

BALKAN TRAVELLER

巴尔干旅行者

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Welcome to the
Balkans

国家描述和 该看什么
Country descriptions and
what to see

旅游杂志
Travel journal through
Western Balkans

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启事 / NOTICE

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该杂志是由卢布尔雅那哲学院中文系学生合著。如有语法或用词不确，请大家多多谅解!

This magazine was created within the project: Promotion of the beauty of Slovenia in the Chinese speaking area with innovative content.

Articles in this magazine were written and translated by students of Sinology (Chinese) who are not native speakers. This means that there may be some errors in translations. Thank you for your understanding.

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您眼前是一本尝试介绍西巴尔坎半岛所有的天然纯美与文化遗产之杂志。杂志的概念与思想来自斯洛文尼亚的工程称为“在创意的路”（»Po kreativni poti«）。它联合各个方面的学生、他们的指导者与商业的指导者。这个工程的目标是创造新的事，因此我们决定对您尊敬的读者与中国介绍斯洛文尼亚、克罗地亚、塞尔维亚、波斯尼亚和 hercegovina、黑山与马其顿以及欢迎您来旅行与寻出这个特别美丽的欧洲部分。

卢布尔雅那大学生跟 CEATM（Central Europe Association of Tourism Management，“中欧旅游管理协会”）公司一起合作。公司为了联合前南斯拉夫国家其中的旅游工业重头以建立了。工程的主管是 Andrej Raspor，社科（管理）博士与公司的创始人和总经理。他用自己很丰富 25 年多的旅游工业经验—专业中国游客—以辅导其他组织与公司。

杂志中可以读更多关于参观西巴尔坎半岛历史、文化与天然的景点。最后，配我们的旅游者去探险波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那与克罗地亚。

来这儿与查出东南欧洲的广大潜力与优秀可能性以及这些国家的有趣历史与动人心魄的大自然！

Andrej Raspor & Tjaša Črv

翻译/Translation: Seth Vid Peterson

Before you lies a magazine that tries to present the Western Balkans in all their natural beauty and cultural heritage. Concept and idea for the magazine comes from a Slovenian project “By the creative way” (»Po kreativni poti«) that brings together students of various fields, their study mentors and a mentor from business. Objective of this project is to produce something creative and new, so we decided we want in the best possible way present countries such as Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia to you dear reader, to the Chinese people, to invite you to come travel to and discover this beautiful part of Europe.

Students of University of Ljubljana cooperate with a company called CEATM, which stands for The Central Europe Association of Tourism Management. Company was established with the aim of connecting the key actors of the tourism industry in the territory of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. Main project mentor is Andrej Raspor, Ph.D. of Social Science – Management, company's founder and CEO. With his vast knowledge and experience of over 25 years in tourism industry, specialising in Chinese tourist, he consults for other organizations and corporations.

In the magazine you read more about historical, cultural and natural sights you can visit in countries of Western Balkans. In the end join our traveller on his adventure through Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia.

Come and discover the vast potential and outstanding possibilities of South-East Europe and the interesting history and breath-taking nature of these countries!

Andrej Raspor & Tjaša Črv

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斯洛文尼亚是个位于欧洲心脏地带的国家。它以其美丽和神奇的风光而闻名。这使得斯洛文尼亚成为世界上最值得参观的国家之一。其首都卢布尔雅那（Ljubljana）是个充满了自然景观和多样环境的政治和文化中心。它在 2017 年被宣布成为欧洲绿色城市。

破斯托伊纳溶洞

除了它美丽多样的环境，斯洛文尼亚也是联合国、北约组织、申根协定、欧洲委员会等重要成员之一。虽然是个相对小和年轻的 国家，但同时也是一切皆可找到的国家。

在 20273 平方公里的地区上有山、有海，有岩溶、平原绿地、洞穴等。它小巧玲珑的国土面积和多样化使游客可以在短时间内探索更多景点，而且也可以欣赏一些斯洛文尼亚独有的动物和事物。其中之一就是生活在斯洛文尼亚西南部的洞螈（Proteus）。它只住在破斯托伊纳溶洞里。洞螈是一种两栖动物。它的形状像一条小蛇，而它的皮肤颜色像人类的。斯洛文尼亚人把它叫为“人鱼”。因为只在洞穴里生活

，所以眼睛是残留的，但其其它感官却更发达。正是洞螈每年都吸引许多游客来到破斯托伊纳溶洞。

另一个在波斯托伊纳很著名的景点是修建在山上的洞窟城堡（Predjama castle）。波斯托伊纳是内卡尼奥拉地区（Notranjska）

的一部分。那里，除了破斯托伊纳溶洞，还有很多其它值得参观的洞穴，比如什科茨扬洞群（Skocjan caves）。同样值得参观的还有采尔克尼察湖（Cerknica lake）。它以间歇性湖泊著名，也是可休闲与运动有趣的地方。

卢布尔雅那

其次，斯洛文尼亚最受欢迎的城市是位于斯洛维尼亚中部的城市——卢布尔雅那。卢布尔雅那是该国的地理、文化、科学、经济、政治以及行政中心以及中央政府、公共行政部门和斯洛文尼亚所有部门的所在地。此外，也是斯洛文尼亚国民议会、斯洛文尼亚总理、斯洛维尼亚总统、国家博物馆、斯洛文尼亚民族志博物馆、国家和现代画廊、斯洛文尼亚科学和艺术学院等的所在地。





除了位于普列舍仁广场（Preseren square）和国会广场的三桥梁以外，在卢布尔雅那还有一些有趣并值得去看的地方。比如很多游客都会去参观的是非常著名的龙桥（卢布尔雅那的标志是龙）、从城堡上欣赏城市全景、眺望远处的山脉、坐在卢布尔雅那河旁边的酒吧放松一下或者坐游船沿着卢布尔雅那河航行，以各种各样的方式体验这座美丽的城市。卢布尔雅那绝对不会让游客空手而归。爱购物吗？除了市中心的商店，卢布尔雅那还有购物场所 BTC。BTC 是一个包含各种品牌商店的巨大购物区域，除了当地人外，它对游客也有很大的吸引力。



沿海地区

对于那些喜欢大海的游客，最好是去斯洛文尼亚西部的沿海地区（Primorska）。独特的斯洛文尼亚沿海城镇（皮兰，波多罗兹，库珀，伊佐拉等）组成斯洛维尼



亚美丽的沿海风景。在沿海地区值得参观的景点之一有自然公园瑟切乌列海盐场（Secovlje saltern）。那里可以参观超过百年历史的生产盐的传统文化。利比卡（Lipica）是另一个每年吸引许多游客的地方。它是以利皮扎马（Lipizzaner）为著名的，并且是斯洛文尼亚最重要的和最著名的马术中心。从 1580 年起人们已经开始在螺柱里养殖利皮扎马，所以斯洛文尼亚人因利皮扎马而觉得很骄傲。利皮扎马的特点是它特别聪明、愿意学习、能够快速掌握知识。

戈雷尼

接着，戈雷尼（Upper Carniola）位于斯洛文尼亚的北部。它是斯洛文尼亚经济最发达的地区之一

。戈雷尼是爬山爱好者理想的地方。那里可以爬上斯洛文尼亚最高的山特例格拉夫山（2864 米），或在普拉尼卡（Planica Valley）参观斯洛文尼亚最著名的滑雪跳台赛事。除了卢布尔雅那，戈雷尼地区是最受游客欢迎的地区。布莱德

和布莱德湖是游客必去的景点。在布莱德湖可以欣赏美丽的风景、蔚蓝的蓝天、壮丽的湖泊，湖中有一个小岛，岛上有个教堂。从戈雷尼也来源一种特色动物卡尼鄂拉蜂（Carniola）。它是较安静的蜜蜂、对人不危险，其主要任务是在人口稠密区收集蜂蜜等蜂产品。最后，正是在戈雷尼，在弗伯（Vrba）诞生了斯洛文尼亚最伟大的作家。弗蘭策·普列舍仁写了斯洛文尼亚的国歌：敬酒诗。

斯塔耶斯卡

斯塔耶斯卡（Stajerska）是斯洛文尼亚东北部充满森林和丘陵的地区。它以其辽阔的绿色平原和葡萄园而闻名。其最大城市是斯洛文尼亚第二大城市马里博尔。斯塔耶斯卡是斯洛文尼亚最大的地

区，有很多值得参观的地方。2012 年，马里博尔赢得了欧洲文化之都的称号。那里每年都举办许多文化活动，其中最著名的是老城节日（Lent Festival）、博斯尼克节（斯洛文尼亚最重要的专业剧院）及在波霍耶（Pohorje）的金霍克斯（全球滑雪竞争）。

这也是葡萄酒爱好者会喜欢的城市。在马里博尔的老城（Lent）的中心地带，老葡萄房前，可找到世界上最古老的葡萄藤。它年龄已超过 400 年了，是最古老还酸葡萄的葡萄藤，因此被记录在吉尼斯世界纪录中。此外，斯洛文尼亚最著名葡萄酒有以下几个品种：麝香（Muskat）、雷司令（Rhine Riesling）、

赤霞珠 (Sauvignon) 和灰比诺 (Pinot Grigio) 等。离马里博尔不远是

斯洛文尼亚最古老的城镇普图伊市 (Ptuj)。想感受中世纪的生活感觉吗? 那么, 一定要去普图伊的城堡。从城堡上也可以看到周围的风光。在普图伊最受欢迎的活动之一是普图伊狂欢节 (Ptuj carnival)。这是斯洛文尼亚和中欧最大的狂欢节活动。

普雷克穆列

斯洛文尼亚的东北部有一个以传统民俗菜肴闻名的地区, 普雷克穆列 (Prekmurje), 特色食品有分层蛋糕、牛肉炖肉等。普雷克穆列的位置允许人们在那里保持比较传统的生活方式。在这个地方还可以欣赏和体验老斯洛文尼亚农民的传统生活, 还有一个特别有名的游泳馆。那里游客可以进入烟囱或鞋博物馆、可以探索著名的斯洛文尼亚作家米什科·克拉涅茨 (Misko Kranjec) 的房子, 可以爬上斯洛文尼亚最大的城堡。除此之外, 游客还可以看陶瓷制作艺术 或可以骑自行车去探索那里美丽风景。

下卡尼奥拉

在斯洛文尼亚的东南部是下卡尼奥拉 (Lower Carniola)。那里是阿尔卑斯山、潘诺平原和第纳尔阿尔卑斯山脉的独特结合点。喜欢城堡吗? 这个地区有斯洛文尼亚最多的城堡。再加上, 它以许多干草架闻名。干草架是经常被人轻视的, 但它们在全球建筑方面和在斯洛文尼亚传统用具方面都有极其重要的作用。人们用它们来晾干粮和草。因为只能在斯洛文尼亚的农村看到干草架, 所以在建筑学中是个很特色的东西。在下卡尼奥拉游客可看到世界上第一个干草架博物馆。



多雷尼也是葡萄酒茨维涅克 (Cvicek) 爱好者和水上运动爱好者的天堂可以在著名的河, 如科尔帕河 (River Kolpa), 科斯坦耶维察 (River Kostanjevica) 和科尔卡河 (River Krka) 划独木舟、漂流或休养。

美食

最后不得不提到的是同样很重要的一些斯洛文尼亚最有名的传统食物。“波提察 (Potica) 是一道美食, 世界上再找不到更美味的”。正是这样一个流行的谚语描述了斯洛文尼亚最宝贵的美食宝石之一。它在所有斯洛文尼亚地区都极受欢迎。人们用名字、馅料、面团和形式来区分波提察种类。除了源于斯洛文尼亚东北部普雷克穆列地区的千层蛋糕 (Prekmurje Layer Cake) 和源于布莱德的奶油蛋糕 (Bled Cream Cake), 波提察也是代表斯洛文尼亚文化遗产重要组成部分。以上提到的这三个斯洛文尼亚传统美食是来到斯洛文尼亚时不可不尝的食物。

Sanela Kšela

I FEEL SLOVENIA

A Country in the heart of Europe, with a diverse environment and many Natural attractions Slovenia, is known for its beauty and scenery, and is a country that is definitely worth a visit.

