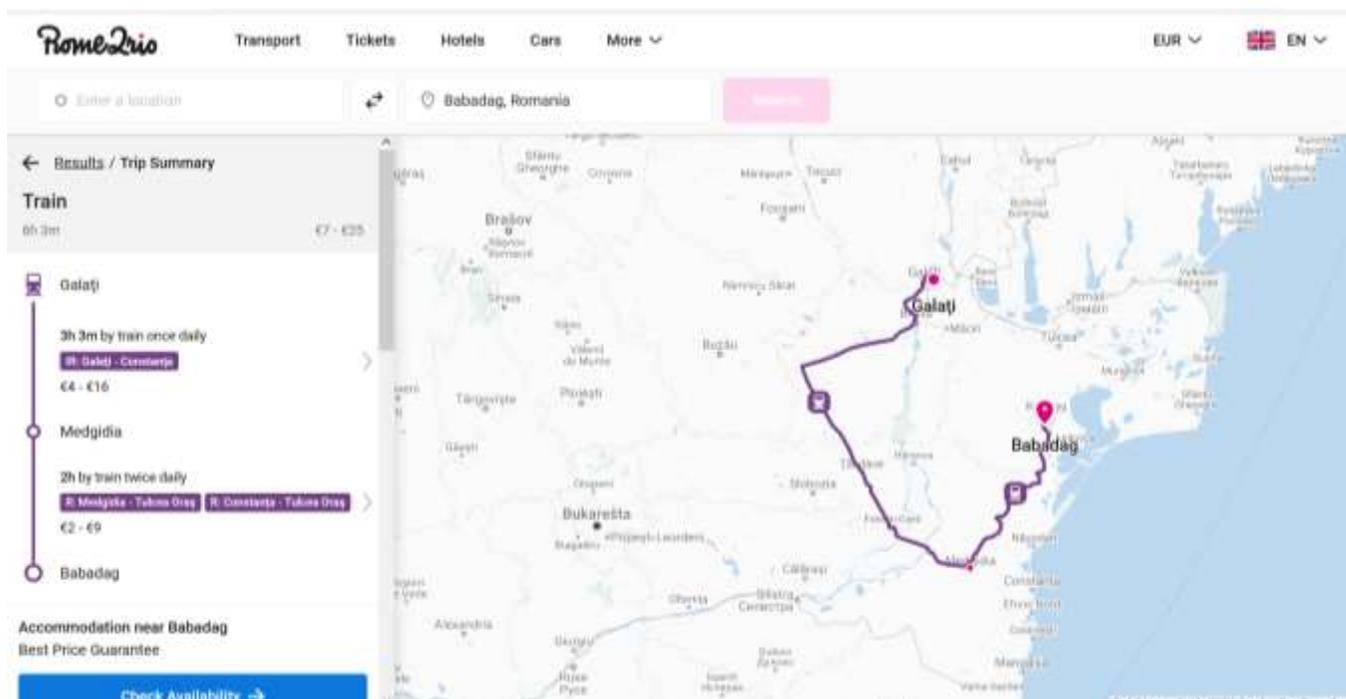
From Galati to Babadag by train

Duration: 6h 3 min

Approx. cost: EUR 7-24

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag>

Image 64: From Galati to Babadag by train



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag#r/Train> (16.8.2021)

4.3.16.3 From Galati to Babadag by combining car transport and ferry

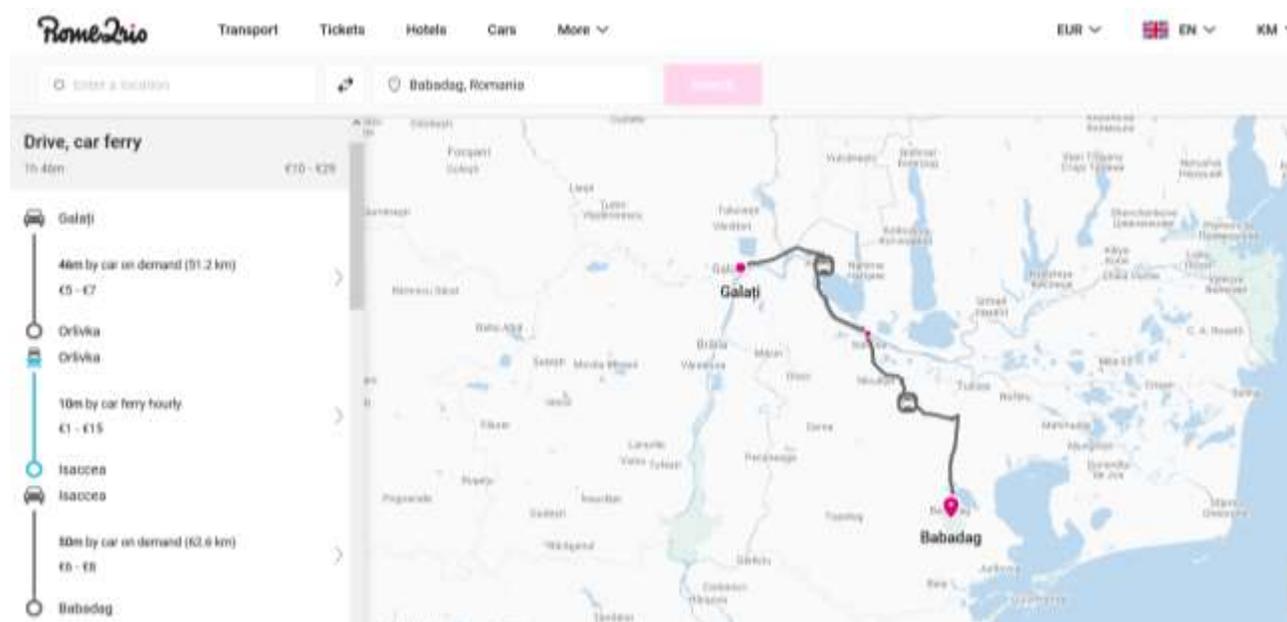
From Galati to Babadag by combining car transport and ferry

