



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA  
CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN TOURISM

# Transnational Cultural Routes:

*A model for measuring their sustainability and improving their governance*

Universities and Cultural Routes – 1st International Academic Conference

Santiago de Compostela, 13 November 2024

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# Interreg project BEST MED – *Beyond Sustainable Tourism*

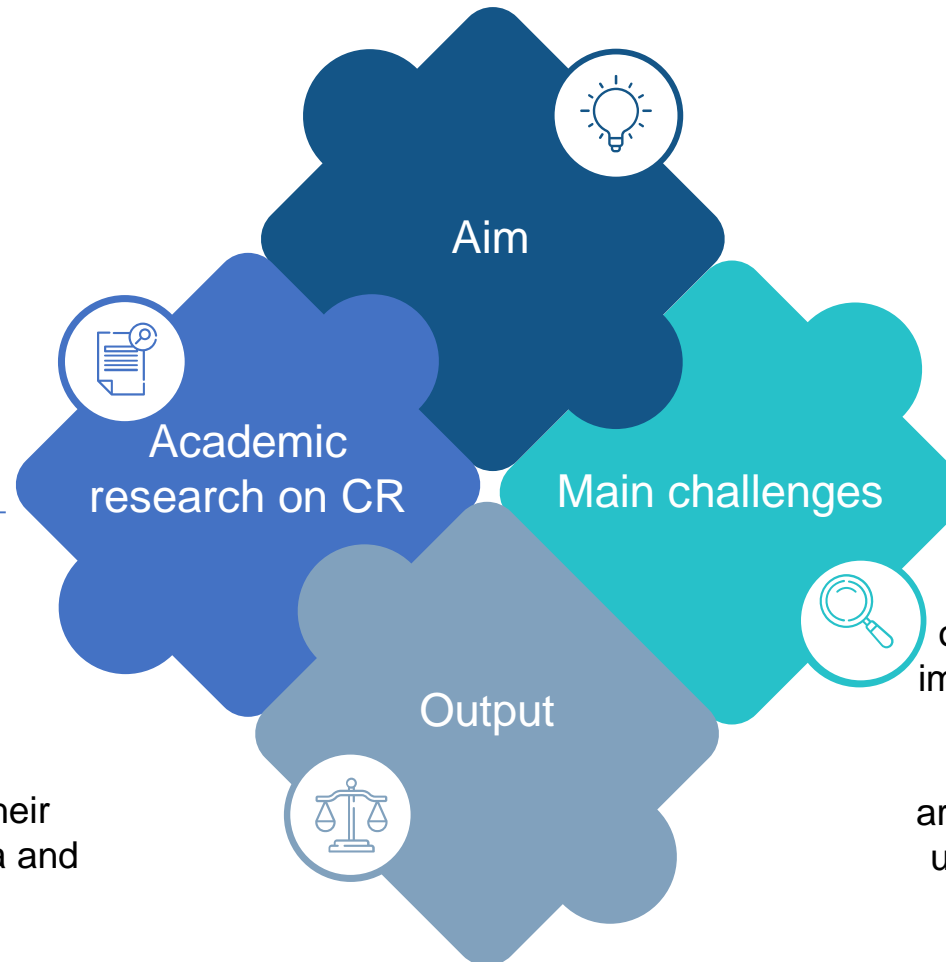
## Basis of this presentation

1) A book chapter in the Handbook of Cultural Tourism and Sustainability (2022)

2) Conference proceeding at the XIX Coloquio Internacional de Geografía del Turismo AGE-UGI (2024)

## Sustainable Cultural Route Model

to improve the management of cultural routes and walking trails by assessing their sustainability level, using a set of criteria and indicators, based on a self-assessment.



## Promote sustainable tourism management

in eight Mediterranean countries (Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain). The project ran from 2019 to 2022 and was led by El Legado Andalusi (CR of the CoE).

## Tackling seasonality

of coastal tourism in the Mediterranean and improve collaboration between stakeholders, promoting the routes as a mechanism to redistribute tourism flows towards rural areas, balancing the phenomena of over and under tourism (one of the main objectives of the project).

<https://best-med.interreg-med.eu/>



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# Sustainable Cultural Route Model

Measure the level of sustainability

of cultural routes in Mediterranean destinations, **following its three main dimensions** (economic, socio-cultural and environmental).



Contribute to better multi-scale governance

of cultural itineraries, achieving higher levels of **cooperation between the different actors** involved.



# Methodology to define the model



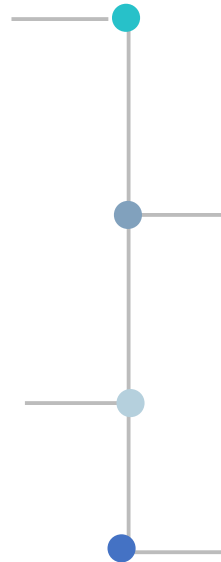
## Initiatives Review (total of 21)

- Sustainable Tourism models
- International sustainable Tourism standards
- Cultural routes, pilgrimage and other trails' initiatives.



## Criteria and toolbox design

- Selection of main criteria and indicators for the Sustainable CR model
- Design of toolbox with implementation framework and the necessary tools.



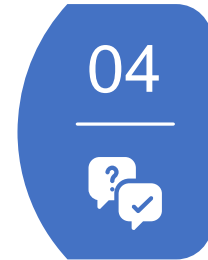
## Comparative analysis

Focusing on commonalities, gaps and relevant aspects for the Sustainable CR model.



## Validation

Fine-tuning of the model through feedback from BEST MED partners and a series of Focus groups in each pilot area.



# BEST MED Pilot areas

	Route	Itinerary type	Linear stretch	Management structure
Croatia	Iter Vitis	CR of CoE – Territorial	✓	✓
Spain	La Ruta de las Alpujarras	CR of CoE – Territorial	✓	✓
Portugal	Estrada Nacional 2 (N2)	National route	✓	✓
Slovenia	Iter Vitis – European Cemeteries – St. Martin of Tours	CR of CoE – Territorial	✓	✓
Calabria	Cycle Route of the Parks	Regional path	✓	✓
Lazio	Via Francigena del Sud	CR of CoE – Linear	✓	✓
Greece	The Routes of the Olive Tree	CR of CoE – Territorial	✓	✓
Montenegro	The Illyricum Trail	CR of CoE – Territorial	✓	✓





# Model's Toolbox



## Self-Assessment Audit Sheet

Criteria → Qualitative evaluation

## Set of indicators and online platform

Benchmarking opportunity

## Questionnaires

For visitors and CR managers

## Recommendations and Funding opportunities

To improve governance through sustainability monitoring



# Criteria and Indicators of the Model

CATEGORY	CRITERIA
<b>A. Sustainable Management</b>	
A.1 Cultural Route / Path Planning & Management	Stakeholders involvement
	Funding
	Trained staff
	Route's strategic plan
	Region's sustainable tourism strategy
	Visitors management
A.2 Quality of Infrastructure	Infrastructure condition
A.3 Health & Safety	Safety information
	Emergency protocols
A.4 Information & Promotion	Visitor Information
	Interpretative material
<b>B. Economic Sustainability</b>	
B.1 Economic contribution to local economy	Tourism flows (volume and value)
	Supporting local entrepreneurs
	Joint promotion
	Local products and services
	Employment and career opportunities
B.2 Seasonality	Tackling seasonality



## 1. Sustainable Management

- 1.1 Planning and management of cultural routes
- 1.2 Quality of infrastructures
- 1.3 Health and safety
- 1.4 Information and promotion