Besides its beautiful nature, Slovenia is also a member of the United Nations, NATO, the Schengen agreement, the Council of Europe etc. Its capital Ljubljana, is both, a political and cultural center and was declared Green Capital of Europe 2016. Slovenia is also home to many mountains, and it's highest peak Triglav is 2864 meters high. Although it is a small and young country, it is so diverse, that everything can be found there. On the area of 20.273 km² there are mountains, sea, karst, green plateaus, caves, and more. Its small size also allows tourists to explore a lot of its attractions in a very short time and moreover, to see

things that can only be seen in Slovenia.

One of these things is the human fish (Proteus), which lives in Postojna cave, in the southwest of Slovenia.

Skocjan caves really stand out. Last but not least is the Cerknica lake, which is well known as an intermittent lake and is ideal for relaxation and excursions.

National and Modern Gallery and the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts.

The symbol of Ljubljana is the dragon, which we can see on the Ljubljana city coat-of-



POSTOJNA CAVE and PROTEUS

The human fish (Proteus) is an amphibian, it's shaped like a snake and it's skin is pink like humans . Because it lives in a cave, its eyes are vestigial, but it's sense of smell and hearing are highly developed . Every year the Proteus attracts thousands of tourists to the Postojna cave. Another popular tourist destination in Postojna is Predjama castle, which is built into the mountain. Postojna is part of the Notranjska, which is home to many caves, though the

LJUBLJANA

The most visited place in Slovenia is Ljubljana, located in the middle of Slovenia. Ljubljana is the geographical, cultural, scientific, economic, political and administrative center of the country. Moreover, it is the seat of the central government, public administration and all ministries in Slovenia. It is also the seat of the Slovenian National Assembly, Slovenian Prime Minister, President of Slovenia, of the National Museum, the Slovenian Ethnographic Museum, the

arms. There is a very famous Dragon bridge in Ljubljana, that many tourists go to see. Ljubljana also boasts a castle on the top of the town, that offers a view not only of the city, but also of the mountains.

Furthermore, the triple bridge, located in the city center on Preseren Square and the Congress Square are two more places where theres' always something going on and is a must visit in Ljubljana. Tourists that come to Ljubljana can go see its main attractions, relax and sit in the bars next to the Ljubljanica river or simply sail along the

Ljubljana river and experience Ljubljana in a totally different way. Even those who love to shop will be satisfied with Ljubljana. Besides the shops in the city center, BTC is another place for shopping. BTC is a huge complex of shops offering all kinds of shops and is a big attraction not only for locals, but also for tourists.

PRIMORSKA

For those who want to experience the Slovenian coast, the Primorska region, has a lot to offer. In the west of Slovenia. Each of the Slovenian coastal towns (Piran, Portoroz, Koper, Izola) represents another piece of the puzzle that shapes Slovenia. Primorska is also home to the national park Secovlje saltern, that offer a centuries-old tradition of making salt. Nearby Lipica is another city that attracts many tourists. It's famous for its Lipizzaner horses and its' main attraction is the stud farm, where Lipizzaner horses have been bred since 1580.

intelligent, willing to learn and are able to quickly acquire the knowledge. Slovenians are exceptionally proud of these horses.

UPPER CARNIOLA

Upper Carniola is a part of northern Slovenia. It's famous for its mountain slopes and as one of the most economically developed parts of Slovenia. After Ljubljana, Upper Carniola is the second most popular tourist destination. In this part of Slovenia is Lake Bled, which boasts a beautiful landscape, bright blue sky, and a magnificent lake with the small island in the middle, on which is a church. From Upper Carniola originates also one animal, that is another pride of Slovenians - Carniolan bee. It is known as a peaceful type of a bee that rarely stings and it's main job is to collect nectar in densely populated areas. Moreover, it is this part of Slovenia, that is ideal for all mountaineers, who can climb the Slovenian highest mountain Triglav, and skiers who can watch one of the

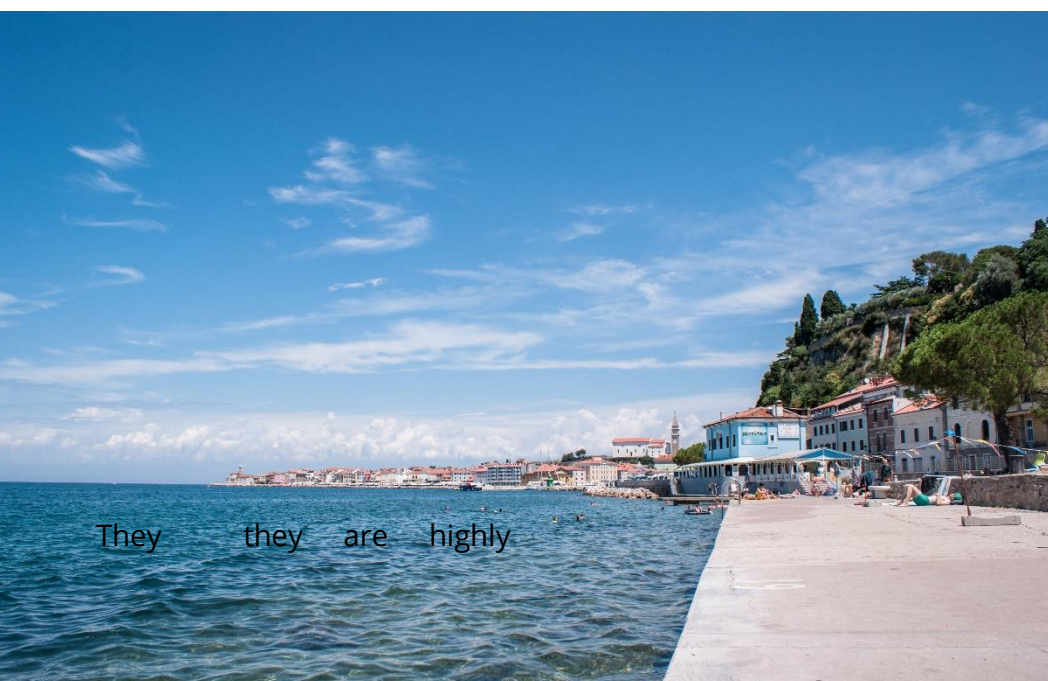
world's biggest ski jumping events in Planica Valley. There is one more reason why this region is so important to the Slovenian people. It is here, or more specifically in Vrba, where the Slovenian greatest writer was born. France Preseren wrote the Slovenian anthem: Zdravljica.

STYRIA

Styria is a region full of forests and hills in northeast of Slovenia. It is known for its vast green plains and its vineyards. Its biggest city is Maribor, which is also the second largest city in Slovenia. Styria is the largest Slovenian region and consequently offers a lot of places worth visiting.

In 2012, Maribor earned the title of the Cultural Capital of Europe, because annually a lot of cultural events occur. The most prominent are Lent festival, Borstnik Festival (the most important festival of professional theaters in Slovenia) and the Golden Fox (global competition in skiing) in Pohorje.

This is also the city of wine lovers. In Maribor, in front of the Old (grape) wine house, we can find the world oldest grape vine. It's age is more than 400 years and it's registered into the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest wine in the world, which still bears precious grapes. The famous Slovenian wine, that can be found here and all



They they are highly

around Slovenia, are: Muskat, Rhine Riesling, Sauvignon and Pinot Grigio.

Not far from Maribor, in this part of Slovenia, is the oldest Slovenian town the city of Ptuj. It's famous for its castle, from offers a panoramic view of the area and that still gives a touch of medieval life. One of the most popular events there is the Ptuj Carnival, which is the largest organized carnival event in Slovenia and in central Europe.

PREKMURJE

On the north-west there's an area known for its traditional folk dishes: Prekmurje layered cake, beef goulash etc. In this area the traditional way of life is kept to a much larger extent than other Slovenian regions. Tourists can enjoy watching and experiencing the old Slovenian peasant traditions or can go to the popular swimming pool complex.

Here the visitors can enter the chimney or shoe museum, can explore the homestead of the famous Slovenian writer Misko Krajc and can admire the biggest Slovenian castle in

Goricko. Besides that, the tourists can have a look at the art of making pottery or simply ride a bike and go explore the beautiful landscape that this wonderful part of Slovenia has to offer.

LOWER CARNIOLA

Further on, in the southeastern part of Slovenia stretches Lower Carniola, where the characteristics of the three regional units are combined: the Alps, the Pannonian Plain and the Dinaric Alps. This area hosts the greatest number of castles in Slovenia. Furthermore, it is famous for numerous hayracks, seemingly insignificant things in the middle of the fields in the Slovenian countryside, but with an extremely important function in the global architecture and Slovenian tradition. People are using them to dry the grain and grass. They represent a specialty in the field of architecture in the world, because can only be seen in Slovenian countryside. It is in Lower Carniola, that tourists can see the first open museum

of hayracks in the world. Lower Carniola is also a paradise for the lovers of the wine Cvicek and for all of those who love water sports. Thus, you can enjoy canoeing, rafting or simply go freshen yourself in one of the famous rivers there: Kolpa, Kostanjevica and Krka.

CUISINE

Last but not least, some of the most famous Slovenian traditional dishes have to be mentioned. "Potica is a good dish, nowhere in the world can we find a more delicious one". This proverb describes one of the most precious jewels of the Slovenian culinary treasures. It is popular in all Slovenian regions. We distinguish them by their names, fillings, dough types and forms. We also have the Prekmurje Layer Cake, which originates from the Prekmurje region in northeast Slovenia and the Bled Cream Cake which makes Bled even more famous, Potica also represents an important part of Slovenian cultural heritage, through which tourists can learn the habits and values of the nation. These three dishes shouldn't be missed by any tourist visiting Slovenia.