Duration: 11h 45 m

Approx. cost: EUR 10-29

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag>

Image 65: From Galati to Babadag by combining car transport and ferry



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Gala%C8%9Bi/Babadag#/r/Drive-car-ferry> (16.8.2021)

4.3.17 From Babadag to Slava Rusa

From Babadag to Slava Rusa we recommend to travel by taxi. It takes only 14 minutes of your time and cost 6-8 EUR. Unfortunately there are no public transport connections. No sustainable means of transport are available.

Other option is to rent a car and travel to Babadag by car. People who travel round the world like tourists also have the need of renting cars at one point in time; you are able to count on Rental Car in Babadağ if you are one of such folks. The car ride takes 14 minutes.

4.3.17.1 From Babadag to Slava Rusa by taxi

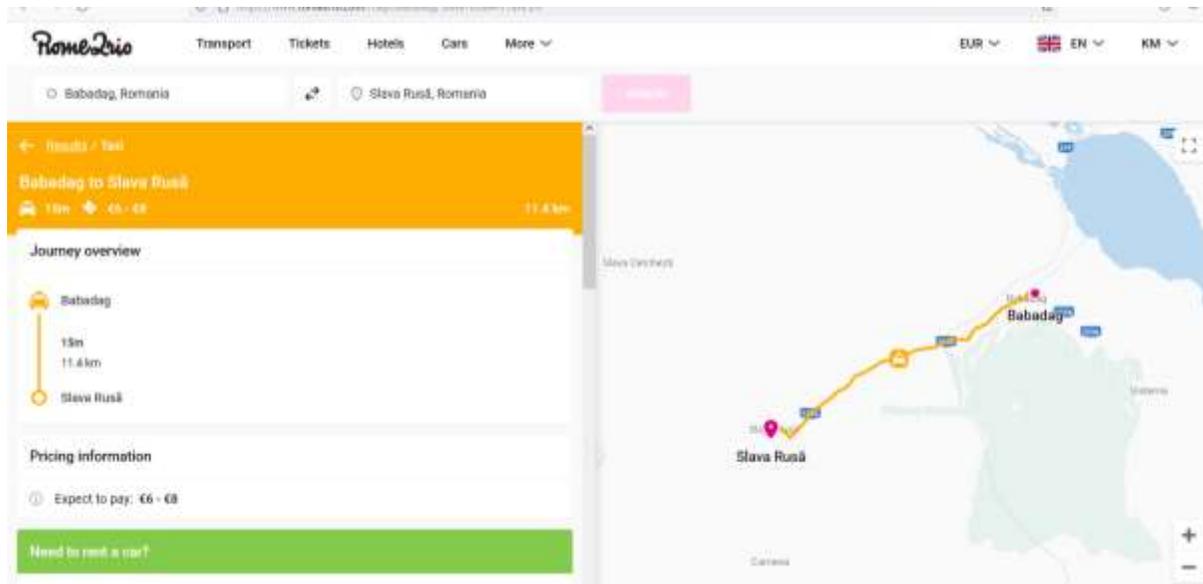
From Babadag to Slava Rusa by taxi

Duration: 14 min

Approx. cost: EUR 6-8

Website: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Babadag/Slava-Rus%C4%83>

Image 66: From Babadag to Slava Rusa by taxi



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Babadag/Slava-Rus%C4%83#r/Taxi/s/0> (16.8.2021)

4.3.17.2 From Babadag to Slava Rusa by car (rented in Babadag)

In Babadag you can rent vans, cars, bikes as well as recreational autos. The car ride to Slava Rusa takes only 14 minutes.

You can find more information about existing mobility services in Chapter 4.2.16. and 4.4.17.

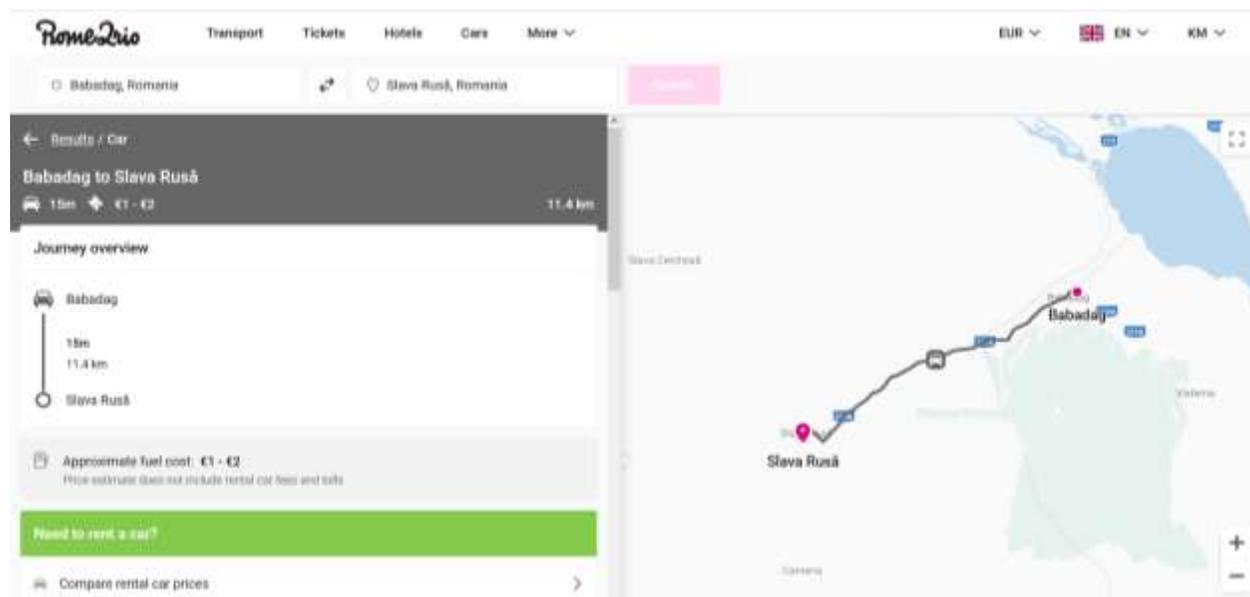
From Babadag to Slava Rusa by car (rented in Babadag)