## 2. Economic Sustainability

- 2.1 Economic contribution to the local economy
- 2.2 Seasonality



## 3. Socio-cultural Sustainability

- 3.1 Conservation of cultural heritage
- 3.2 Accessibility
- 3.3 Resident participation and feedback
- 3.4 Gender equality



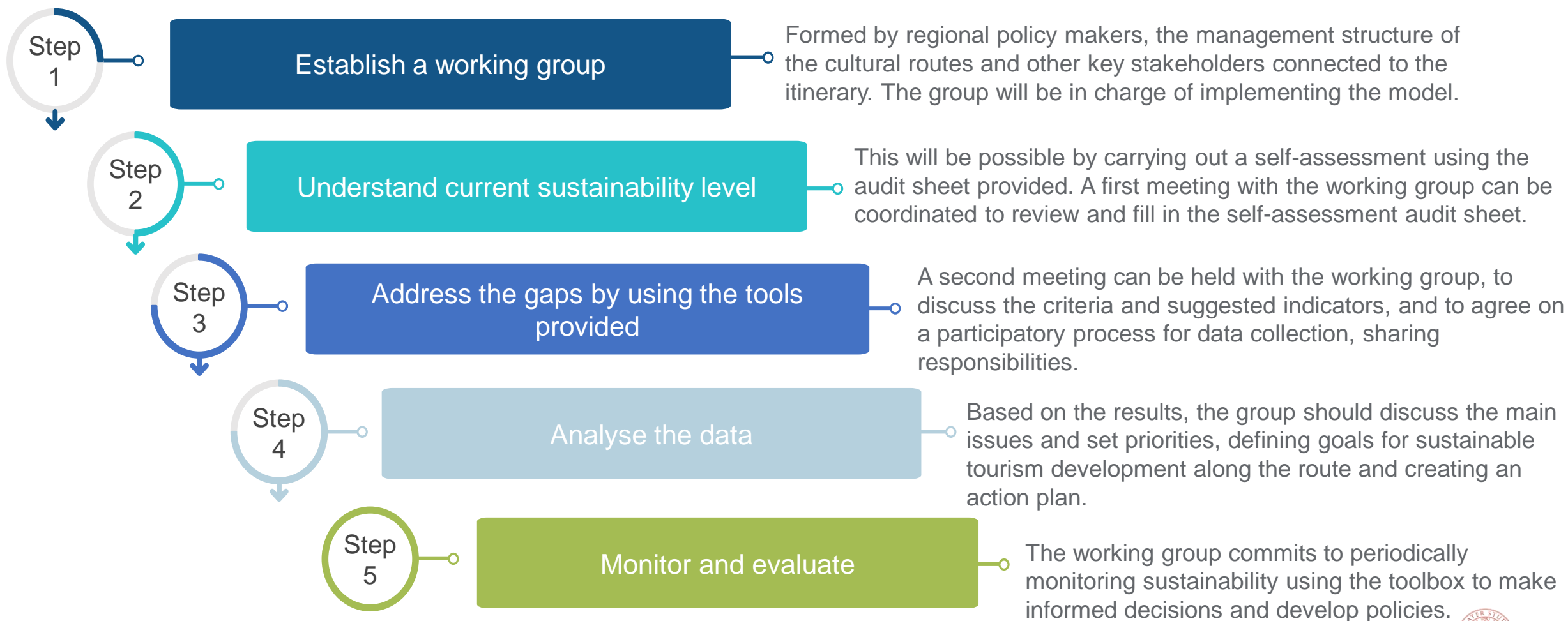
## 4. Environmental Sustainability

- 4.1 Resource management
- 4.2 Sustainable transport
- 4.3 Landscape and biodiversity protection





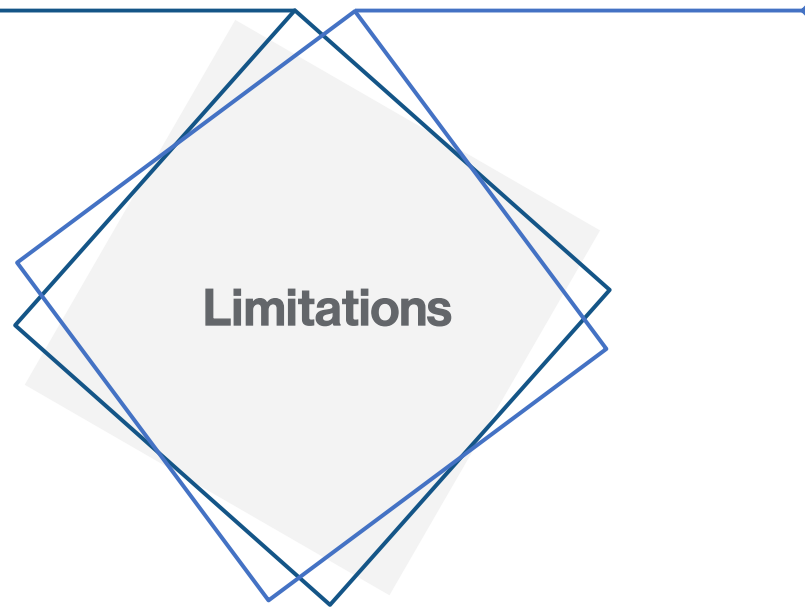
# Step-by-step implementation method



# Limitations of the Model

## Limitations of the criteria and indicators

- ✓ **Over-emphasis on physical routes** (coast - inland areas connection) to the detriment of thematic routes, as this was the focus of the BEST MED project.
- ✓ **Based on indicators for tourist destinations**, not always applicable or relevant for Cultural Routes.
- ✓ **Lack of criteria and indicators that measure the specific objectives of the CR programme** and the areas in which CRs have to report for certification.



## Limitations of the method and implementation tools

- ✓ **The CR typology** (Linear, territorial, reticular) **was not taken into account** to adapt the implementation method.
- ✓ **Involvement of external actors in the working group**, in addition to the managers of the itinerary.
- ✓ Tools such as the **online platform** are no longer up to date.





# INFORME

## ITINERARIOS CULTURALES DEL CONSEJO DE EUROPA E IBEROAMÉRICA

### RESUMEN

Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos  
para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (OEI)

Instituto Europeo de Itinerarios Culturales (IEIC)

Mayo 2021



**OEI**



Cultural routes  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinerarios culturales  
del Consejo de Europa