Sanela Kšela





迷人的克罗地亚

克罗地亚以其自然美景和文化遗产而闻名。这个国家虽然小，却有许多可供游客探索和感受的事物。从平坦的田野、传统的乡村生活，可追溯到古希腊殖民时代的历史遗产，还有最受欢迎的阳光海滩。下面列举了一些克罗地亚必看的景点。

我们先从首都扎格拉布开始感受克罗地亚的文化。在这里，您几乎任何时候来都可以参与不少的节日活动。夏天有 Cest is d'best 街头文化节，冬天则是被誉为欧洲最美丽的耶稣降临节。除此之外，还有我们为您精心安排的城区观光旅游，通过参观城市大教堂、DOLAC 市场、血桥、石门、圣马可广场等老城著名景点，感受首都扎格拉布的独特历史人文气息。

被誉为亚得里亚海的珍珠的杜布罗夫尼克有着自己丰厚而独特的历史。老城区以其城墙闻名于世，世界著名的电视剧“权力的游戏”就是在这里取景拍摄的。文艺复兴时期的建筑遍布整个老城区，如史邦扎宫（Sponza Palace）和教区长官以及许多教堂和修道院。自从七世纪起就被列为联合国教科文组织世界遗产之一。

沿海的下一个重要城市是扎达尔。在这里有着可以追溯到最早的石器时代人类生命存在的证据。同时它也因为许多罗马式教堂和修道院（最著名的是圣多纳图斯教堂）而著名。但是扎达尔独特的景点还是海风琴（sea

organ）——一种建筑实验乐器。当海浪撞到大理石楼梯下面的管道时，它会播放音乐。

斯普利特（Split）是克罗地亚第二大城市，古代曾经是希腊殖民地。但其最为人熟知的历史始于公元四世纪戴克里先宫的搭建。这座宫殿过去不但是罗马帝王戴克里先的退休居所，而且也作为军事要地用于驻军。老城建于公元 7 世纪，当时为罗马殖民地的萨罗纳人因斯拉夫部落的入侵而逃跑了。今天，戴克里先宫被列为联合国教科文组织世界遗产之一。

除了上述地区，还有很多值得参观的历史文化名城。普拉是其中之一古老的殖民地城镇有丰富的罗马建筑，或者瓦拉津——克罗地亚以前的首都，以其华丽的巴洛克式遗产而闻名。

参观完历史名城后，我们是时候到美丽的大自然里轻松一下。克罗地亚有着丰富多彩的自然景观，美景数不胜数。全国一共有 444 个保护区，包括国家公园、自然公园和严格保护的区域。虽然还有许多地方没有被列为受保护的，但都值得参观。





其中一个值得参观的地方就是拉斯托克（Rastoke），一个建于自然屏障上的小村庄，就在一条小河交汇进另一条河的位置，水流自然形成了 23 个瀑布。为了利用其良好位置，村民建造了 22 座工厂，最古老的工厂可追溯到 17 世纪。

拉斯托克连接着另一个更为壮丽的自然景观-普利特维采湖（Plitvice）。这是克罗地亚最古老和最受欢迎的国家公园，被列为联合国科教文组织世界遗产。这里有 16 个被天然形成的石坝分隔开的色彩斑斓的湖泊，从天蓝色到绿色、灰色或者蓝色，水的颜色受水中的矿物质和阳光照射的角度影响而变化。

龙尼斯科自然公园（Natural park Lonja Field）是另一个保护区，是个著名自然公园。它是克罗地亚最大的受保护湿地，它由不同类型的湿地森林、草原和草地镶嵌而成，是鸟类的重要栖息地。其中最值得一提的是这里生活着的白鹳。在公园里有个名叫特拉狄西杰泽戈克（Cigoc）的村庄。几乎每个房子都有“自

己”的鹳巢。就是因为这个原因它在 1994 年被宣布为“欧洲鹳村”。

克罗地亚有许多独特的美景，以上所提到的地方只是众多值得探索的一部分。不仅在夏季——最繁忙旅游季节，在其他 3 个季节中也一样。当您来克罗地亚时，不要忘记享用当地的美食和饮料，或者参加当地庆祝活动，这些可以让您更深入的体验和感受克罗地亚的文化和克罗地亚人的热情。

Martina Kolak

CAPTIVATING ATTRACTIONS OF CROATIA

Croatia is famous for its natural beauty and cultural heritage. It has many things to offer to wandering tourists for such a small country. From flat fields and traditional rural life, history as early as ancient Greek colonies, to the most popular sun and sea. Here is the list of some of the must-see attractions.

First up, we will go through cultural centres of Croatia starting with the capital of Zagreb, where you can experience quite a few festive events throughout the year. Summer is the time for street festival, Cest is d'best, while in winter Zagreb hosts twice in a row crowned the most beautiful Advent in Europe. Besides these events, there is a well-established tourist sight-seeing tour around the Lower and Upper Town, where tourists walk through the very history of the older parts of the capital, visiting the City Cathedral, market Dolac, Bloody Bridge, Stone Gate, St. Mark's Square, etc.

After Zagreb, Dubrovnik is the next place to go to. Pearl of the Adriatic Sea, Dubrovnik has its own ample history to tell. The Old Town was a city-state now known for its city walls, which also appear in the world-famous TV series Game of

Thrones. The Old Town is rich with Renaissance architecture, such as Sponza Palace and Rector's Palace, as well as many churches and monasteries. Dating from the 7th century, it is listed as one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Next important city on the coast is Zadar, which traces the earliest evidence of human life back to the Stone Age. Famous for many Romanesque churches and monasteries (most famous one being Church of St. Donatus), Zadar's most unique attractions is a sea organ, an architectural experimental musical instrument, which plays music when sea waves crash into the tubes underneath marble stairs.

Split is another place to go to, being the second largest city in Croatia. It was first established as a Greek colony, but its most prominent history started with the building of Diocletian's Palace in the fourth century AD, intended as the retirement residence of Roman emperor Diocletian, but it also served as the military garrison. The Old

Town itself was established in 7th century AD, when people of Roman colony Salona fled from the invading Slavic tribes. Today, Diocletian's Palace is listed as one of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Besides the ones mentioned above, there are many more places rich in culture and history worth visiting. Pula, for instance, the old colonial town rich in Roman architecture, and Varazdin, old capital of Croatia known for its opulent Baroque heritage.

After visiting these urban sights, it's time for some relaxation in nature. The list of such sites is never-ending, as Croatia has a bountiful variety of natural phenomena. There are 444 protected areas of Croatia, consisting of national parks, nature parks and strict reserves. However, there are many more places not listed as protected, but worth paying a visit to.

One such place is Rastoke, a small village built on a natural barrier at the entry of one small river into another with 23 waterfalls decorating the

flow. To use its good position, the villagers built 22 mills, the oldest one dating back to the 17th century. The village of Rastoke is connected to an even larger such phenomena called Plitvice Lakes. Plitvice are the oldest and most popular national park of Croatia, listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. There are 16 lakes arranged in cascades separated by natural dams of travertine. The lakes are renowned for their range of colours, varying from azure to green, grey or blue, depending on minerals or organisms in the water and the angle of sunlight.

Lonja Field is another protected area, this time a nature park. It is the largest protected wetland in Croatia, and it is a mosaic of different habitats typical of the flooded areas such as different kinds of wet forests, grasslands, and meadows, which are an important habitat for birds.



Among other things, here lives the white stork. In the park, there is a village named Čigoč, where nearly every house has "their" stork nest, which is why it was proclaimed the "European Stork Village" in 1994.

There are many places of unique beauty in Croatia, and the ones mentioned are just a portion of all the destinations worth exploring. And not just in summer, which is the busiest tourist season, but also during other 3 seasons.

And when you come to Croatia, don't forget to enjoy local dishes and beverages, or attend some local festivities, as they are sure to enchant your senses.

Martina Kolak



波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



瓦尔特战斗过的国家：波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那，简称波黑。波黑令外国人熟知的是它的自然风景和独特建筑。此外，从中国人的角度来看，中国人从上世纪 80 年代放映的大热影片《瓦尔特保卫萨拉热窝》这部电影中对波黑已经有所了解了。这部电影是波黑尼亚制作的是关于波黑首都萨拉热窝的电影

也是反应二战时期萨拉热窝人民的生活。很多中国人对波黑的印象来源于此。

去年 11 月 27 日，中国波黑两国外长签署了《中华人民共和国政府与波黑部长会议互免持普通护照者签证协定》。协定生效后，波黑将成为第二个对中国实行全面免签的欧洲国家。

波黑的建筑是东西方文化交流后的成果，有它的独特之处。同时，波黑风景如画，碧空晴川加上奇峻的地形吸引了不少游客。另外，波黑在历史上有着悠久的多元文化论，多民族和平相处长达数世纪。

波黑人民也是很特别的，他们勇敢，像瓦尔特那样，并且每一代人都会他们的英雄。他们有诺贝尔文学奖化学奖的获得者、文化和体育界的杰出人士。正如波黑驻华大使阿梅尔·科瓦切维奇所说的：“我们更有智慧、勤劳、热情、友好的波黑人民，这是我们最好的“产物”。

值得去的地方有很多，不过我下面要提起几个最有趣的：

亚霍里纳山（Jahorina Mountain）

位于波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那共和国的东南部和萨拉热窝的东南部。它高达 1913 米，是该国第二高山。

夏天时，亚霍里纳山漫山遍野都是绿色，山间还长满了各种各样的野花，充满了盎然生机，非常适宜徒步旅行、郊游等户外活动；而到了冬天，山上到处银装素裹，白雪皑皑，这里一下子就成了滑雪爱好者的天堂。亚霍里纳山以其独特的自然优势赢得了广大户外运动爱好者的青睐，这里曾经是 1984 年冬季奥林匹克运动会——女子高山滑雪场所，而 Bjela s nica 山是男子高山滑雪的场所。

苏捷斯卡国家公园 (Sutjeska National Park)

是波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那共和国的国家公园，同时也是该国最古老的国家公园和欧洲为数不多的原始森林之一。该公园之所以著名，是因为那里曾经是第二次世界大战中该国党派战胜德国占领军的胜利战场，所以在公园里还能看到一些石碑以纪念这次伟大的胜利。