Duration: 14 min

Approx. cost: EUR --

Website: <https://www.rentalby.com/rental-car-turkey/babadag/>

Image 67: From Babadag to Slava Rusa by car



Source: <https://www.rome2rio.com/map/Babadag/Slava-Rus%C4%83#r/Drive/s/0> (16.8.2021)

4.4 How to get information about existing mobility services?

4.4.1 Budapest

Budapest Info Point Sütő

Address: Budapest, Sütő u. 2 (Deák Square), 1052 Budapest

Telephone: [+36 1 576 1401](tel:+3615761401)

Opening hours: Monday-Sunday: 8:00-20:00

Budapest Info Point Olof Palme

Address: 1146 Budapest, Olof Palme sétány 5. (in the building of the City Park Ice Rink)

Telephone: [+36 1 576 1404](tel:+3615761404)

Opening hours: Temporarily closed

Budapest Sightseeing (tourist information center)

Address: Budapest, Andrássy út 10, 1061 Budapest

Telephone: +36 1 214 6674

Opening hours: Monday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00

Budapest Info Point Szent György tér

Address: Budapest, Szent György tér 4-6, 1014 Budapest

Telephone: [+36 1 576 1403](tel:+3615761403)

Budapest info Point Tárnok street

Address: Budapest, Tárnok u. 15, 1014 Budapest

Telephone: [+36 1 318 8718](tel:+3613188718)

Free Budapest Walking Tours

Address: Budapest Erzsébet tér Budapest Eye, 1051 Budapest

Telephone: +36 30 273 3386

E-mail: info@free-budapest-tours.com

Website: <https://originalfreetours.com/be-original-free-Budapest-tour/>

Opening hours: Sunday: 10:30-21:00, Monday-Saturday: 8:30-21:00

Meeting point details: The free Budapest tour meets daily @ 11:00 am Budapest, Starbucks @ Budapest, Deak Ferenc u. 23, 1052

Horvát Idegenforgalmi Közösség - Budapest

Address: Budapest, Akadémia u. 1, 1054 Budapest

Telephone: [+36 1 267 5588](tel:+3612675588)

E-mail: info@htz.hu

Website: <https://croatia.hr/hu-HU>

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 9:00-17:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

4.4.2 Pannonhalma

Tourist information center Pannonhalma (Tourinform Pannonhalma)

Address: Varalja u. 3, Pannonhalma, 9090 Hungary

Phone: +36 96 960 072

E-mail: tourinform@pannonhalma.hu

Website: www.pannonhalma.hu

4.4.3 Szombathely

Tourist information center Szombathely (Tourinform Szombathely)

Address: Király u. 1, 9700 Hungary

Phone: +36 20 260 8400

E-mail:

Website:

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 9:00-18:00, Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-15:00

Savaria Turizmus Nonprofit Kft. (tourist information center)

Address: Szombathely, Aréna u. 8, 9700 Hungary

Phone: [+36 94 510 160](tel:+3694510160)

4.4.4 Murska Sobota

Tourist information center Murska Sobota (TIC Murska Sobota)

Address: Slovenska ulica 41, 9000 Murska Sobota

Phone: +386 (0)2 534 11 30

E-mail: tic.ms@zkts-ms.si

Website: <https://www.zkts-ms.si/turizem/tic-murska-sobota>

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 9.00-16:00, Saturday: 9:00-12:00, Sunday: closed

Paviljon EXPANO (Regional tourist information center)

Address: Bakovska ulica 41, 9000 Murska Sobota

Phone: +386 (0)8 20 15370

E-mail: tic.ms@zkts-ms.si

Website: <https://www.expano.si/en/>

Opening hours: Monday: closed, Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00

PTIC – podeželski turistično informacijski center

Rural Tourist information center

Dvorec Rakičan

Rakičan, Lendavska ulica 28, 9000 Murska Sobota

Phone: +386 (0)2 535 18 91

E-mail: info@ris-dr.si

Website: <https://www.ris-dr.si/>

4.4.5 Lendava

Lendava Tourist Association (Turistična zveza Lendava)

Address: Kranjčeva ulica 4, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia

Phone: +386 (0)1 20 09 883

E-mail: info@lendava-vabi.si

Website: www.lendava-vabi.si

Institute for tourism and Development Lendava (Zavod za turizem in razvoj Lendava)

Address: Lendavska cesta 19, Čentiba, 9220 Lendava, Slovenia

Phone: +386 (0)1 20 09 422

E-mail: info@ztr.si

Website: www.ztr.si

Opening hours: Monday-Friday: 8:00-16:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