# Concrete opportunities to fine-tune the model

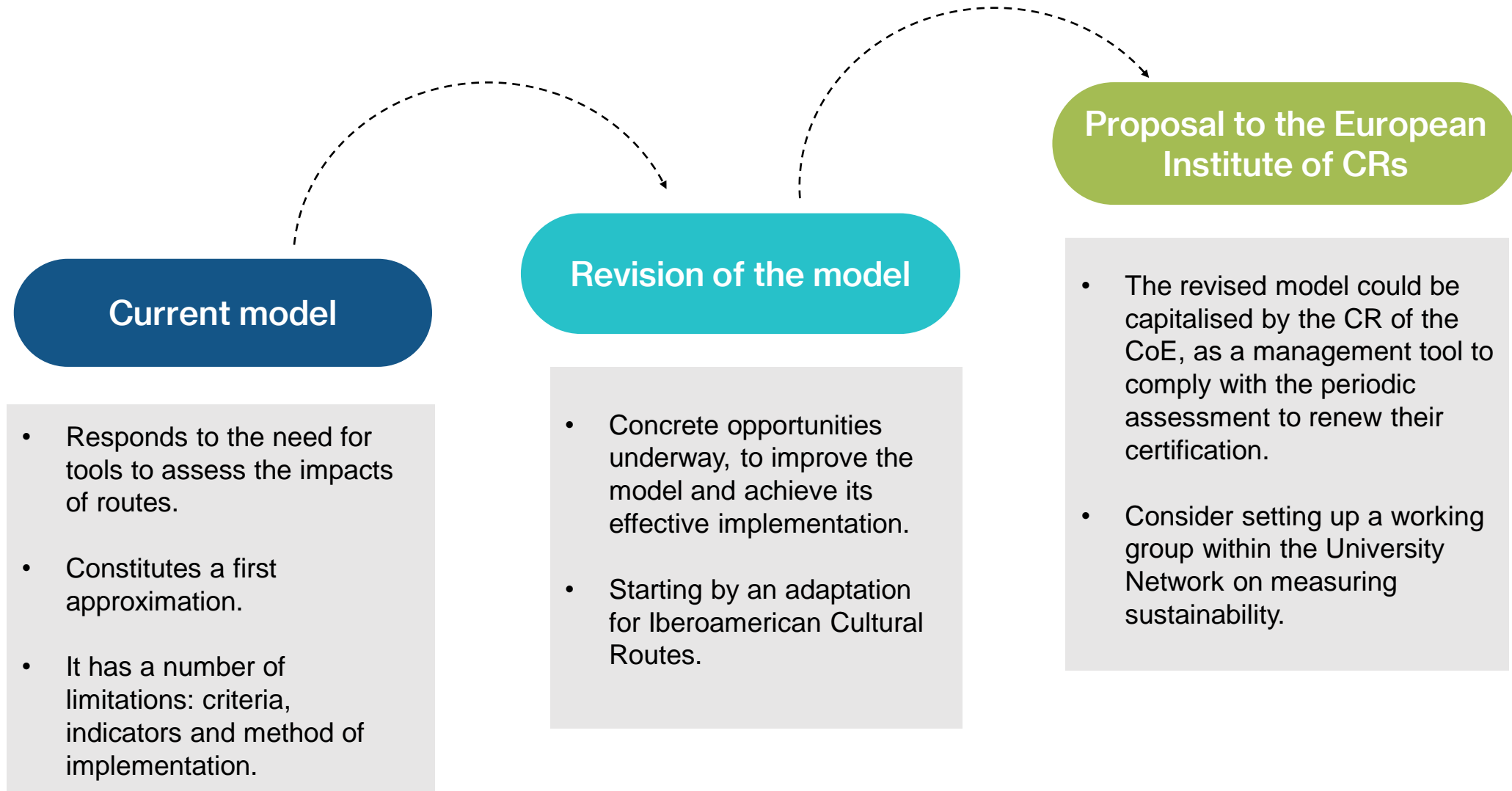
- The Organization of Iberoamerican States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) collaborates with the IEIC since 2018
- **Inter-institutional Cooperation Programme for Euro-Ibero-American Cultural Routes and Itineraries:** to exchange knowledge, best practices, and foster cooperation between existing routes and new routes in Iberoamerica
- Current project supported by AECID to create a Manual for the further development of Iberoamerican Cultural Routes, including a system of indicators to measure their impacts
- The model will serve as the basis for the development of this system, adjusting it to match the reality of Latin America.

<https://oei.int/areas-de-trabajo/cultura/>



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# Conclusions and way forward...





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# Thanks for your attention!

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# **Does income follow pilgrims?**

## **An interrelational income multiplier analysis for the Way of St. James**

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1st International Conference on Universities and Cultural Routes,  
Santiago de Compostela, Galicia  
November 13th, 2024



# The Way of St James: a successful tourism strategy in Galicia

- 7 (main) pilgrimage routes converging in Santiago de Compostela.
- Certified as a Cultural Route by the European Council (1987).
- Specific promotion strategy (1993) → Δ Pilgrims.
  - 2003: 74,324 → 2023: 446,078.
- Relevant positive & negative (economic) impacts.
- Impacts show subregional heterogeneity.





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# Positive and negative economic impacts

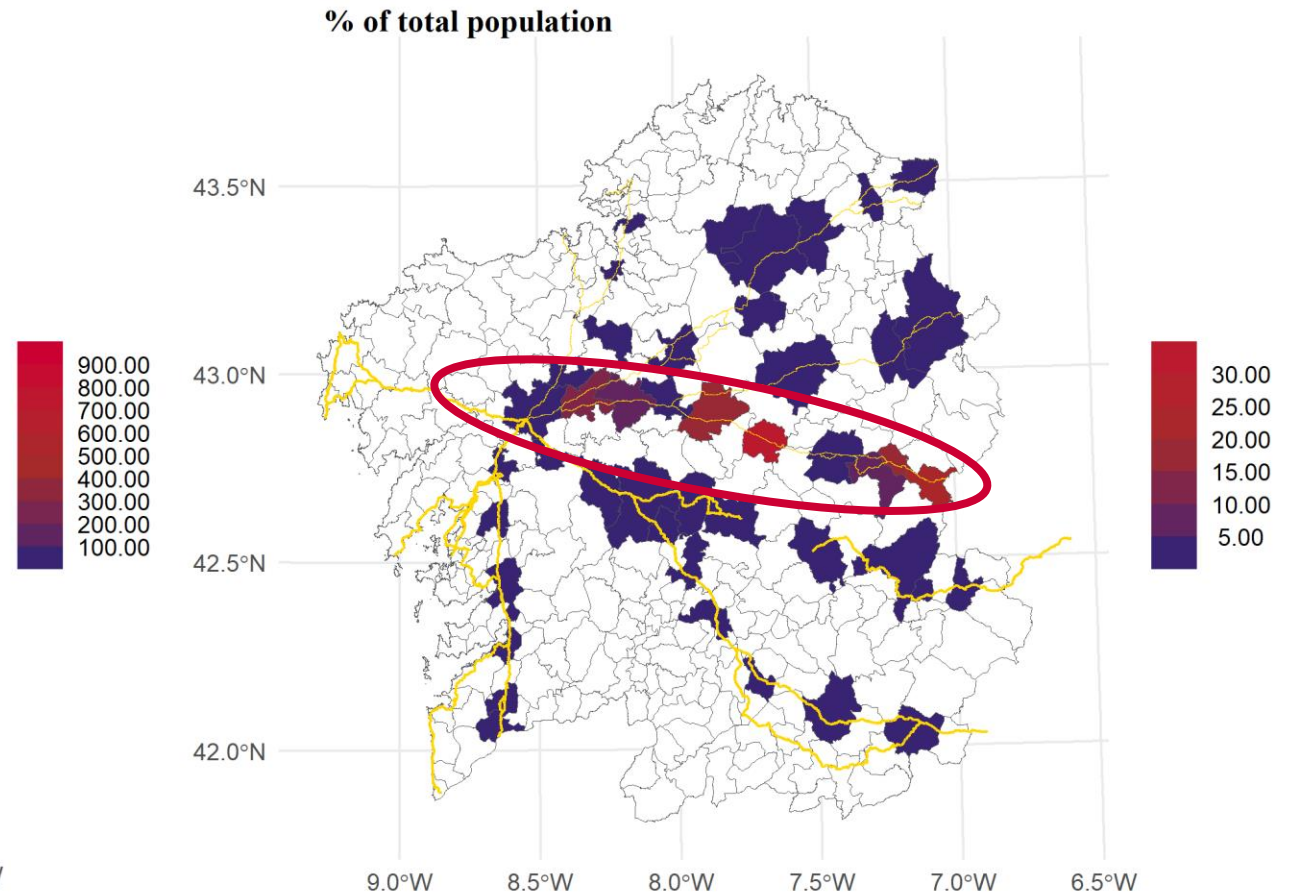
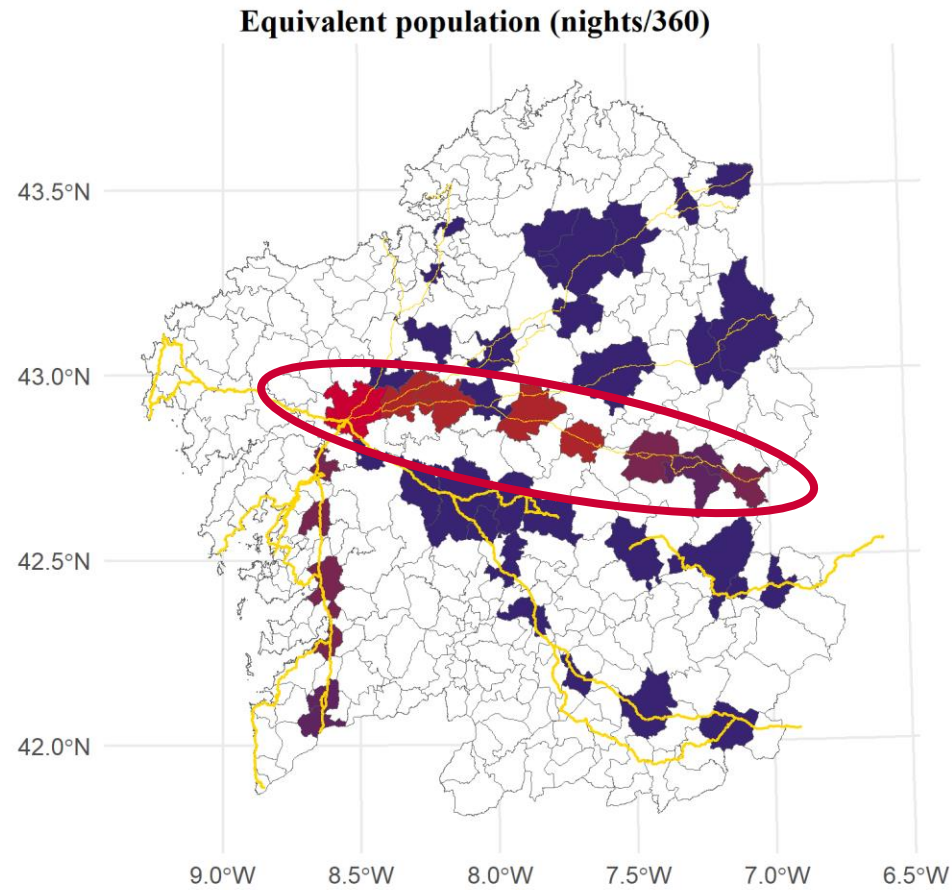
## POSITIVE IMPACTS