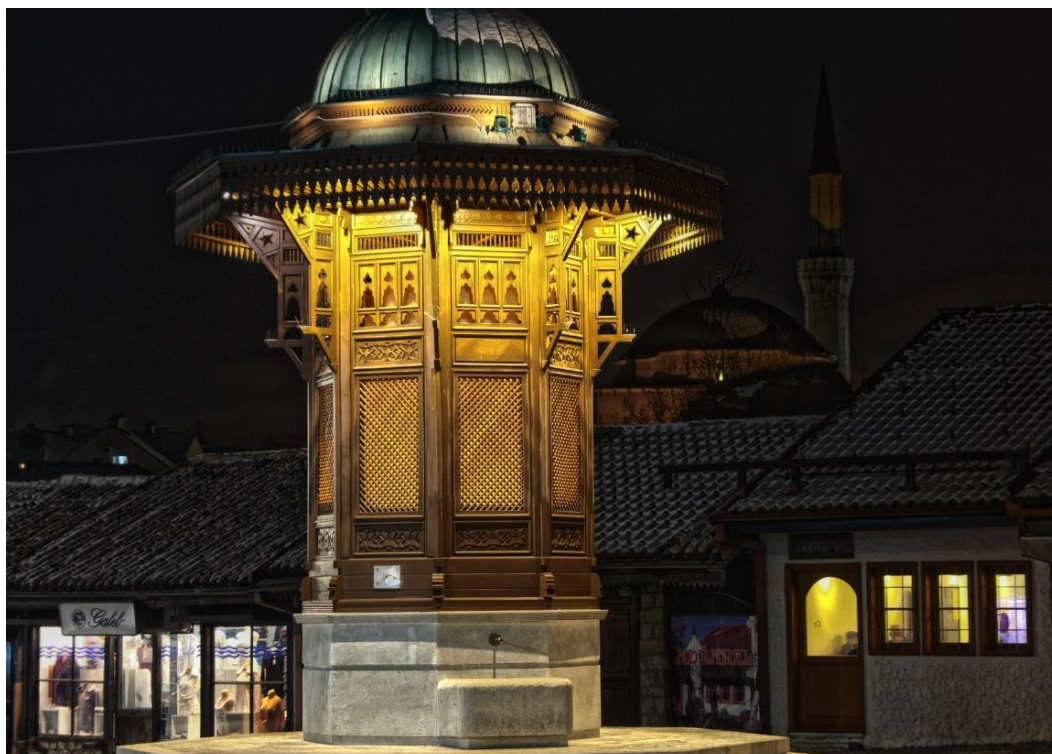
苏捷斯卡国家公园占地 175 平方公里，山上大片的树木像似一个绿色的大毯子覆盖了整个山谷。远远望去，还能看到许多山和河。其中 Maglic 山是波黑的最高山峰，高达 2386 米。该山每年都吸引很多登山爱好者。

波黑首都：萨拉热窝 (Sarajevo)

是重要的工业和铁路运输中心，曾因第一次世界大战的爆发闻名于世。萨拉热窝是一座群山环抱、风景秀丽的古城。据 2002 年的调查，该城市有 31 万人口。

城东的入城口地带为险要的山路，一侧的山峰上筑有一座土耳其统治时期的城防古堡。出城东不远有一历史名胜，一座石拱“羊桥”。它曾是历史上萨拉热窝通向东方世界的重要门户。出城西是波黑通向西欧的主要公路、铁路交通干线和航空港，并连通着波黑通向亚德里亚海滨的旅游公路。萨拉热窝气候宜人，夏季多雨，冬季多雪，是旅游度假的好去处。

拉丁桥（Latin Bridge）是每位来到萨拉热窝都必须参观的一座桥。虽然它外观上看极其普通，但





在历史中，它却有着极其重要的意义。第一次世界大战，因为普林西普在拉丁桥附近开枪射杀了奥匈帝国皇储斐迪南大公一世夫妇大战就此开始。而如今，拉丁桥也成了众多游客前往萨拉热窝后，第一个要去的地方。

萨拉热窝在历史上曾数易其名，现在的名称在土耳其语中为“苏丹总督的宫殿”之意，由此可见，土耳其文化对这座城市的深远影响。

历史上，沿前南斯拉夫中部（更确切说是穿过波黑）的一条路线上，天主教和东正教、基督教和伊斯兰教、德国人和斯拉夫人、俄国和西方人都曾在此进行过殊死搏斗，萨拉热窝的战略地位因此而变得分外重要。连年的战争使这个鲜为人知的小镇成为名闻天下的城市，并成为各派力量争夺的焦点，最终变成波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那的首都。

莫斯塔尔（Mostar）

是一座位于波黑的南部拥有传奇的小城。因为内雷特瓦河流经峡谷，所以又叫“内雷特瓦河之城”。莫斯塔尔是波黑重要的旅行目的地之一，以莫斯塔尔老桥为中心的老城区是莫斯塔尔最有名的

旅游地。它是一座世界文化遗产，不过让人遗憾的是，该桥在1993年毁于克罗地亚——波斯尼亚战争，此后费尽周折才得以重建。这座城市的主要景点是16世纪奥斯曼帝国时期兴建的拱桥。它一定会让您流连忘返。此地周边还值得去参观清真寺。

波奇泰尔那（Pocitelj）

是石头上的古老村庄。它是奥斯曼帝国时代的村庄，也被称为波黑最完美的建筑群之一。那里的房屋跟全国的都不同，它们坐落在一片看似无法住人的圆形凹地中。这个地方的景色尤为迷人。

Melisa Nikic

THE COUNTRY WHERE WALTER FOUGHT: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

What makes Bosnia and Herzegovina known to the foreigners is its natural scenery and unique architecture. In addition, when hearing about Bosnia and Herzegovina, a lot of Chinese people think of the movie »Walter defends Sarajevo«, which was played in the 1980s.

The movie talks about Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and reflects lives of the people living in Sarajevo during the World War II. Many Chinese peoples' impression of Bosnia and Herzegovina comes from this movie.

On November 27th last year, the foreign ministers of China and Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the »Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the exemption of Visas for Ordinary Passports«, meaning that Bosnia and Herzegovina has become the second country in Europe offering free visa entry to the holders of Chinese passports.

The great architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the result of the cultural exchange between the East and the West. Besides its unique

architecture, tourists can also enjoy a fresh and clear air, and beautiful sceneries. Moreover, Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long history of multiculturalism and the multiethnic people have lived there peacefully for centuries.

The people living there are also very special. They are brave like Walter and successful in many fields: they have won the Nobel prize for literature and have a lot of distinguished individuals in different cultural and sports fields. Just as Amer Kovacevic, the ambassador of the embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in China said: »We are intelligent, hardworking, enthusiastic and friendly and this is our best »product«. There are a lot of places worth going to, but I am going to mention just a few, the most interesting ones:

JAHORINA MOUNTAIN

Is located in the southeast of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the southeast of Sarajevo. The highest peak is 1913 meters high and is at the same time

the second highest mountain in the country.

In the summer, the tourists can enjoy its green scenery and observe the wild flowers covering the whole mountain. The mountain there is ideal for outdoor activities, such as hiking. In the winter it gets covered by white snow, so it also becomes a paradise for skiers. In 1984 the Winter Olympic Games – women's alpine skiing competition was organized there.

SUTJESKA NATIONAL PARK

Is the national park of Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the same time one of the oldest in the country. What makes it even more famous is its reputation of being one of the few primeval forests in Europe. If you go there, you will see some stone monuments, which commemorate the great victory over German occupation forces during the Second World War.

The Sutjeska National Park covers an area of 175 square kilometers. Large trees all

around the park, cover the whole area like a green blanket. From afar, you will also be able to see many mountains and rivers. Consequently, you will be able to enjoy the view on the highest mountain in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Maglic mountain, which reaches up to 2386 meters. The mountain attracts many climbers every year.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: SARAJEVO

Is an important industrial and railway transport center. The city, besides being famous for being the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is also famous for being the city of the outbreak of the First World War. Besides that, it is a city surrounded by mountains and with a beautiful scenery. According to the 2002 year survey, the city has a population of 310,000 people.

The east entrance to the city is an important mountain road, where the tourists can go visit the castle built during the reign of Turkey. Not far from the east gate is also a famous stone arch called »Sheep Bridge«. It used to be an important gateway from Sarajevo to the rest of the world. On the western side of the city is the main highway and railway that lead to the Western Europe and to the Adriatic seashore. Sarajevo has a pleasant climate with a lot of rain in summer and



snow in winter, therefore it is a good place for vacation and tourism.

The Latin Bridge in Sarajevo is a bridge, that every tourist has to visit. Although it looks very ordinary on the surface, it has extremely important significance in the history context. Here it is where the First World War started, the reason being that Gavrilo Princip near the Latin Bridge shot the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg. Because of its big historical significance, the Latin Bridge became the first place that many tourists visit in Sarajevo.

Historically, Catholic and Orthodox Christians, Christians and Islamics, Germans and Slavs, Russians and Westerners have all fought there in the former Yugoslavia (more precisely

across Bosnia and Herzegovina), Sarajevo's strategic position has thus become exceptionally important. Years of war have made this little-known city in a world famous city, later even becoming the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MOSTAR

Is located in the south of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Because of the Neretva River flowing through the city, it is also called the »City of Neretva«. Mostar is one of the most important travel destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the center you can go see the Old Mostar Bridge, which is the most famous tourist destination in the city. It is considered to be a world cultural heritage. The only disadvantage is, that the bridge was destroyed during the Croatian-Bosnian War in

1993, but it was soon rebuilt. Another famous bridge there is the Arch Bridge, which was built during the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century and last but not least, you can go see some mosques, which are not rare there.

POCITELJ

Is an old village built on the stone. Pocitelj was built during the Ottoman times and is also known as having one of the most perfect buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The houses there are different from any other in the country. They are located on a small hill in a circular uneven land, which gives the visitors the feeling of their untouchability. The scenery of this place is particularly charming and worth visiting.