4.5.6 Ljutomer

Tourist information Center Ljutomer (TIC Ljutomer)

Address: Glavni trg, 9240 Ljutomer

Tel: 02 584 83 33

E-mail: ticljutomer@jeruzalem.si

Renta-a-bike service

Tourist information Center Ljutomer (TIC Ljutomer)

Address: Jeruzalem 8, 2259 Ivanjkovci

Gsm: (0)31 812 620

e-mail: ticjeruzalem@gmail.com

Rent-a-bike service

4.4.6 Pecs

Tourist information center Pecs (Tourinform Szombathely)

Address: Pécs, Széchenyi tér 1 (the main square), 7621 Hungary

Phone: +36 72 213 315

Opening hours: Monday - Friday 09:00-17:00, Saturday: 09:00-13:00

4.4.7 Szeged

Tourinform – Tourist Information Office of Szeged

Address: 6720 Szeged, Széchenyi tér 12, 6720 Hungary

Phone: +36 62 488 690

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 9:00-17:00, Saturday: 9:00-15:00, Sunday: closed

E-mail: szeged@tourinform.hu, info@szegedtourinfo.hu

Website: <http://szegedtourism.hu/en/home/>

4.4.8 Subotica

Tourist Info Center Subotica

Address: 24000 Subotica, Trg slobode 1, Serbia

Phone: +381 (0) 24 670 350

E-mail: office@visitsubotica.rs

Website: <http://www.visitsubotica.co.rs/about-us>

4.4.9 Ilok

Ilok Tourist Board

Address: Trg. S. Ivana Kapsitrana 5, Ilok

Phone: +385 (0)32-590-020

E-mail: tourismilok@gmail.com

Website: www.turizamilok.hr

4.4.10 Novi Sad

Tourist info Center at Jevrejska no. 10

Address: Jevrajska 10, Novi Sad, Serbia

Phone: +381(0)21 66 17 343; +381(0)21 66 17 344

E-mail: tons@novisad.travel

Website: <https://novisad.travel/en/tourist-info-centres/>

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 8:00-16:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

Tourist info center at Boulevard of Mihajlo Pupin no. 9

Address: Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 9, Novi Sad, Serbia

Phone: [+381 21 421811](tel:+38121421811)

E-mail: tourismilok@gmail.com

Website: <https://novisad.travel/en/tourist-info-centres/>

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 8:00-16:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

Novi Sad Tourism Organisation

Address: TC Apolo, Trg slobode 3/III, 21101 Novi Sad

Phone: +381(0)21 66 17 343; +381(0)21 421 811

E-mail: tons@novisad.travel

Website: <https://novisad.travel/en/tourist-info-centres/>

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 8:00-16:00, Saturday-Sunday: closed

4.4.11 Kovilj

Monastery Kovilj

The information and announcing of visits:

Address: **Duška** Vickova Street 51, Kovilj, Serbia

Phone + 381 (0)21 298 8020

Working hours:

E-mail: kovilj@eunet.rs (group visits should be announced a day in advance)

Website:

4.4.12 Belgrade

Tourist info center Knez Mihailova St.

Address: Knez Mihailova 5, 11000 Belgrade (City center)

Phone: +381 11 26 35 622, +381 11 26 35 343

E-mail: bginfo.knezmihailova@tob.co.rs

Website: <https://www.tob.rs/en/info/tic/tourist-info-center-knez-mihailova-st>

Opening hours: Mon-Sat. 09.00-21.00, Sun. 10.00-15.00h

Tourist info center Main railway station

Phone: +381 11 36 12 732

E-mail: bginfo.stanica@tob.co.rs

Website: www.tob.rs

Working hours: Monday-Saturday: 07:00-13.30, Sunday: closed

Tourist info center Airport »Nikola Tesla«

Phone: +381 11 20 97 828

E-mail: info-aerodrom@serbia.travel

Working hours: Monday-Sunday: 09:00-21:30

Tourist info center Sava Marine, Karadjordjeva St.

Seasonal tourist information center

Business hours: Monday - Sunday: 08-11h and 17-20h

Tourist Center of Zemun

Address: Zmaj Jovina 14, Zemun

Phone:

Tourist organization of Belgrade

Address: Francuska 24, Belgrade

Telephone:

Website: www.tob.rs

4.4.13 Lepenski vir

Museum of Lepenski Vir

Phone: +381 (0) 62 216 559

Working hours: every day: 9:00-17:00

E-mail: office@lepenski.vir.org

Website: <http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/contact/?lang=en>

4.4.14 Basarbovo

Basarbovo Rock Monastery

Address: Basarbovo Monastery, 7071 Basarbovo, Bulgarija

Phone: +359 82 800765

Opening hours:

from October to March: 8.00 am – 5.00 pm, from April to September: 8.00 am – 7.00 pm

Website: www.ruse-bg.eu

Tourist Information Center – Ruse (ROM)

Address: Ruse, 61 Aleksandrovska Street

Phone: +35982 824704

Working hours: Monday-Friday: 9:00-18:00, Saturday: 9:30-18:00, Sunday closed

E-mail: ruse.tic@gmail.com , ruseart@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.visitruse.info>

Information Centre, Ruse

Address: Town of Ruse, 61 "Alexandrovska" str.

Phone: +35982 824 704

E-mail: ruse.tic@gmail.com; ruseart@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.visitruse.info>

Working hours: MondayFriday: 9:00-18:00, Saturday-Sunday: 9:30-18:00

4.4.15 Ivanovo

Tourist Information Centre, Ivanovo (BUL)

Address: Ivanovo village, Ruse District, 75 "Olimpiyska" str.