- 7.8% of non-residents' expenditure (2018).
  - Higher multiplier effects on output than other tourists (Fernández Fernández & Riveiro García, 2018).
- Surveys to residents (Fernández Fernández, Fernández Méndez & Riveiro García, 2021) suggest:
  - Economic impacts are key drivers for positive perceptions by residents.
  - The closer link via income, the more favourable opinions of residents.

## NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- Congestion effects due to excessive pilgrim inflows (Martín-Duque, 2017).
  - Locals get displaced.
  - Pressure on public services and spaces.
- Result → Tourism fatigue, namely in some locations (López, Pazos-Otón & Piñeiro-Antelo, 2019).
  - Increasing debates among regional and local policy makers.

# Subregional heterogeneity: French route vs the rest



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# More congestion = more income from each euro pilgrims spend?

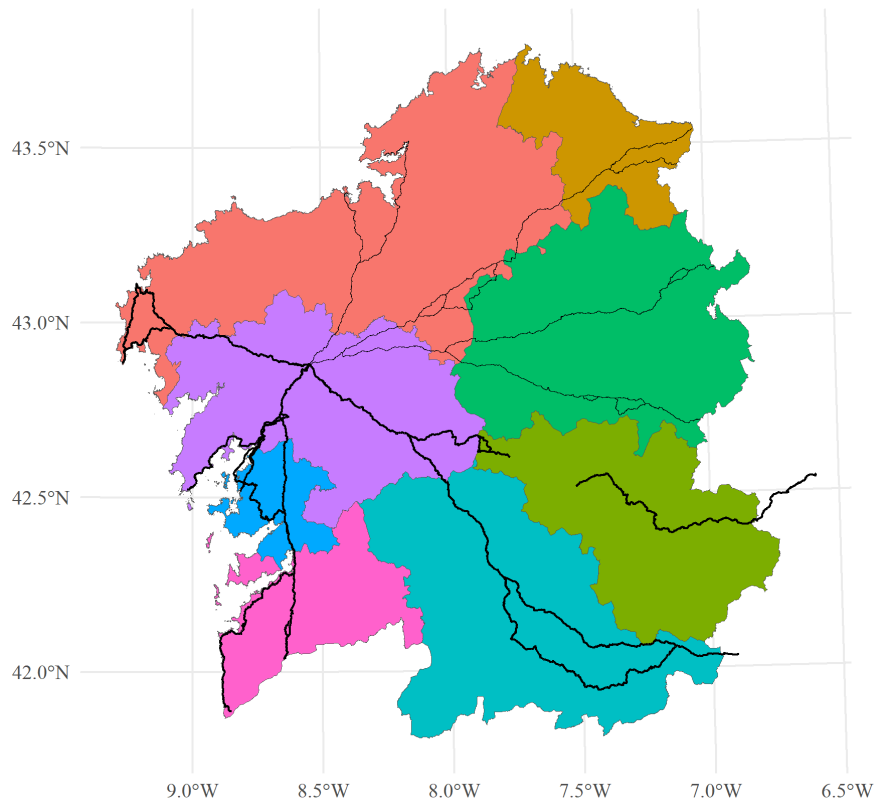
- Why? Subregional mismatches can be problematic:
  - Territories suffering congestion and not benefiting from one of the most important positive impacts.
- Pilgrim inflows are known via survey-based information (Cathedral's statistics).
  - Even with local detail.
- But how pilgrims' expenditures impact income for local population remains unknown.
- This paper → Using interrelational income multipliers (Miyazawa, 1976).
  - Implemented via a subregional MRIO model.
  - Three different household groups: residents, pilgrims and other non-residents.