Melisa Nikic





塞爾維亞之美

塞爾維亞是具有特殊文化遺產和豐富性的國家。它擁有數百年歷史的文明遺迹和許多精神創作。

紀念碑源自古代，其歷史可追溯到九世紀，它是人民創造的巨大的文化遺產。你會發現塞爾維亞的最大城市或者最小的村莊都有着悠久的歷史。這是擁有古代文明考古遺迹的優秀文化遺產國家。紀念碑獨具特色，美的令人窒息，人們不由的喜愛上它。

多瑙河兩岸有最發達和最複雜的史前文化，人民生活在这里。

首先，十七位羅馬皇帝包括君士坦丁大帝 (Constantine the Great)-羅馬皇帝就在這裡出生。他發表了違反基督徒迫害的米蘭法令。其次，是塞爾維亞的中世紀修道院和教堂，這是尋找真正真實的歷史遺迹愛好者的必訪之處。這裡是塞爾維亞藝術和建築特色的美麗寶藏，塞爾維亞和塞爾維亞

人為此感到特別的自豪——斯圖德尼察修道院(Studenica)和索波查尼修道院 (Sopocani)。在弗魯什卡山(Fruska gora)、馬納西亞(Manasija)、拿云力卡(Ravanica)和 Zica 的修道院。這些修道院建於中世紀，現今以此可以看到塞爾維亞帝國和國家的興衰。這些修道院是由統治者建造並用來慶祝或炫耀聖徒的榮耀，也是一個永恆的休憩地。修道院里的壁畫不僅是聖人生活的寫照，也是當時動盪歷史事件的永恆紀念。

塞爾維亞是歷史愛好者必須去參觀的地方。那裏有四十萬年前人類的遺迹、豐富的羅馬遺產、中世紀城堡和堡壘以及現代文化景點。塞爾維亞博物館收藏着這些歷史和文化的無價之寶。

塞爾維亞的第一家博物館成立於19世紀，是現代塞爾維亞國家計劃建立的首批文化機構之一。建立國家博物館(“Muzeum serbski”1844年)後不久，在貝爾格萊德的第一個專門博物館，伏伏和塞爾維亞也建立起來了。直到1945年，在塞爾維亞有20家博物館，第二次世界大戰後這個數字大大增加。今日在塞爾維亞有大約100家博物館，其中大部分都在國家保護之下。

此外，塞爾維亞是一個以眾多戲劇、電影和音樂節聞名的國家。在塞爾維亞舉行的這些文化藝術節，吸引這許多來自世界各地的年輕人，他們在這裡除了屢獲殊榮外，還可以有機會見到他們最喜歡的音乐家。塞爾維亞最著名的當屬在古察(Guca)的喇叭節日、在諾維薩德(Novi sad)的EXIT節、在貝爾格萊德(Belgrade)的啤酒節(Beer festival)和在爵士(Nis)的爵士音樂節(Nisville jazz festival)。

談到自然資源時，塞爾維亞是歐洲的一顆真正的寶石。因為有綿延的高山、廣闊的平原、茂密的森林和美麗的洞穴，它為世人所知，為所有真正的自然和荒野崇拜者提供各種挑戰的理想之地，更是冒險家的樂園。

一些曾經存在於歐洲的現已滅絕的動物和植物種類仍然存在於塞爾維亞。塞爾維亞的真正美麗和富饒都蘊藏在美麗的大自然中。塞爾維亞國家公園：杰爾達普(Djerdap)、科帕奧尼克(Kopaonik)、塔拉(Tara)、弗陸斯卡郭拉山(Fruska gora)是世界上最美麗，最豐富多彩的國家公園之一。杰爾達普國家公園擁有歐洲最古老的地质地貌，還



拥有罗马历史时期最多的历史古迹。除此，它还是八千年前的新石器时代最古老的定居点以及欧洲最大的自然和考古博物馆。在杰尔达普国家公园有超过 1.500 种植物。在国家公园有 91 本地种和 82 外地种植物。在科帕奥尼克的最高峰居住着只有在欧洲最高山峰的动物鳗鱼。那里也可看到金鹰、山雀和其它动物物种。科帕奥尼克也是塞尔维亚最著名的滑雪地方。弗陆斯卡郭拉山国家公园是 200 种鸟类的家园，如皇家鹰、鹰、啄木鸟和灰色山雀。哺乳动物如野猫、獾、松马蹄和多种蝙蝠也占据其中。那里有 140 多种植物，其中有 20 多种兰花。

弗陆斯卡郭拉山-塞尔维亚阿托斯-包围 15 和 16 世纪的 17 个正统修道院。再加上，这个地区还有广阔葡萄园和酒窖。

塔拉国家公园是欧洲最丰富和最具有价值的森林地区之一。那里有 24 种哺乳动物登记，其中 17 种被保护为稀有物种。在塔拉峡谷有许多史前、古代、罗马和拜占庭文化的痕迹。其次，魔鬼城 (Davalja varos) 是世界上最具有吸引力的自然现象之一。它由 220 个由土壤侵蚀组成。侵蚀的过程在这区已进行了几个世纪，因此使一些现象消失并形成新的。

以上只是塞尔维亚最著名的自然风景之一，还有更多更美丽的湖泊、河流和山脉。任何想访问塞尔维亚、想更亲近它文化的人或是想探索自然奥秘的人肯定不会无动于衷，并会乐意再次到访塞尔维亚。

Danilo Bulatović



I FEEL SERBIA

Serbia is a country of exceptional cultural heritage and richness, with remains of civilizations tens of centuries old and a great number of spiritual creations. Culture has always been an integral part of Serbian identity. People, whose monuments originate from ancient times and whose script dates back from the 9th century, have created an immense cultural heritage.

You will find testimonies of this all across Serbia because each corner of the country, from the biggest city to a smallest village, has remarkable history. This is the country of outstanding cultural heritage that embraces archaeological remains of ancient civilizations. The monuments will leave you breathless, it is easy to fall in love with their uniqueness and beauty. Some of the most developed and



most complex prehistoric cultures had lived on these river banks, above all on the Danube. The remains of the prehistoric culture from Lepenski Vir dating back to the 7th millennium B.C. and the Vinča culture near Belgrade, the world's most advanced prehistoric culture, were found in archaeological sites around here. During difficult times the territory of Serbia has become the center of the world of antiquity. Seventeen Roman Emperors were born here, including Constantine the Great – the Roman Emperor who issued the Edict of Milan that had stopped the persecutions of Christians. Enthusiasts searching for something truly authentic simply have to visit the medieval monasteries and churches in Serbia. These holy places treasure some of the oldest and most beautiful treasures of Serbian art and architecture. The unique position on the crossroads between the East and the West

has put Serbia in the center of a historical stage where different nations encountered, leaving behind authentic traces of spiritual culture. However, Serbia and Serbian orthodox church can be most proud of its monasteries – from Studenica and Sopoćani to the Patriarchate of Peć; from the monasteries on Mt. Fruška Gora to Manasija, Ravanica and Žiča. Built in the Middle Ages, these monasteries testify of rise and fall of the Serbian Empire and state. They were built by rulers to celebrate the glory of the saints, but also as their eternal resting places. Frescoes are more than just a representation of lives of saints; they are mementos of turbulent historic events. From the remains of prehistoric civilizations living on this land 40,000 years ago, rich Roman heritage, medieval castles and fortresses, to cultural attractions of modern time... Serbia is the right place for all history lovers! Within its

walls Serbian museums preserve priceless historical and cultural treasures. First museums in Serbia were founded in the second half of the 19th century and are among the first cultural institutions established within the national program of a modern Serbian state. Shortly after founding the National Museum ("Muzeum serbski" 1844) , first specialized museums in Belgrade, Vojvodina and across Serbia were founded. Until 1945 Serbia had 20 museums, and after the World War II, that number had increased considerably. There are around 100 museums in Serbia and most of them are located in the buildings that represent the cultural heritage and are themselves under the state protection. Also, Serbia is a country well-known for its numerous theatre, film, and music festivals, as well as specific traditional events that are held throughout the year, and that have made it a significant cultural centre. Serbia hosts some of the best, award-winning festivals that attract young people from all over the world, giving them the opportunity to see their favorite musicians at a relatively low cost, while providing the highest level of enjoyment. The most significant ones are: Dragačevo Trumpet Festival in Guča, EXIT Festival in Novi Sad, Beer Fest in Belgrade and Nišville Jazz Festival in Niš.

When speaking about its natural resources, Serbia is a true jewel of Europe. As such, through its high mountains, vast plains, huge forests and beautiful caves, it offers various challenges to all real admirers of nature and wilderness. Serbia is a perfect place for all those who possess that extra adventurous spirit. Some of the already extinct animal and plant species, that used to exist in other parts of Europe, are still present in Serbian forests and its rich marshes. The true beauty and richness of Serbia is hidden in its exceptionally beautiful nature. National parks of Serbia: Djerdap, Kopaonik, Tara, Fruška Gora are among the most beautiful and richest national parks in the world. National park Đerdap have the oldest geological history in Europe, and the largest number of historical monuments from the Roman period. Also it is the oldest settlement from the Neolithic period of 8.000 years ago and

the biggest natural and archeological museum in Europe. The flora of national park Kopaonik has over 1.500 plant species. In the national park there are 91 endemic and 82 subendemic plant species. The highest parts of Kopaonik are inhabited by eelpout which inhabits only the highest mountains of Europe, golden eagle, mountain lark, red crossbill and other animal species. Kopaonik is also the most famous ski center in Serbia. National park Fruška Gora is a home to 200 bird species such as imperial eagle, hawk, woodpecker and grey titmouse. Mammals such as wild cat, badger, pine marten and many kinds of bats occupy its territory as well. Its flora is very rich and numbers 1.400 species among which, there are over 20 species of Orchids. Fruška gora – Serbian Atos – encloses 17 Orthodox monasteries from the 15th and the 16th century. There are also great vineyards and the wine cellars of Fruška Gora. National park Tara is

one of the richest and the most valuable forest regions in Europe both in diversity and preservation of the ecosystem. There are 24 species of mammals registered, of which 17 are protected as rare species. In the canyon of Tara there are many traces of prehistoric, antic, Roman and Byzantine cultures. Devil's town – Đavolja varoš is one of the most attractive natural phenomena in the world. It is a place of strange forms with a strange name, a complex of stone-capped, spindle-shaped pillars in science referred to as soil pyramids. It consists of 220 soil figures created by soil erosion. The process of erosion has been going on at this site for centuries, therefore making some figures disappear and forming new ones... These are just some of the most significant natural beauties of Serbia, but there is also a lot of beautiful lakes, rivers and mountains which are really extraordinary beautiful. I can guarantee that anyone who visits Serbia and who wants to get closer to her culture and people or exploring her natural beauty will certainly not remain indifferent and will gladly visit Serbia again.