Phone: +359 81 162 285

E-mail: tur_iv@abv.bg

Website: <http://www.ivanovo.bg>

Working time: Monday – Friday: 08:30 a.m. – 04:50 p.m., Weekends: closed

4.4.16 Galati (ROM)

Tourist Information

Useful Telephone Numbers (area code: 0236 or 0336):

Tourist Information — 0236 - 422.096

Train Station — 0236 460.643

Bus Terminal — 0236 412.683

Ambulance — 112

Hospital — 0236 318.888

Police — 112

Website: <http://romaniatourism.com/galati.html>

4.4.17 Babadag (ROM)

Babadag contact info

Address: Republicii, nr. 89, 825100 Babadag, România

Phone: +40 240 561 012

Website: <https://en.db-city.com/Romania--Tulcea--Babadag>

4.4.18 Slava Rusa

Slava Cercheza Contact Info

Address: 827200 Slava Cercheza

Phone: +40 240 551 681

5 SWOT Analysis

5.1 Sustainable mobility services along the trail

The general conclusion is that sustainable mobility services along the way are well developed. In bigger cities, very good, in the countryside (??) very bad. In general, however, mobility services within destinations are well developed, destinations are well interconnected.

In larger cities, public transport systems and bicycle rental systems are already very well developed, while in smaller cities in less developed countries, these services are only at the beginning of development.

Especially in small and more remote places in Romania and Bulgaria, the problem of the absence of good transport connections stands out. We name these places white spots, as they represent the absence of traffic connections and mobility services in remote parts of countryside. Small, remote places that are interesting for tourists, but far from larger places and cities, in many cases can be accessed only by taxi or other forms of transport that are not sustainable. Therefore flexible transport services with mini bus, carpooling and shared taxis are only some of the solutions that can improve mobility services of people in rural areas

Table 1: SWOT Analysis

	HELPFUL	HARMFUL
INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS	<p><u>STRENGTHS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial possibilities to develop the public transport and mobility services in involved regions • Policy implementation • Connectivity of mobile services between regions, between cities and rural areas • Interoperability between public and private transport nodes • Awareness among sustainable mobility services users • Almost every destination can be reached by sustainable means of transport several times daily. 	<p><u>WEAKNESSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political actors in less developed regions are insufficiently aware of the importance of efficient public transport • Level of mobility in different regions varies • Time to market and decision making process is not be as fast as it should be • Limited availability of financing • Low quality of public transport services in some less developed regions • Poor condition of vehicle fleet • Number and quality of mobility services is limited in rural areas • Some destinations can not be reached with public transport • Public transport within and between some destinations is not optimal
EXTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS		

TERISTICS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared and implemented appropriate strategic documents as a basis for the development of transport and mobility • Population has growing needs and expectations regarding the public transport and sustainable mobility services • Learning from international experience • Young people move away from the idea of owning a private car and seek/combine various new forms of sustainable travel mobility • Traffic infrastructure is available, so it is necessary to develop and provide quality and sustainable mobility services • Good financial environment in some countries, regions • City councils are developing more and more mobility concepts to improve sustainable mobility on a local but also transregional level. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional and political malnutrition • More intense development and promotion of Sustainable mobility services • Challenging demographic trends • Impacts and consequences of COVID crisis • Lack of collaboration from key stakeholders • Lack of engagement of responsible politicians, local decision-makers and target groups • mobility providers may also have gone bankrupt due to the crisis

Source: own

In general, the key identified problems are following:

- private car users do not intend to shift to public transport due to dilapidated transport infrastructure and uncomfortable and slow public transport (buses, trains),

- poor, irregular or even unreliable public passenger transport connections in small and remote rural areas,
- Low quality of public transport services in some less developed regions,
- the degree of sustainable mobility varies greatly between the destinations considered; switching between more developed regions is easy, while movement between and within less developed traffic areas is hindered or even impossible by public transport, and the use of taxi services or other general private transport is mandatory,
- poor transport connections within and between destinations
- local policy makers in some destinations are not aware enough that the development of sustainable mobility is crucial for the development of tourism, economic development, reduction of unemployment, raising the quality of life of the population,
- other problems.

5.2 Information services on sustainable mobility options along the trail

	Positive	Negative
Internal characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every destination (except Babadag, Iwanovo, Slava Rusa) can be reached by sustainable means of transport several times daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some destinations (Babadag, Iwnovo, Slava Rusa) cannot be reached with public transport (only by bike or foot) • Public transport between Novi Sad and Timisoara is not optimal (you can only travel by bus and via Belgrad, connections are available every 4 hours)
External characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City councils are developing more and more mobility concepts to improve sustainable mobility on a local but also transregional level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • due to the pandemic, some shipping train and bus companies are operating less frequently • mobility providers may also have gone bankrupt due to the crisis

Information services on sustainable mobility options along the trail are good, in some cases above average good, and in rare cases poor. Larger cities have information accessible and up-to-date, while in smaller, remote rural areas (especially in Romania and Bulgaria), we encounter very poor access to information, which are often inaccurate, incomplete.

Information on sustainable mobility options are in most cases provided by tourist offices and other info offices located at the railway or bus station or operating within other institutions.

Access to information is in most cases provided on the websites, by phone or in person at specific locations – contact points, every day of the working week or in many cases even on weekends.

There are many contacts for information in cities, while the visitors in small villages or less developed countries must make an effort to find the needed information on sustainable mobility options.