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# Modelling approach



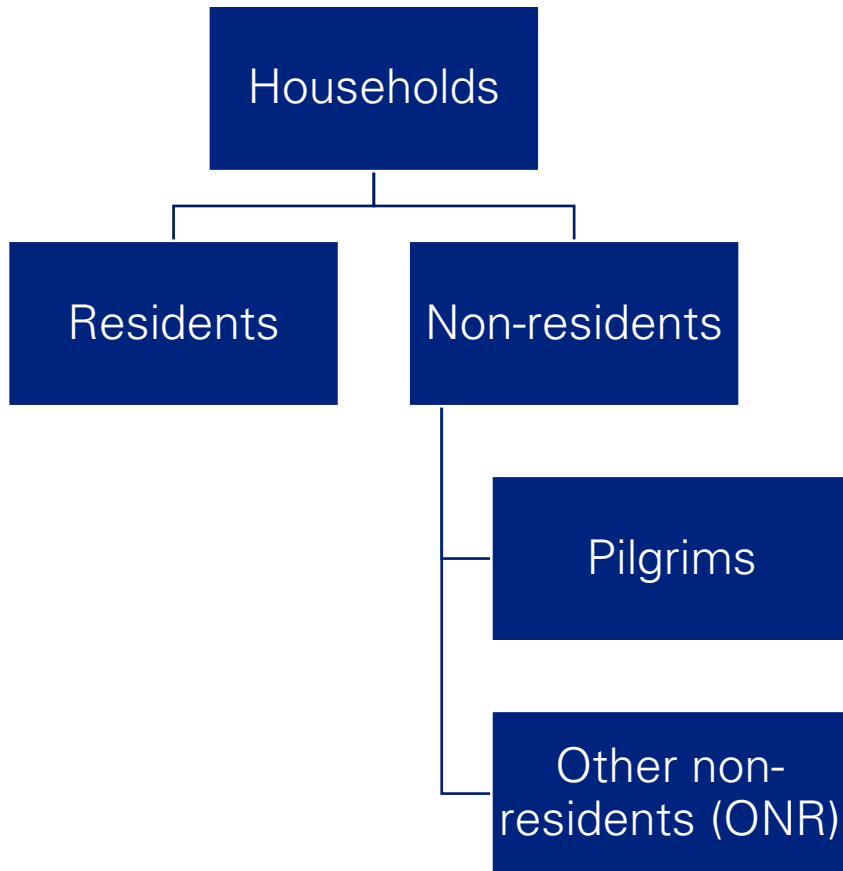
# Geographical scope of the MRIO model



- 313 municipalities → 8 local labour market areas
- Why LLMAs?
  - Reduce potential commuting, cross-border consumerism and interregional trade.
  - Access to data otherwise not available—e.g.: industry detailed value-added.
- Data & methods:
  - Commuting data → 2011 & 2021 censuses.
  - Travel-to-Work matrix → Doubly-constrained gravity model.
  - Clustering → Eurostat's methodology

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# Three household groups



- Residents:
  - Income → Participate in Galicia's production.
  - May work and live in different LLMA's (minority).
  - Consumption pattern → Galicia IO model.
- Non-residents:
  - Income → Exogenous.
  - Consumption patterns:
    - Pilgrims: survey data (GAME research group).
    - ONR: Galician Statistical Institute (on request).

# Structure of the multiregional input-output (MRIO) model

2018 Galicia's IO model [71 industries] → MRIO model [62 industries].

Proxies for regional allocation → Employment, income, night stays and travel time distance.

	Intermediate trade			Household consumption			Rest of final demand				
	1	...	$g$	1	...	$g$	1	...	$g$	Exp.	$\Sigma$
1	$\mathbf{Z}^{11}$	...	$\mathbf{Z}^{1g}$	$\mathbf{H}^{11}$	...	$\mathbf{H}^{1g}$	$\mathbf{F}^{11}$	...	$\mathbf{F}^{1g}$	$\mathbf{E}^1$	$\mathbf{x}^1$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$g$	$\mathbf{Z}^{g1}$	...	$\mathbf{Z}^{gg}$	$\mathbf{H}^{g1}$	...	$\mathbf{H}^{gg}$	$\mathbf{F}^{g1}$	...	$\mathbf{F}^{gg}$	$\mathbf{E}^g$	$\mathbf{x}^g$
VA	$\mathbf{W}^{11}$	...	$\mathbf{W}^{1g}$								
	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$								
	$\mathbf{W}^{g1}$	...	$\mathbf{W}^{gg}$								
Imp.	$\mathbf{m}^1$	...	$\mathbf{m}^g$	$\mathbf{H}^{o \notin GZ, 1}$	...	$\mathbf{H}^{o \notin GZ, g}$	$\mathbf{F}^{o \notin GZ, 1}$	...	$\mathbf{F}^{o \notin GZ, g}$		
$\Sigma$	$\mathbf{x}^1$	...	$\mathbf{x}^g$								

- $\mathbf{Z}$  → Intermediate trade
- $\mathbf{H}$  → Household consumption
- $\mathbf{F}$  → Rest of final demand
- $\mathbf{E}$  → Exports (Spain, EU, World).
- $\mathbf{W}$  → Value-added
- $\mathbf{m}$  → Imports to intermediates
- $\mathbf{x}$  → Gross output

# Miyazawa's (1976) extended IO framework

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{E}\mathbf{i} \\ \bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{H}(\hat{\mathbf{y}})^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{w}(\hat{\mathbf{x}})^{-1}$$



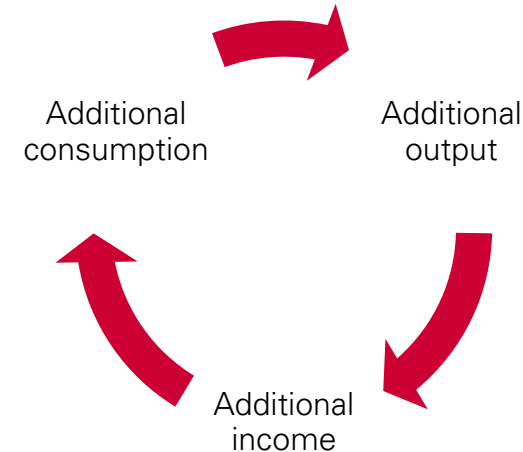
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}[\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{CKVB}] & \mathbf{BCK} \\ \mathbf{KVB} & \mathbf{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{E}\mathbf{i} \\ \bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{VBC})^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}$$

(2)

- Output ( $\mathbf{x}$ ) and income ( $\mathbf{y}$ ) are joint outcomes of exogenous final demand and income shocks.



- $\mathbf{K} \rightarrow$  How do expenditures of one household group affect other households?

# Pilgrims-to-Residents interrelational income multipliers

K matrix		Residents			Pilgrims			ONR		
		1	...	g	1	...	g	1	...	g
Residents	1	$k_{11}^{11}$	...	$k_{11}^{1g}$	$k_{12}^{11}$	...	$k_{12}^{1g}$	$k_{13}^{11}$	...	$k_{13}^{1g}$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
	g	$k_{11}^{g1}$	...	$k_{11}^{gg}$	$k_{12}^{g1}$	...	$k_{12}^{gg}$	$k_{13}^{g1}$	...	$k_{13}^{gg}$
Pilgrims	1	$k_{21}^{11}$	...	$k_{21}^{1g}$	$k_{22}^{11}$	...	$k_{22}^{1g}$	$k_{23}^{11}$	...	$k_{23}^{1g}$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
	g	$k_{21}^{g1}$	...	$k_{21}^{gg}$	$k_{22}^{g1}$	...	$k_{22}^{gg}$	$k_{23}^{g1}$	...	$k_{23}^{gg}$
ONR	1	$k_{31}^{11}$	...	$k_{31}^{1g}$	$k_{32}^{11}$	...	$k_{32}^{1g}$	$k_{33}^{11}$	...	$k_{33}^{1g}$
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
	g	$k_{31}^{g1}$	...	$k_{31}^{gg}$	$k_{32}^{g1}$	...	$k_{32}^{gg}$	$k_{33}^{g1}$	...	$k_{33}^{gg}$

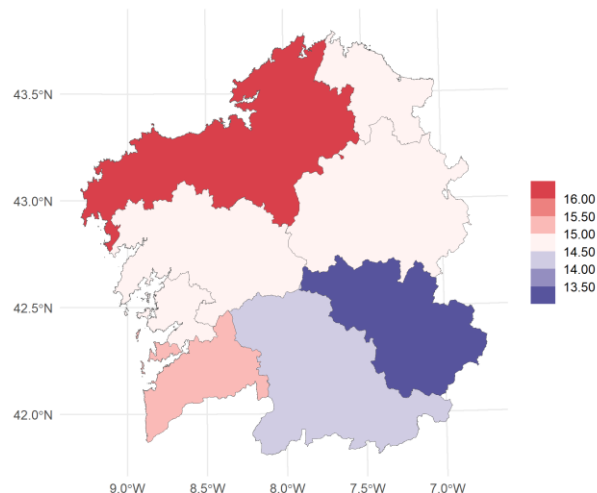
- $k_{12}^{rs}$  → Income received by residents in region  $r$  due to pilgrims' unitary expenditures in region  $s$ .
- Column sums → Backward income linkages.
  - Pilgrims in one region affecting residents in all regions.
- Row sums → Forward income linkages.
  - Residents in one region affected by pilgrims in all regions.
- Advantages:
  - Expenditure-income modelling vs output modelling
  - Less data-demanding than SAMs.
  - Possible comparisons with other household groups.