Danilo Bulatović





行走马其顿共和国

马其顿共和国可说是世界上最引人神往又最藏于“深闺”的国家。它位于巴尔干半岛，处于希腊、阿尔巴尼亚和保加利亚之间，原属于前南斯拉夫共和国。由于它的地理位置今日的马其顿共和国是波斯、希腊、罗马、土耳其、塞尔维亚和前苏联的文化大熔炉。在那里也有许多吸引游客的地方：

斯科普里（Skopje）

马其顿共和国的首都和最大的城市斯科普里位于该国的西北部，那里约生活有 50 多万人。那里是古老与新潮的交汇地，再加上，这个城市是该国的政治、经济、文化和交通中心。1963 年一次大地震几乎将斯科普里全面摧毁，所以今日有建筑基本都是此后新建的。

最吸引眼球是那儿的 66 米高千禧十字架。游客可以搭乘缆车来一次悠闲的赏景之旅。同样值得去的地方还有卡列城堡。该堡垒建造于公元 6 世纪，游客可以漫步上山亲自一探究竟。

除此以外，斯科普里的市中心广场也是当地的一大特色，各种建筑风格皆融合其中。广场上雕刻（包括亚历山大大帝的巨型雕像）和巴洛克风格、新古典主义风格的建筑，以及凯旋门并置在一起。场中的喷射喷泉和绚丽彩灯则让广场更加浮华。在那里的石桥也特别有名，而且从那里能走到城市的旧部分，狭窄的鹅卵石

道自 12 世纪以来就充满了商业气息。

马其顿广场周边还有众多的博物馆，夏日的周末还有免费的文艺表演，并提供很高级的全新座椅，而非其它国家常见的塑料椅。

地下世界：马其顿的洞穴

马其顿共和国的灰岩喀斯特地貌景观就像瑞士硬干酪一般，里面有 300 多个洞穴。游客穿上探险服，从岩石中间的小缝穿过就可来到 Gorna Slatinska 地下世界。这个迷宫约 400 多米，靠滑行才能顺利穿过。打开头灯照明，游客需要时刻小心头顶形态各异钟乳石，此外还要注意躲闪悬挂在洞顶的小蝙蝠。

马特卡峡谷（Canyon Matka）

马特卡峡谷位于距离斯科普里 16 公里的地方。特雷斯卡河从石灰岩悬崖穿行而过，注入翠绿色的马特卡湖。游客驱车直抵路的尽头就可在那里的旅馆吃顿大餐，或者租一只皮划艇，溯流而上到 Vrelo 洞穴。沿着灯光的指示，游客经过木梯就可以来到地下湖。如果体力有限，可尝试搭乘汽艇。除了可以搭乘公交车前往，外国人免费搭公交车、自己划独木舟水上参观，或者可以不花钱探索步道。

马特卡峡谷也是攀岩爱好者喜欢去的地方。只需徒步 40 分钟就可来到一些热门线路。如果您对攀岩并无兴趣，也可以在峭壁上的观景台眺望远方。

马夫罗沃国家公园 (Mavrovo National Park)

位于该国的西北部的马夫罗沃国家公园是马其顿共和国最大的国家公园，海拔 2,760 米的全国最高峰科拉比山也在落在那里。园内生活着熊、豺狗、狼、鹿和大概 129 种鸟类。不仅是夏天时值得去那里徒步，而且冬天的马夫罗沃国家公园也有着独特的味道，因为是马其顿最热门的滑雪中心。假使游客选择此时前往，为了注意安全，千万要记得带上滑雪板。

奥赫里德湖 (Ohrid)

奥赫里德落在马其顿的西南部。它是欧洲最古老的定居地，目前生活有约 56,000 人。奥赫里德古城是一座历史记忆厚重的城市，至今城内仍然耸立着保存完好的罗马时期剧院，也因此有“博物馆城”和“世纪珍品”的美名。在该城市还有特别美丽的湖。站在这个美丽的湖前，恍然间，您可能会以为自己穿越到了地中海。这个湖是世界上最古老的湖泊



一，所以联合国教科文组织已将整片区域列为世界遗产。

莎尔山脉 (Shar Mountains)

莎尔山脉位于马其顿共和国西北部，海拔 2,440 米，延伸约 75 公里，徒步顶峰需要大概 5 个小时，一天时间就足够。从开始到最高峰沿途点缀着野花的草地，一路登顶，您可尽情享受马其顿如画风景吧！

在马其顿您永远不用担心挨饿的问题。这里没有所谓的就餐时间，您几乎可以时时刻刻享受到美食大餐。马其顿美食融合了土耳其、地中海和巴尔干半岛的特色。拉基亚酒 (Rakija) 是马其顿共和国的国酒，这种高度日兰地会让饮用者的喉咙有灼烧感。再加上，那里的物价相当低——蔬菜、水果、快餐都是最便宜的。尤其是马其顿的首都有很多大型现代化购物中心，而且都是由超市公司开的，所以里面的超市规模都很大，比如可买一些快时尚国际连锁服装品牌。

有趣：“见面喝咖啡”：不仅是字面上的意思。在马其顿，这句话适用于喝咖啡、喝啤酒、吃晚餐等，甚至还有“出去玩”的意思。马其顿人十分喜欢社交，既然如此，不妨去那里认识一些新的朋友吧。

Frosina Ristovski

WALKING THROUGH THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

We can say that the Republic of Macedonia is one of the most attractive and hidden beauties in the world. It is located in the Balkan, between Greece, Albania and Bulgaria. Originally it belonged to the former Yugoslav Republic. Due to its geographical location, we can find there the joint cultures of Persia, Greece, Rome, Turkey, Serbia and the former Soviet Union. There are also many beautiful places that attract a lot of tourists:

SKOPJE

Skopje is the capital city and the

largest city of Republic of Macedonia. It is located in the northwest of the country, where approximately 500,000 people live. There we can encounter the intersection of the old and new. Besides that, the city is also the political, economic, cultural and transportation center of the country. A major earthquake in 1963 nearly destroyed Skopje, so the buildings that we can see today were mostly built afterwards.

One of the most eye-catching things there is the 66-meter-high Millennium Cross. Tourists can take the cable car there for a leisurely sightseeing tour to get there. Also worth seeing is the Calle Castle, which was built in the 6th century AD.

In addition, the Central Square in Skopje is also a major feature of the city where a lot of architectural styles are integrated. For example, you can see the mixture of carvings on the square (including the giant



statue of Alexander the Great), baroque and neoclassical style buildings, the Arc of Triomphe etc. The fountains and colourful lights make the square even more beautiful. The Stone Bridge there is also particularly popular and from there you can easily walk to the old part of the city, where the narrow streets are full of commercial atmosphere already since the 12th century.

Around the main square you can also visit a lot of museums or watch some free art performances during the summer. They even provide a high-grade seats, rather than the common plastic chairs, that can often be seen in other countries.

THE UNDERWORLD:

MACEDONIAN CAVES

The limestone karst of the Republic of Macedonia is like the Swiss cheese, with more than 300 caves. After putting an expedition clothes, the tourists first pass through the small gap in the middle of the big rock and then enter the underground world of Gorna Slatinska. This labyrinth is about 400 meters long and can only be passed smoothly by sliding. The tourists also need to be careful about the stalactites that stretch over their heads.

CANYON MATKA

Canyon Matka is located 16 km from Skopje. There the tourists can see the Tresca River, which passes through the limestone cliffs and is injected into the clear green Marka Lake. There are also a lot of places, where tourists can enjoy the traditional Macedonian meal or they can simply rent a kayak and sail up to the Vrelo Cave. Following the lights, tourists can also go to the underground lake via wooden

ladder. If your body is not in a very good shape, you can also go there by a motorboat, or simply walk around with spending no money.

Canyon Matka is also a place where rock climbing enthusiasts like to go. From the caves you need to walk around 40 minutes and you are going to arrive to the popular rock climbing places. If you are not interested in rock climbing, you can also go to the observation deck on the cliff and enjoy the beautiful day there.



MAVROVO NATIONAL PARK

Located in the northwest of the country, Mavrovo National Park is the largest national park in the Republic of Macedonia. There is also located the highest Macedonian mountain Kolabi, which is 2,760 meters above sea level. In the park you can see bears, lynx, wolves, deer and about 129 species of birds. It is not only recommendable to go there in summer but also in winter, since there is located the most popular ski center in Macedonia. If you go in winter, you just need to pay more attention to safety and do not forget to bring your snowboards.

OHRID

Ohrid is located in the southwest of Macedonia. It is one of the cities that have the largest history of settlement in Europe and currently with about 56,000 people living there. The ancient city of Ohrid is a historically rich city. Up to this day, the well-preserved Roman theatre still stands there and because of it, Ohrid got a reputation of »Museum city« and »Century treasures place«. There is also located a lake with a splendid environment.

Standing in front of this beautiful lake, you may suddenly think that you are standing in front of the Mediterranean sea. Ohrid Lake is one of the oldest lakes in the world, therefore the UNESCO has listed the entire lake area as a World Heritage Site.

SHAR MOUNTAINS

Located in the northwestern part of the Republic of Macedonia, the Shar Mountains reach 2,440 meters above sea level and stretch for about 75 kilometers. It takes around five hours to get to the top of the highest peak, so one day of climbing is more than enough. On the way up you can enjoy the

beautiful scenery, admire the mountain flowers and get an even nicer view from the top.

In Macedonia you never have to worry about getting hungry. There is no so-called dining time there, which means, that you can enjoy your meal almost at every moment. The Macedonian cuisine combines the characteristics of Turkey, the Mediterranean and the Balkan cuisine. When having a meal, you also need to try their national wine called Rakija. Plus, prices are quite low there – vegetables, fruits and fast food are the cheapest. You can also go shopping, which is particularly convenient in the capital city, where you can find a large number of modern shopping centers and supermarkets.

Interesting: »Let's go for coffee« in Macedonia has a lot of meanings. This sentence applies to drinking coffee, drinking beer, eating dinner and even »going out to party« etc. The Macedonians like to socialize a lot, so don't worry of not finding any friends there.

Frosina Ristovski





亚得里亚海。它也是黑山和阿尔巴尼亚的边界，三分之二的湖面属于黑山，三分之一属于阿尔巴尼亚，属于黑山面积达到了4万公顷，在1983年成为国家公园。

地中海的珍珠、在许多方面都是独一无二的——黑山位于亚得里亚海的南部、克罗地亚的西部、波黑的西北部以及塞尔维亚的东北部。在黑山您能找到众多自然湖泊、清澈的河流和壮丽的山脉。早晨，您在美丽的亚得里亚海岸边醒来，在黑山最大的湖泊——斯卡达湖畔（Skadar Lake）享受午餐，午后可在山间漫步。黑山会让你不虚此行。

波德戈里察

波德戈里察是黑山首都，政治、经济和文化中心。这个名字起源于1326年，它建在泽塔河（Zeta），摩拉卡河（Moraca），利宾尼卡河（Ribnica），兹捷维纳河（Cijevna）和河（Sitnica）五条河流交汇之地。城市大部分在第二次世界大战期间被摧毁，经过战后重建，使波德戈里察变成了拥有较多现代建筑的年轻城市。波德戈里察每年都会举办很多文化活动。

波德戈里察的交通非常便利，市区距离国际机场9公里，乘坐铁路和汽车也很方便。对于旅游来讲，波德戈里察最有趣的地方是国家公园斯卡达和斯卡达湖（Skadar）——巴尔干半岛上拥有最多珍稀鸟类的湖泊。

斯卡达湖

斯卡达湖（Skadar）位于泽塔-斯卡达山谷（Zeta-Skadar）——它有无与伦比的，在许多方面是独一无二的。斯卡达湖面积为391平方公里，是巴尔干半岛最大的湖泊。斯卡达湖通过Bojana河流入

这个湖泊有个神秘的地方，在低于海平面的湖底隐藏着泉眼。那些地方被命名为亚湖泉。在这个湖里，已经发现了约30个这样的泉眼。最深的泉眼被称为拉杜斯（Radus），约六十米深，鱼类非常丰富。它也是个非常重要的水文地区和重要物理和地理现象。