6. Recommendations for improvement⁴¹

Cities all over the world are experimenting with Mobility as a Service. Mobility service offerings however differs from city to city. The transport sector is at the beginning of a period of significant disruption, with new technologies, products and services fundamentally shifting customer expectations and opportunities. Once a realm dominated by private vehicles juxtaposed with public transit, today transportation is a much more complex and multilayered topic, facing new, formidable challenges but also standing on the brink of vast new opportunities. "Mobility as a Service (MaaS) is the integration of various forms of transport services into a single mobility service accessible on demand. One of the biggest problems faced by commuters when using public transportation is the first mile and last mile connectivity."⁴²

⁴¹ <https://ruralsharedmobility.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Smarta-Report-on-rural-good-practices-web-version.pdf> (12.8.2021)

⁴² <https://medium.com/@transitprotocol/what-is-mobility-as-a-service-672259066c87> (12.8.2021)

Introduction of flexible transport services

Flexible transport services with mini bus, door to door DRT with “virtual” stops, shared taxis and carpooling are only some of the solutions that can improve mobility experience of people in rural areas.

A) Flexible transport services

Include a range of services that act as an additional layer between conventional (fixed route and schedule based) transport and personal transport (car or taxi).

Collective demand-responsive transport services involve transportation from door-to-door or stop-to-stop, and is often in the form of minibus services. This sort of service can be seen as a form of flexible public transport service that don't operate based on a fixed timetable. Examples of such service are operators like Lyft Line, UberPOOL, Citymapper Ride, ViaVan and GrabHitch.

B) Ride sharing services

Allows aggregation of the mobility demand for sharing a ride in the same vehicle (carpooling) and/or to use the same service (taxi) together with other persons.

- **Carpooling** consists in the sharing of the journey with other people in the same car at the same time. Many car pools are based on people who know each other, such as friends, familiars and co-workers. Distances can be very varied.
- **Shared taxi** - High level of flexibility with no timetables; it usually follows a predefined path; It is mostly implemented in developing countries in Africa and Asia. It may stop anywhere to pick up or drop off the passengers. Vehicles used span from four-seat cars to minibuses

C) Asset sharing services

Allows the traveller to utilise/pick-up a specific means of transport (bike, car, e-scooter, etc.)

- **E-bike sharing** systems enables users to borrow a bicycle for a short period of time for a small fee. Recent years have seen an influx of “free-floating” bicycle sharing systems, enabling users to pick up and return bicycles at any location.
- **Car sharing** usually diffused in large urban areas and medium and small towns. In rural areas, since commercial operators don’t find it profitable, they are usually organised by the community themselves. It is often a form of short-term rental, even by the hour, following a ‘return to base’ scheme. Car sharing works in a similar fashion to the bicycle sharing concept. Subscribers to a car sharing service may borrow a car for a period of time ranging from a few hours to a few days. And similar to some bicycle sharing service, most of the car sharing service requires the user to return the borrowed car to a standard location.

6.1 Recommendations for each destination

6.1.1 Budapest

BUDAPEST	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - optimization of public transport connections - development of sustainable transport, improvement of accesibility - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - electrification of the Budapest bus fleet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - development of demand-driven community transport solutions (planned) - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Budapest - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.2 Pannonhalma

PANNONHALMA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - optimization of public transport connections - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - improving of bicycle transport and establishment of resting places - etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Pannonhalma - Private sector / private investors

Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030
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6.1.3 Szombathely

SZOMBATHELY	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - optimization of public transport connections - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - improving of bicycle transport and establishment of resting places etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Szombathely - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.4 Murska Sobota

MURSKA SOBOTA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones with the aim of reducing CO2 emissions - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - optimization of public transport connections - introduction of a single ticket (single for train and bus) - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in public buildings - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - construction of new cycle paths <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Murska Sobota - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.5 Jeruzalem

JERUZALEM	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - optimization of public transport connections - modernization of the bus fleet with the aim of reducing CO2 emissions - introduction of a single ticket (single for train and bus) - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in public buildings, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Ljutomer - Municipality of Ormož - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.6 Pecs

PECS	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Pecs - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.7 Szeged

SZEGED	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Szeged - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.8 Ilok

ILOK	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Ilok - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 – 2030

6.1.9 Subotica

SUBOTICA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimization of public transport connections - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Subotica - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 – 2030

6.1.10 Novi Sad

NOVI SAD	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Novi Sad - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 – 2030

6.1.11 Kovilj

KOVIJ	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - poor transport connections within and between destinations <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Kovilj - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.12 Belgrade

BELGRADE	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - replacement of dilapidated buses with electric ones - optimization of public transport connections - transformation of urban mobility in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions in the city - installation of e-charging stations in office buildings, parking garages, etc. - installation of fast-charging stations - encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars - to built new bicycle lanes in addition to already existing etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Belgrade - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.13 Lepenski Vir

LEPENSKI VIR	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving of public transport connections within and between destination - improving the quality of current mobility services - development of mobility services on demand - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.14 Barsabowo + Iwanovo

BARSABOWO + IWANOVO	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving of public transport connections within and between destination - improving the quality of current mobility services - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - development of mobility services on demand - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Barsabowo & Iwanovo - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.15 Galati

GALATI	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving public transport connections within and between destination - improving the quality of current mobility services - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - development of mobility services on demand - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Galati - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.16 Babadag

BABADAG	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving public transport connections within and between destination - improving the quality of current mobility services - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - development of mobility services on demand - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars <p>etc.</p>
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Babadag - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

6.1.17 Slava Rusa

SLAVA RUSA	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving public transport connections within and between destination - improving the quality of current mobility services - modernization of obsolete and dilapidated transport infrastructure (railways, roads) - development of mobility services on demand - promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars etc.
Responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for infrastructure - Municipality of Slava Rusa - Private sector / private investors
Horizon for implementation	2025 - 2030

7. Good practices collection

7.1 Sopotniki (Cotravellers) – a free transport for elders in rural areas (Slovenia)

The “Sopotniki” NGO provides free car transport for the elderly in rural areas. The service is provided by volunteers and is free of charge for elders within individual areas, who communicate in advance their mobility needs. This practice of intergenerational solidarity is an innovative approach towards the mobility of elders in rural areas in Slovenia, where public transport options are lacking. It provides a valuable and efficient solution for the isolation and mobility of elders in sparsely populated villages. Currently, “Sopotniki” service is available in 9 rural municipalities in west and southeast Slovenia.