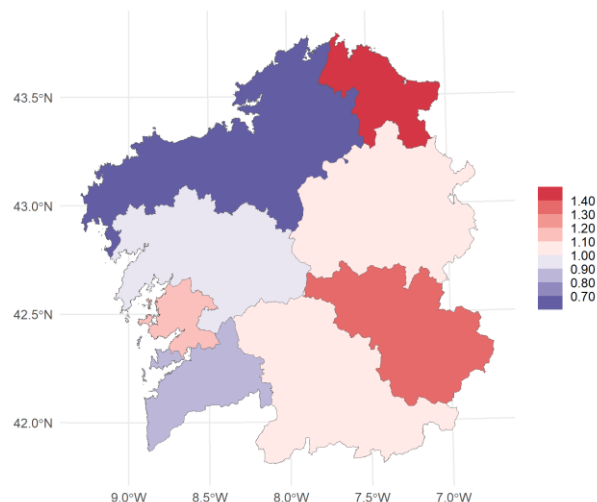
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# Results & discussion

Income per capita



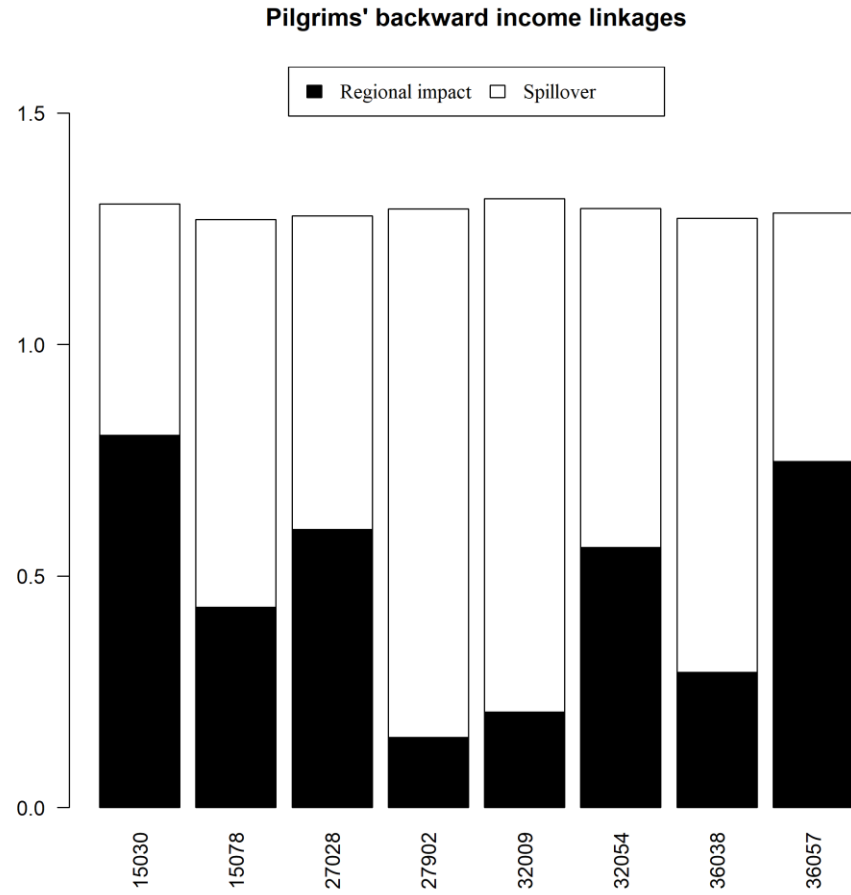
Net effects



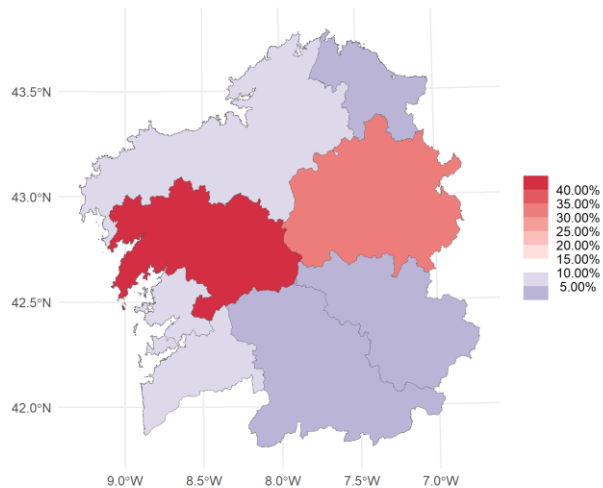
## Model validation: two stylised facts

- Income per capita distribution consistent with the literature on Galicia's territorial imbalances—*Eixo Atlántico* vs Rest of the region (Pérez Vilariño, 1990).
- Richer regions capture more income per unit of expenditure (e.g.: Carrascal-Incera & Hewings, 2022).
  - $\mathbf{iK}_{11}/\mathbf{K}_{11}\mathbf{i} \rightarrow$  Net income effects for resident households.
  - Values below 1 indicate that a region receives more income per unit of residents' expenditure than it originates.
- Richer regions in Galicia—A Coruña & Vigo  $\rightarrow$  Net effects below unit.
- Poorer regions—A Mariña, Ourense & Chantada-Lemos-Valdeorras  $\rightarrow$  net effects above 1.

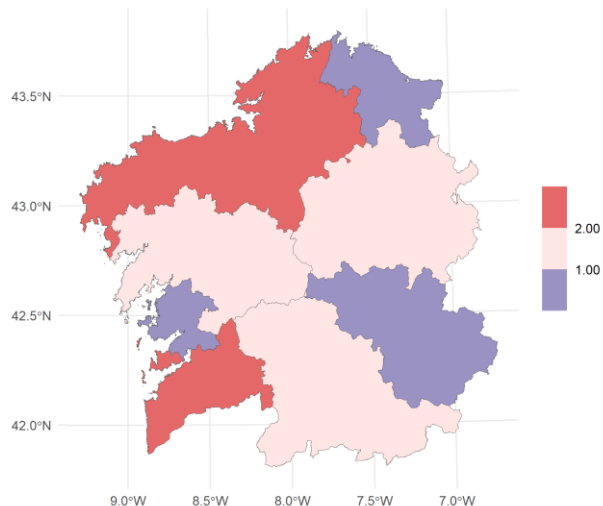
# It doesn't matter where pilgrims spend...



- Backward income linkages show similar values for all regions.
- Within-region impacts are, however, heterogeneous.
  - The more output, the less spillovers.
- Implication → Redistributing pilgrims from more to less crowded routes would not affect the total income received by Galician households.