奥斯特罗格教堂

奥斯特罗格教堂是一个自然和人类共同构成的奇迹，几乎完全建筑在一个垂直的山崖上。今天它已经是黑山精神的象征，每年世界各地十几万名朝圣者和全世界的旅客前来参观。

它是地球上三个最受欢迎的基督教目的地之一。黑山的所有信仰和文化宝藏都隐藏在奥斯特罗格悬崖上。这个令人惊叹的目的地，将让您流连忘返。

杜米托尔国家公园

黑山最大保护区，杜米托尔（Durmitor）国家公园是一个无与伦比的自然美景保护区，它是所有冒险者的天堂。在森林和高山草甸骑自行车、划独木舟探索原始的湖泊或去爬杜米托尔的著名山峰，欣赏令人惊叹的景色。在杜米托尔国家公园休闲活动占有重要地位、登山、北欧滑雪、在塔拉河上漂流、钓鱼以及露营都是吸引游客的活动。

科托尔

黑山的科托尔是个拥有1200多年的深厚文化历史的古老城市。科托尔地处海滨，也是全国著名的旅游胜地。独特的科托尔是南欧最深的海港，也拥有壮观的城墙风光。它建立于7世纪，是滨海贸易和航运城市。城市里保存有完好的中世纪建筑，其中最著名的是古代墙壁（长4.5公里，宽15米，高20米）。修建时间是从9世纪至18世纪。科托尔在1979年被联合国教科文组织列为“世界自然文化遗产”。

近年来，旅游人数急剧增加。对于游客而言，吸引最大的注意



力不仅是科托湾的自然风光，而且也是科托尔悠久历史和深刻的文化。

科托尔有连接亚得里亚海的高速公路，在那里可欣赏到科托尔湾壮观的景色。蒂瓦特机场距离科托尔 5 公里。从机场每天都可以飞往贝尔格勒、莫斯科和巴黎。科托尔 2013 年 5 月 6 日与西安建立了兄弟城市关系。

Stefan Eraković

MONTENEGRO

The pearl of the Mediterranean, unique in many ways, is situated in the south of the Adriatic and is bordered by Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast. Nowhere else can you find, so much natural wealth, beauty, mild beaches, clear lakes, fast rivers, and gorgeous mountains in such a compact area as in Montenegro. In the morning you can wake up along the beautiful Adriatic coast, have lunch on the banks of Skadar Lake, and enjoy an evening walk in the Montenegrin mountain. Montenegro cannot leave you indifferent.

PODGORICA

Podgorica Capital city of Montenegro is the official commercial and cultural center. The name originates in 1326 and it is built amongst five rivers, the Zeta, Moraca, Ribnica, Cijevna and Sitnica. Most of the city was destroyed during WW II, so Podgorica is



relatively new, with modern buildings at every step of the way and green spaces as well as parks. Podgorica has excellent transit connections with other centers. At nine kilometers from the city is the International Airport, with railway and bus stations close to one another. But for tourist, most interesting part of Podgorica municipality is National Park Skardarsko or Skadar Lake, biggest lake in Balkan, with amazing number of birds and plants (some of them are very rare).

SKADAR LAKE

Skadar Lake is located in the

so called Zeta-Skadar valley. Indescribable and in many ways unique, with the size of 391km², it is the largest lake on the Balkan Peninsula. The river Bojana creates a connection between Skadar Lake and the Adriatic Sea though a large mountain massive that separates the two. Two thirds of the lake belongs to Montenegro, while one third belongs to the Republic of Albania. The Montenegrin part of the lake, at a size of 40000 hectares, was declared a National Park in 1983. The lake is a crypto depression, which means that in some parts the bottom of

the lake is below sea level. Those places are named sublacustrine springs or eyes. In this lake about 30 such eyes have been found. The deepest eye is called Radus, about 60 meters deep and is an exceptionally rich with fish. It is an incredibly significant hydrological area and an important physical-geographic phenomenon.

MONASTERY OSTROG

Ostrog Monastery, a miracle built by nature and human interaction, carved almost in its entirety in a vertically positioned mountain cliff, is today the pearl of Montenegrin spirituality which is visited by more than a hundred thousand pilgrims from around the world and of travelers of all religions every year. It is one of three most visited Christian destinations on the planet. All of Montenegrin spirituality, beliefs and cultural treasures found their home high up in the Ostrog cliffs. This breathtaking destination will fill your soul with high elevated feelings of devotion and reverence to God.

DURMITOR NATIONAL PARK

Montenegro's largest protected area, Durmitor National Park is an oasis of unparalleled natural beauty. Shaped by glaciers over thousands of years, this UNESCO-listed site is popular with adventure-seekers of all abilities. Hike through forests and alpine meadows, take to the water and explore the park's many pristine lakes by canoe, or tackle one of Durmitor's famed mountain peaks for truly awe-inspiring views.

Recreation has important place among activities at National Park Durmitor. Tracking, mountaineering, Alpine and Nordic skiing, rafting on Tara river, fishing, camping and visits by bus or car are ways of recreation that are done in the Park.

KOTOR

Kotor City of Montenegro is an ancient city with over 1,200 year history of profound culture. Kotor is a coastal city as well as a famous tourist destination in the country.



The unique Kotor is the deepest sea harbor in Southern Europe and boasts spectacular scenery enclosed by city walls. It was first built in the 7th century as a coastal city for trade and shipping. In the city there are well-preserved buildings from the Middle Ages in the

Mediterranean Region, of which the most famous is the ancient wall (which is 4.5 kilometers long, 15 meters wide and 20 meters high) continuously built up from the 9th century to the 18th century. Kotor was listed as "world natural cultural heritage" in 1979 by UNESCO.

In recent years, the tourist number is increasing rapidly. For the tourists, what attracts them most is not only the natural scenery of the Kotor Bay but also the long history and profound culture of Kotor. Kotor is connected to the Adriatic Sea Expressway, along which you can enjoy the

spectacular scenes of the Kotor Bay. Tivat Airport is 5 kilometers from Kotor with regular airlines to Belgrade, Moscow and Paris. Kotor established sister-city relationship with Xi'an on May 6th, 2013.

Stefan Eraković



第一天

第一天

几个星期前，我的朋友叫我和他一起去波斯尼亚旅行，因为他以前从未去过那里。当被要求去巴尔干半岛时，我立刻想到了去哪里，这次我不想错过的地方。说到做到，我就开始安排行程了。

由于波斯尼亚离卢布尔雅那不远，所以你不需要那么多的计划。在夏天，我建议在更大（或更多访问）的城市预订宿舍，如萨拉热窝和莫斯塔尔。不过，不要忘记在达尔马提亚海岸预订一张床，因为在旺季期间，有时很难找到一个体面的住宿。除此之外，刷掉护照上的灰尘，装满水箱，上高速公路！

在不到两个小时的时间内，你应该能够到达克罗地亚和波斯尼亚的边境。但在此之前，我想提一下我们计划的时候在网上和书籍里看南斯拉夫纪念碑的照片已经有一段时间了，终于有机会在现实生活中访问它们。什么是纪念碑，它们代表什么？通常，他们在第二次世界大战期间纪念倒下的士兵和/或平民受害者。或多或少仍然完好无损，总是很高兴参观之，即使它距离几公里远，因为这些塑像通过它野蛮建筑会带你到更加艰难的时间。

我们旅程的第一次观光发生在 Podgarić 村，那里是最令人惊叹的古迹之一。到达那里需要一些时间，但最终还是有益的。

DAY 1

A couple of weeks ago, my friend asked me to join him on a trip to Bosnia, since he has never been there before. When asked to go to Balkans, I immediately get wild ideas on where to go, what places I do not want to miss this time. According to those ideas, I started planning our trip.

Since Bosnia is not far away from Ljubljana, you don't need that much planning ahead. In the summer though, I would suggest booking hostels in bigger (or more visited) cities, such as Sarajevo and Mostar. And don't forget to book a bed on Dalmatian coast, since during peak season, it is sometimes quite difficult to find a decent place to stay. Other than that, brush the dust off your passport, fill your tank and get on the highway.

TRAVEL JOURNAL

Which is exactly what we did.

In just under two hours, you should be able to reach Bosnian border. But before that, I would like to mention we were looking at the photos of Yugoslav monuments on the internet and books for quite some time now and opportunity finally came to visit them in real life. What are these monuments and what do they represent? Usually, they commemorate fallen soldiers and/or civilian victims during World War 2. More or less still intact, it is always a pleasure to visit some of them, even if it's couple of kilometers away, since they take you to harsher times with their sometimes almost brutalist architecture.

First sightseeing on our journey took place in village of Podgarić, where one of the most stunning monuments lies. It takes a bit of time to get there, but it is rewarding in the end.



接下来，我们直奔波斯尼亚边境。从克罗地亚西部到波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那有许多关口，那么为什么不选择具有历史意义的那个？我们决定看看 Jasenovac 以前集中营。在 NDH (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, 克罗地亚独立国) 时代，这是该地区最残酷的集中营之一。现在它是一个露天博物馆和一个和平公园。非常值得一游。

再出发，我们很快就会过境。通常它需要的时间比欧盟申根地区的时间要多一些，但平常不会发生问题。我们通过巴尼亚卢卡，在我们的路边，我们买了了一些食物和饮料；要记住的一件事是，波斯尼亚的夏天会变得相当热。然后我们前往 Jajce，这

条路将带我们穿过 Vrbas 河峡谷。

Next, we went straight to the border with Bosnia. There are many border crossings into Bosnia and Herzegovina from western Croatia, so why not take the one with historical significance? We decided to take a look at Jasenovac concentration camp site, which is just next to the border. Operating in the times of NDH (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska; Independent State of Croatia), this was one of the most brutal concentration camps in the area. Now it is a sort of open-air museum and

a peace park. With its memorial plates, sculptures and surrounding lakes, it is well worth the visit.

As we travel on, we cross the border quite shortly. Usually it takes some more time than one's used to in EU Schengen area, but it always goes without problems nevertheless. We passed Banja Luka and on our way through we supplied ourselves with some food and drinks; one thing to bear in mind is that Bosnian summers can get rather hot. Then we're headed to Jajce, and the road will take us through Vrbas river canyon.



对我来说，这些照片真实地代表这个国家主要由什么组成的；四处散落有一些村庄，但主要是丘陵和山谷。驾驭这一景观，只能想象在 20 世纪的第二次世界大战中以及最近南斯拉夫解体后的战争中，这片土地上的战斗情况如何。下一张照片是从 Prozor 村庄的上方开始的，在铁

托的指挥下，在 1943 年与内雷特瓦河的臭名昭着的战斗中，对抗占领者的最重要的战斗之一。

These photos truly represent what this country is mostly comprised of – some villages here and there, but mostly hills and valleys. Driving through this landscape one can only imagine what fighting

was like in this land in so many wars, in 20th century in World War 2 and most recently after the breakup of Yugoslavia. This next photograph is from above the village of Prozor, where under Tito's command one of the most significant battles against occupiers was fought in 1943, the infamous battle of Neretva.