Main objectives of the good practice are: provision of free transport for the elderly in rural areas, supporting an active social life of the elderly in rural areas, prevention of social isolation and loneliness due to lack of mobility options. and intergenerational solidarity.

Image 68: Sopotniki



Source: Sopotniki, on-line source: <https://www.mojaobcina.si/slovenj-gradec/novice/brezplacni-prevozi-starejsih-obcanov---sopotniki.html> (12.8.2021)

Contact of the operator / organization: Zavod Sopotniki

Contact person: Marko Zevnik, founder/director

Phone: +386 31 831 030

E-mail: info@sopotniki.org

7.2 Flexible mobility services in Byala – Open Air E-minibus and phaetons with horses (Bulgaria)⁴³

The project is implemented in Byala, a small town and seaside resort in Eastern Bulgaria, located on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast, in the Varna Province.

“Flexible mobility services in Byala” is a community led initiative designed to provide transport options for tourists as an alternative to individual car-use or taxis. In 2014, the Municipality of Byala permitted private citizens to offer transportation with horse led phaetons during the summer tourist period. In 2015, the Municipality launched an electric minibus designed for site-seeing trips.

The project implementation resulted in

- improved accessibility to touristic sites in the municipality,
- decrease in car-use for tourists.

The main objectives of the project was to provide alternative transport methods for tourists, connecting the town with adjacent site-seeing touristic objectives.

Mobility services provided/addressed

Byala Municipality launched 2 distinct options for flexible transportation for tourists in order to manage the existing mobility needs: phaetons with horses and an e-minibus. During the high season (May-September) there are a lot of tourists coming to Byala for holidays. The distance from the Byala centre to the resort area is between 2 and 5 km and before implementing the project it was covered only by taxis or private cars. The same modes of transport were used for visiting the biggest tourist attraction in Byala, i.e. the restored.

⁴³ <https://ruralsharedmobility.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SMARTA-GP-Flexible-mobility-services-in-Byala.pdf> (12.8.2021)

Cost and Financing sources

The e-shuttle was purchased by the Municipality of Byala through the Operational Programme “Regional development” (OPRD 2007-2013). The phaetons are maintained by their owners. Maintenance costs for the e-shuttle service are related to battery changes, estimated at about 50,000 EUR. The maintenance of horse-drawn phaetons is 500 EUR per unit. “Flexible mobility services in Byala” was developed as part of the Last Mile INTERREG Project, and featured as a good practice.

Ridership and other key metrics/results

The project might be extended in the future, as the Byala Municipality recently received funding through the LEADER axis (funding under the Agriculture and Fishery programme). Byala together with other 2 maritime municipalities received funding for small projects designed at strengthening the economy and employment in the region.

The service is used by tourists and considered affordable as they are willing to pay for sustainable connections between the town centre and the resort area, especially in light of private-car access restrictions to the Antique Fortress. The number of tourists has increased by 10% after 2014, and the services are permanently in use during the summer season.

Contact of the operator and of relevant stakeholders

Organization: The »Club Sustainable Development of Civil Society« (CSDCS)

Contact person: Lucia Ilieva

Email: mail@csdcs.org

7.3 Alpine bus – a service in tourist area with no public transport offer (Switzerland) ⁴⁴

Alpine bus service aims to offer Public Transport in Switzerland where is no public offer which is subsidized by national regulation on the basis of the number of inhabitants. In some rural area there is a dispersed and variable demand especially generated by tourism and leisure activities. The service is operated in 16 areas: all consisting of rural mountains areas where mobility demand is not financially viable for conventional transport offer.

Alpine Bus is organized as an association combining public Authorities and Private Companies with a national Managing Board and a number of regional partnerships (networked under the same “umbrella”). The service is organized locally for each region by the local partnership and it is operated by CarPostal Suisse SA (see in the following), bus and taxi Operators. In general, the service connects the most valuable tourist sites with the nearest locations served by public transport. Since 2005 the service has been used by a total of 200.000 passengers (about 33.000 in 2015, last available data).

The objective of the Alpine Bus association is to promote the regional tourist destinations offering a sustainable way to visit them: where people used to take their private car, they now have the possibility to use common transport instead. Operationally the association is in charge of:

- Securing the viability of the operated services;
- Recruiting new members/regions to enlarge the existing network;
- Providing advisory support to strengthen public transport in mountain areas;
- Creating synergies through joint marketing activities for all service providers.

⁴⁴ <https://ruralsharedmobility.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Smarta-Report-on-rural-good-practices-web-version.pdf> (12.8.2021)

Image 69: Alpine bus



Source: Alpine bus, on-line source: www.busalpin.ch (12.8.2021)

Contact of the operator - organization: Alpine Bus – National Secretariat

Contact person: Samuel Bernhard

Phone: 044 430 19 31

E-mail: busalpin@busalpin.ch

7.4 Munich Gscheid Mobil /Harnessing life- changing events for promoting sustainable mobility (Germany)⁴⁵

How the city of Munich is having a positive long-term impact on the mobility behaviour of its citizens.