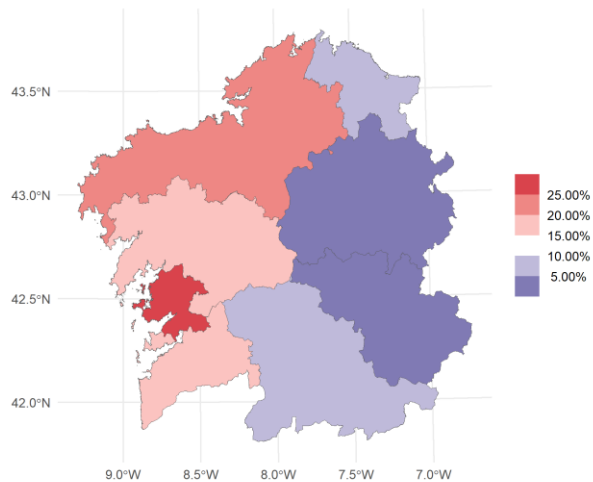
Income recieved per euro expended



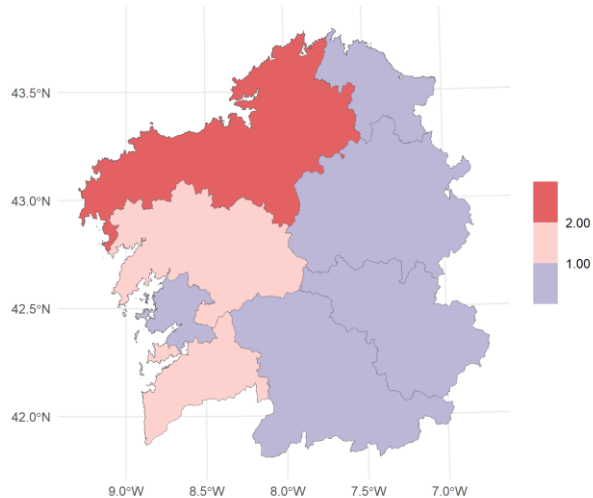
## ... but it does matter where residents live

- “Aligned” regions:
  - A Mariña & Chantada-Lemos-Valdeorras: lowest pilgrim inflows (>2%) + lower forward income linkages (>1) between pilgrims and residents.
  - Ourense and Pontevedra: moderate pilgrim inflows ( $\approx 8\%$ ) + forward income linkages close to 1.
- Mismatches:
  - A Coruña and Vigo: 16.15% of pilgrim inflows + highest forward income linkages (>2).
  - Santiago de Compostela and Lugo: 73.43% of pilgrim inflows + forward income linkages are clearly lower than those for richer regions.

Other non-residents expenditure



Income recieved per euro expended



## Income follows pilgrims less than other tourists

- Almost a perfect match!
- Larger ONR inflows  $\approx$  residents receiving more income per euro expended.
- Clear divide between the *Eixo Atlántico* and the rest of Galicia.
- Exception, Pontevedra:
  - Smallest and less self-contained region in the model.
- Implication  $\rightarrow$  Specific tourism-related policies for the Way of St. James might be pertinent.



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# Concluding remarks

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## CONTRIBUTIONS

- Expenditure—income links between pilgrims and residents with reasonable information requirements.
- Comparing income interdependencies between different resident and non-resident groups becomes possible.
- Mismatches between pilgrim inflows and forward pilgrims-to-residents income linkages.

## POSSIBLE POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Redistribute pilgrims across regions and routes.
  - Tackle disproportions between the French route and the rest.
- Balance the differences in economic structures across Galician regions.
- Redistributive fiscal measures across Galician subregions specifically related to the Way of St. James.

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# Limitations & Future work

- Incorporate data on value-added by industry & region.
  - At least, would yield better output allocation (de la Torre Cuevas, Lahr, Sargento & Ferreira, 2024).
- More household heterogeneity for residents:
  - By region, by gender, income group, age, etc.
- Extending the model towards a SAM (Carrascal-Incera & Fernández Fernández, 2015).
- What happens out of season? → Quarterly modelling (as in Avelino, 2017).
- Studying other impacts caused by pilgrims:
  - Environmental impacts, impacts on social and/or gender inequalities, etc.

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# **Does income follow pilgrims?**

## **An interrelational income multiplier analysis for the Way of St. James**

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# THE CYRIL AND METHODDIUS ROUTE AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM (A CASE STUDY FROM THE NITRA REGION, SLOVAKIA)

Peter Ivanič – Hilda Kramáreková

Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra



Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe





- **Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra (CPU) has been member of the European Cultural Route of Saints Cyril and Methodius since 2015**
- **Prof. Dr. Peter Ivanič, PhD. (chairman since 2018) and Dr. Hilda Kramáreková, PhD. (member) are members of the Scientific Committee of this association**
- **One of the priorities of CPU is internationalization and active involvement in international academic structures**
- **On September 13, 2022, a General Framework Cooperation Agreement was signed between the university and European Institute of Cultural Routes in Luxembourg**



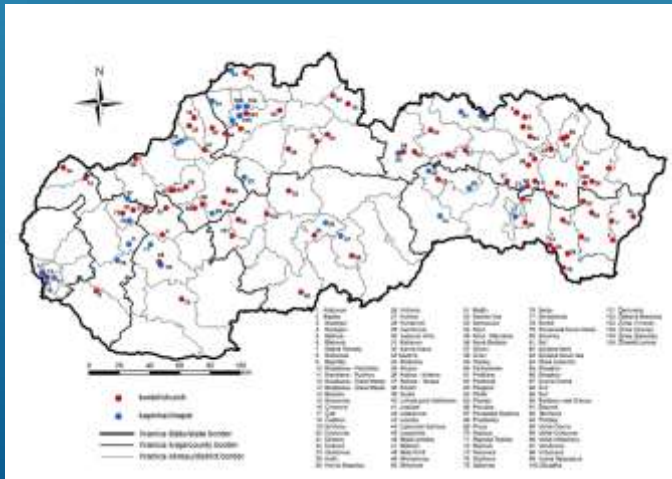
# Sites and places of cultural/tourist importance in Slovakia in relation to the Cyrillo-Methodian heritage

**Archaeological sites from the period of Great Moravia (9th century)**

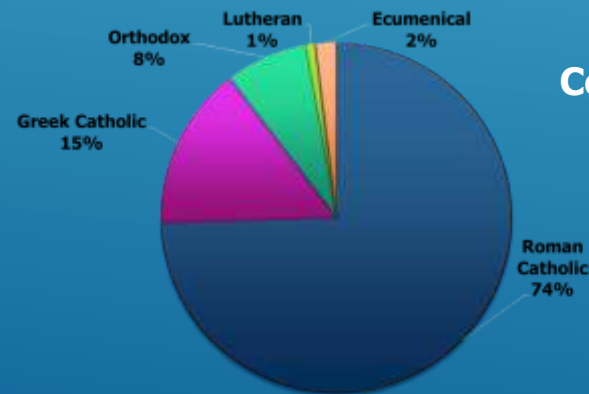
- Nitra, Bratislava, Devín, Bojná, Kopčany

**Historical sites of Cyrillo-Methodian cultural heritage**

- Bratislava Region: Bratislava (Slovak National Archive manuscripts and documents containing historical and liturgical sources on Cyril and Methodius)
- Žilina Region: Martin (Slovak National Library manuscripts and documents containing historical and liturgical sources on Cyril and Methodius), Terchová (the largest church dedicated to Sts. Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia and a center of veneration of Cyril and Methodius in the Roman Catholic diocese of Žilina)
- Nitra Region: Močenok (center of veneration of St. Gorazd with an annual festival in his honor)
- Banská Bystrica Region: Selce (first church dedicated to Sts. Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia and a center of veneration of Cyril and Methodius in the Roman Catholic diocese of Banská Bystrica)



**106 sacral  
monuments  
in Slovakia  
dedicated  
to Sts. Cyril  
and Methodius**



**Confessions in Slovakia**



# The Cyril and Methodius Route in Slovakia

- **Involvement of 5 self-governing regions (Nitra, Trenčín, Trnava, Bratislava and Žilina)**
- **5 regional capitals with their respective regions**
- **3 municipalities (Bojná, Terchová, Močenok)**
- **1 university (Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra)**
- **6 organizations (Regional Tourism Organization in the Nitra Region, Nitra Tourist Board, Slovak House of Centrope, The Mojmir Foundation, European C&M Route, Kreatívni ľudia)**
- **33 points of interest**
- **1 official infopoint of the route – Nitra Tourist Information Centre**
- **More than 10 organized cultural events with the theme of Sts. Cyril and Methodius**
- **Local events with the theme of Sts. Cyril and Methodius**
- **Annual pilgrimage - on foot, by bike, by motorbike, by car**
- **Exhibitions about the C&M Route**
- **Educational events for children and families**



# Places and events in Nitra Self-governing Region



- The city-wide festival Nitra, Dear Nitra is the biggest event in Nitra.
- It combines the traditional Nitra Days with Pribina's Festival and Cyril and Methodius Festivities.
- Each year is designed with an emphasis on the popularization of scientific facts and important archaeological finds.
- Strong implementation factor – broad cooperation between the self-government bodies, spiritual, scientific, professional and amateur entities and stakeholders, universities and schools, civic associations and individual enthusiasts.

## The Nitra Infopoint







# Financing of Cyrillo-Methodian activities in 2018 - 2024

## by the Nitra Self-Governing Region

Years	Membership fee paid to EKCSM <sup>1</sup> in Zlín (Czech Republic)	CMS and CMP <sup>2</sup> support in Nitra (Slovakia)	Support for EKCSM entities in Nitra (Slovakia)	Total
2018	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 0	€ 25.000
2019	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 0	€ 25.000
2020	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 0	€ 25.000
2021	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 28.000	€ 53.000
2022	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 28.000	€ 53.000
2023	€ 5.000	€ 20.000	€ 20.500	€ 45.500
2024	€ 6.500	€ 20.000	€ 20.500	€ 47.000
<b>Total</b>	€ 36.500	€ 140.000	€ 97.000	€ 273.500

Source: Nitra Self-Governing Region, 2024

EKCSM <sup>1</sup> – Association of European Cultural Route of Saints Cyril and Methodius  
 CMS and CMP <sup>2</sup> – Cyril and Methodius Festivities and Cyril and Methodius Pilgrimage

## Močenok Municipality – € 25.000



## by the Nitra Municipal Office and the Bishopric of Nitra

Years	Promotion		Performances		Other (material, services...)		Total	
			€ 12.351	25.8%	€ 29.417	61.4%	€ 47.942	100%
2019	€ 6.614	10.7%	€ 29.449	47.6%	€ 25.794	41.7%	€ 61.857	100%
2020	€ 2.498	11.0%	€ 7.378	32.4%	€ 12.895	56.6%	€ 22.772	100%
2021	€ 8.686	18.2%	€ 17.729	37.1%	€ 21.310	44.7%	€ 47.725	100%
2022	€ 5.889	13.0%	€ 27.950	61.8%	€ 11.419	25.2%	€ 45.259	100%
2023	€ 6.114	10.2%	€ 29.321	48.8%	€ 24.602	41.0%	€ 60.037	100%
2024	€ 8.713	10.1%	€ 39.116	45.2%	€ 38.735	44.7%	€ 86.564	100%
<b>Total</b>	€ 44.687	12.0%	€ 163.294	43.9%	€ 164.172	44.1%	€ 372.156	100%

Source: Nitra Municipal Office, 2024



# Cultural routes in university education

## 1. Faculty of Arts

- o Institute for Research of Constantine and Methodius' s Cultural Heritage
- o Department of History
- o Institute of Culture and Tourism Management, Cultural Studies and Ethnology

## 2. Faculty of Natural Sciences and Informatics

- o Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Regional Development

## 3. Faculty of Central European Studies

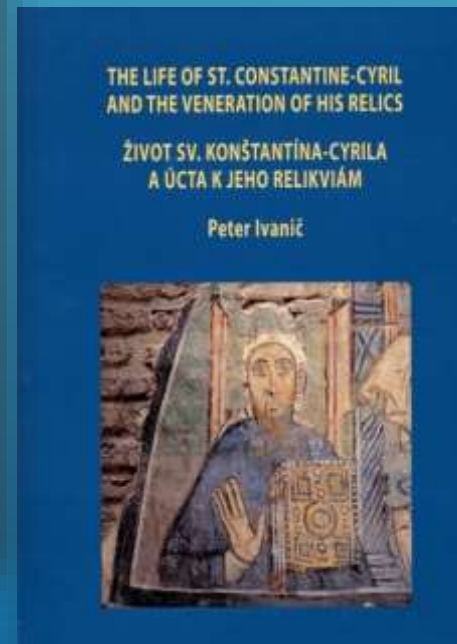
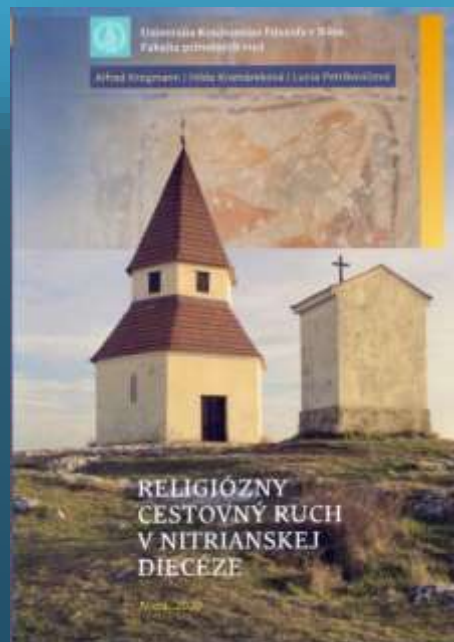
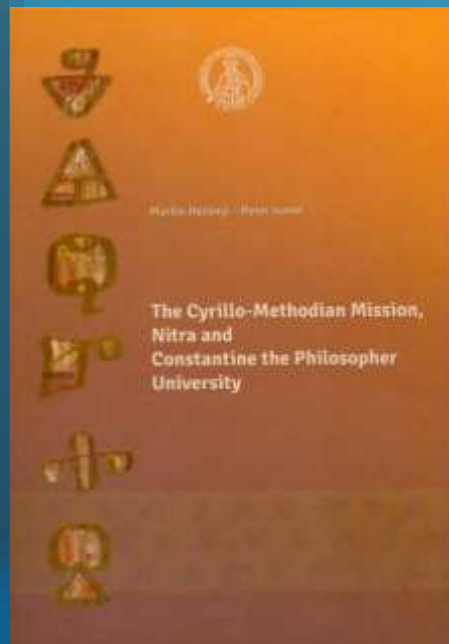
- o Department of Tourism



# The Cyril and Methodius Route in research

- Interreg Central Europe cross-border cooperation
- Project Horizon 2020 (SPOT)
- National project grant schemes (KEGA, APVV)

## Publications at Constantine the Philosopher University about the Cyrillo-Methodian Cultural Heritage and Religious Tourism



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