Since 2006 the City of Munich is implementing “Munich – Gscheid Mobil”, a mobility management programme that supports citizens, companies, tourists and new migrants in their individual mobility planning and promotes environmentally friendly modes for trips within the city (Bühler-Karpati, Barbara, 2017). More specifically, the programme takes advantage of lifechanging events, e.g. birth of a baby, retirement, moving to the city etc. in order to influence the mobility behaviour of people through consultation, motivation and education.

Gscheid Mobil is a mobility management project focused on raising awareness among the different target groups on the existence of a sound mobility service in Munich and the benefits of using it (both for individuals and for the society in general). Main objective was to promote sustainable modes of transport, reduce car traffic in Munich and to reduce transport related CO2 emissions.

Measures: For specific target groups (children, senior citizens, companies, new residents, migrants) the programme offers targeted information both in terms of contents and modes of communication. For example, education related activities have been prepared for schools, mobility information has become a key part of the new citizen integration project, information is provided to new families through maternity hospitals and midwife practices.

Results: According to a study evaluating the impact of welcome folders to new citizens the number of new citizens who used public transport was 7.6 per cent higher among the group who received the information folder and the telephone consultation compared to the group who did not. This is equivalent to almost 6,500 cars less in the streets of Munich per year (URBACT Good Practices Website, 2019).

⁴⁵ MOBILITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDE OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES. United nations Economic Commission for Europe. (<https://unece.org/transport/publications/mobility-management-guide-international-good-practices>) 12.8.2021

7.5 The Bear Boat – waterborne last mile deliveries in Utrecht (Netherlands)⁴⁶

Fast, efficient and silent deliveries

The city of Utrecht has a medieval city centre characterized by narrow streets and several canals. The local authority was concerned about the negative impacts of freight distribution in the city centre including damage, blocking of streets due to loading and unloading, accidents, noise and air pollution (CIVITAS MIMOSA Project 2008–2012). As a result, over the years it has introduced different vehicle restrictions such as time windows for freight traffic to deliver goods and a low emission zone. One of the most successful initiatives was the introduction of waterborne freight distribution for last mile deliveries to the city centre.

Objectives:

- decrease freight traffic in the city centre
- exploit waterborne freight distribution to improve the accessibility of goods to the city centre.

Measures implemented: The Municipality of Utrecht introduced waterborne freight deliveries in its city centre in 1996. More specifically, it established the Beer Boat, a specially adapted diesel barge that carried out beer deliveries to bars and restaurants along the canals. This measure proved very effective in reducing the number of trucks and the related negative impacts at the city centre while it guaranteed the delivery of beer and compliance with labour laws (for carrying barrels and crates).

⁴⁶ MOBILITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDE OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (<https://unece.org/transport/publications/mobility-management-guide-international-good-practices>) 12.8.2021

Image 70: Utrecht using waterborne freight distribution for last mile deliveries in city centre



Source: Mobility management: A guide of international good practices, web access: <https://unece.org/transport/publications/mobility-management-guide-international-good-practices> (12.8.2021)

Barriers and obstacles:

- High original investment for the acquisition of the vessels.

Results:

- Continuous operation from 1996 till today
- Decongestion of roads in the city centre
- Better air quality: the electric vessel has reduced emissions of CO₂ by 17 tons, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by 35 kg and PM₁₀ by 2 kg per year
- Fast, efficient and silent deliveries.

7.6 Innovative transport in Rural Areas – the case of The Village Bus (Kolsillre, Sweden)⁴⁷

A self-managed and cost-efficient demand responsive transport service for a village of 100 people.

Kolsillre is a village in the county of Vasternorrland in Sweden with a population of about 100 people. Like in many rural areas, conventional public transport was limited and not effective in connecting the village to the services and facilities in Vasternorrland and thus used very little. As a result, within the framework of the “Rural Transport Solutions”¹⁹ project, the residents of Kolsillre carried out the pilot “The Village Bus”, where they organized their own public transport by means of a minibus.

Main objective was to develop a demand responsive public transport service run 100 per cent by the passengers (including the registration of journey requirements and driving of the bus).

The service was launched in 2010 and it made use of a nine-seat minibus and the website www.byabussen.se (not in service at the moment) that allowed for the registration of the journeys. The residents that wanted to make use of the service had to create an account on the website and the minibus could be operated by registered drivers only. The minibus was stationed at the village, so that it was accessible to everybody (Project “Move on Green”, 2014). The service did not have fixed routes or timetable, but the users organized it themselves according to their needs. More specifically, residents would access the website and book a seat on an existing route or create a new one. The bus would also stop to pick up people standing on the road.

⁴⁷ MOBILITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDE OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES. United nations Economic Commission for Europe. (<https://unece.org/transport/publications/mobility-management-guide-international-good-practices>) 12.8.2021

Image 71: A self-managed and cost-efficient demand responsive transport service for a village of 100 people



Source: <https://unece.org/transport/publications/mobility-management-guide-international-good-practices> (12.8.2021)

Results:

- More than 4,100 passengers, transported in 2011, a high amount for a population of 100 people (European Commission, 2012).
- The majority of trips was towards the town of Lnge located 45 km away (European Commission, 2012).
- Cost effective service: average cost per person €7.26 which translates into €0.61 per kilometre, that is considerably less than the cost of regular bus lines in the area, €2,00 per kilometre (Project "Move on Green", 2014).
- Increased contact and community spirit among the residents of the village.
- In March 2012 the Village Bus was awarded the "Best Results" National Award in Stockholm.

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