过了一会儿，我们终于到了亚伊采。山顶上的堡垒讲述亚伊采该镇700年的历史。与曾经在奥斯曼帝国统治下的整个土地一样，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那仍然充满了古老的奥斯曼帝国建筑。我不只是在谈论废墟或废弃的建筑物；最近以奥斯曼风格建造了许多建筑物。特别突出的是从物体的主壁拉出的上层。从美学角度来说，我十分了解人们仍倾向于以这种风格建造的原因。正是这种和许多文化的其他组合

使波斯尼亚如此美妙地参观。

After a while, we finally arrived to Jajce. Fortress on the top of the hill speaks about town's 700 years of history. As with the entire land that used to be under Ottoman Empire, Bosnia and Herzegovina is still full of old Ottoman architecture. And I'm not only talking about the ruins or

defunct buildings; there are also many structures built recently in Ottoman style. What stands out in particular are upper floors that are pulled out from the main walls of the object. Esthetically speaking, I can see the reason why people still tend to build in this style. It is this and other combinations of many cultures that make Bosnia so wonderful to visit.



在最近的历史中，亚伊采主要被称为 Tito 南斯拉夫的摇篮。在下面照片的这个房子里，阿夫诺伊（南斯拉夫反法西斯人民解放委员会）第二次会议于 1943 年 11 月 29 日举行，现在被称为南斯拉夫成立的会议。这个日期后来被称为共和国日。不可否认，这些地方都不能被视为主要的景点，但如果将它们拉在一起，它们可以合并成一个美好的下午。后来，我们被诱回到老城的小公寓。如上所述，即使

在旺季，也很容易找到像亚伊采这样的小城镇。

In recent history though, Jajce was mostly known as the cradle of Tito's Yugoslavia. In this very house on the photo below, second meeting of AVNOJ took place on 29th of November 1943, which is now known as the meeting where Yugoslavia was established. This date was later on

celebrated as day of the Republic. Admittedly, none of these sights can be regarded as major drawcards, but if you pull them together, they can be combined into a nice afternoon. Later on, we were lured back to our little apartment in the old town. As mentioned above, it is fairly easy to find a place to stay in smaller towns such as Jajce, even in the peak season.



第二天

从此下去，我们决定沿着南部路线前往萨拉热窝，因为我们想参观另一个前南斯拉夫的宝藏，这就是 Bjelašnica 滑雪胜地。这是大多数奥运会在 1984 年萨拉热窝冬季奥运会举办的地方。在南斯拉夫举行的单一最高水平的体育赛事也需要建造一些设备。与许多奥运场馆的情况一样，多年后设施往往被忽视。在这里，不完全忘记，Bjelašnica 滑雪胜地仍然是欧洲滑雪更好（也更便宜！）的选择之一。就在我们经过的时候，他们的一部缆车正在对设施进行大修。冬天来时，工程显然会完成的。因此

，可以肯定地说，经过这么多年，波斯尼亚旅游业的未来终于看起来更加光明了。

DAY 2

Further on, we decided to take southern route to Sarajevo, for we wanted to visit another ex-Yugoslavian gem, which is Bjelašnica ski resort. This is where most of the Olympic events were held in 1984 Sarajevo winter Olympics. The single highest level of sports event that ever took place in Yugoslavia needed some equipment to be built as well. As is the case with many of the

Olympic venues, facilities tend to be neglected over the years later on. Here, not completely forgotten, Bjelašnica ski resort is still one of the better (and cheaper!) options for skiing in Europe. Facilities were undergoing a major repair on one of their lifts just as we passed through. Works were apparently to be completed by the first snow. Therefore, it is safe to say that things are finally looking a bit brighter for Bosnian tourism after all these years.



之后，我们开车直奔萨拉热窝市中心，将车停在宿舍，然后走到热闹街道。在 Bjelašnica 周围散步并欣赏美景，这意味着我们到达那里已经很晚了，城市的夏季氛围如火如荼。从美味的扁

第三天

我们在萨拉热窝的第二天将继续神探萨拉热窝。如上所述，萨拉热窝主办了 1984 年冬季奥运会，另一个场地是该市南部的特雷贝维奇山。然而，我们得到的是观点，因为人们可以从山顶俯瞰到整个盆地。天气也在我们身边，良好的能见度帮助我们看到了城市及其郊区的每一个主要景点。萨拉热窝的市区面积相对较大（也许“长”是个更好的词），特别是当你从周围的山上看到它时。要到达这里，它可能相当棘手，如果你不是本地的（或者像我们这样的半本地人），那就更难了。但是，您不再需要汽车和特殊的导航技能才能找到特雷贝维奇山，因为从 2018 年开始，您可以乘坐缆车，一路欣赏后面的景色。

DAY 3

On our second day in Sarajevo we had some more exploring

桃体诱人的糕点到最高的尖塔呼唤的声音，萨拉热窝将让您想要去探索巴尔干半岛的其余部分。

最后，我们只是漫步，尽管由于数十家糕点店和茶馆，它花了我们比原计划时间长了几个小时。

on our list. As mentioned above, Sarajevo hosted the 1984 winter Olympics, and another venue was Trebević hill just south of the city. However, what we came for was the view, since one can see the entire basin from the top of the hill. Weather was on our side as well and good visibility helped us see every major object in the city and its outskirts. Sarajevo's urban area is relatively huge (perhaps "long" would be a better word for it), especially when you see it from the surrounding hills. To get here, it can be rather tricky, even more if you are not local (or semi-local, like us). However, you don't need a car and special navigation skills to find Trebević hill anymore,

After that, we drove straight to Sarajevo city centre, left our car at the hostel and moved to the lively streets. Walking around Bjelašnica and enjoying the views meant that it was already late when we got there and city summer vibes were in full swing. From delicious tonsil-inviting pastry to sounds of calling to prayer from the tallest minaret, Sarajevo will make you want to go and discover rest of the Balkan peninsula more than ever.

In the end, we only took a stroll, albeit admittedly due to dozens of pastry shops and tea houses it took us hours longer than originally planned. Nothing wrong with that.

because from 2018 on, you can hop on a cable car that takes you all the way up while you enjoy the views behind.



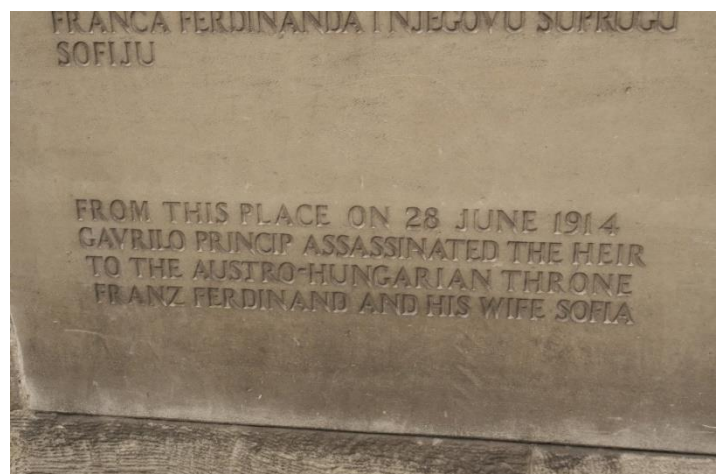


在剩下的时间里，我们就像前一天一样在街道上闲逛，只是这一次我们也会进入画廊，博物馆和其他景点。让我感到震惊的当然是 Gallery 11/07/95。这个名字来自 1995 年斯雷布雷尼察种族灭绝发生的日期。这是一个必须看到的东西，我特别建议访问那些不熟悉这个主题的人。在某种程度上相关的说明，在同一条街上看到三个不同的礼拜场所总是令人惊奇。首先，最大和广为人知的 Gazi-Husrevbeg 清真寺，毗邻的东正教堂，以及距离街道数十米的天主教堂夫妇。你必须努力想出一个具有相似宗教结构的欧洲另一个城市。难怪在南斯拉夫时代，萨拉热窝被称为这三个宗教可以相互和平相处的城市。为了补充历史价值，拉丁桥也是必看之物，因为这是 Gavrilo Princip 拍摄奥匈帝国大公的地方，而从此开始了第一次世界大战。

For the rest of the day, we wandered streets just like the

day before, only this time around we would actually go into galleries, museums and other sights. What struck me the most was certainly Gallery 11/07/95. Name of this place comes from a date when Srebrenica genocide happened in 1995. It is something of a must-see, and I would especially recommend visit to those unfamiliar with the topic. On a somehow related note, it is always amazing to see three different places of worship on the same street. First, the biggest and widely known Gazi Husrev-beg mosque, orthodox church right next to it, and catholic church couple

dozens of meters down the street. You would have to think hard to come up with another city in Europe with similar religious structure. No wonder in Yugoslav times Sarajevo was known as the city where all three religions could live in peace with each other. To top it up with historical value, Latin bridge is something of a must-see as well, since this was the place where Gavrilo Princip shot Archduke of Austro-Hungary, effectively beginning World War I.



第四天

第四天比前几天更轻松，因为我们只想去莫斯塔尔，当然在路上会有一些必须停的地方。其中一些照片几乎总结了波斯尼亚的中部和南部：山脉，丘陵和尖塔。

我们今天旅行的第一站也是唯一的一站是在 Jablanica 被摧毁的桥梁。桥梁本身的建造和销毁仅仅是为了拍摄电影“内雷特瓦战役”，将其与其他设备一起制作成为南斯拉夫最昂贵的二战电影制作之一。从照片中可以看出，火车复制品也已到位。

从 Jablanica，我们还有一个小时左右到莫斯塔尔。即使在汽车中，您也会发现空气从大陆到地中海的感觉相对较快。一旦你在那里，你就会知道我在说什么。然而，这并不奇怪 - 毕竟，莫斯塔尔曾被称为整个南斯拉夫最热门的城市。通常，这是您可以适应夏季炎热的地方。这一次，我们有一个可怕的运气，我们在这里的唯一一个晚上，它变成了 16 摄氏度，这对莫斯塔尔来说是惊人的寒冷。我甚至在 7 月中旬感冒了 - 想象一下！

无论如何，像往常一样在波斯尼亚，主要城镇建在山谷中，道路在峡谷中蜿蜒曲折。如果周围有夏季风暴，那就更加壮观了。足够短，不会毁了这次旅行，但是很强大，可以让你周围的大部分山脉变得崎岖不平。



DAY 4

Fourth day was more easy-going than days before, since we only wanted to get to Mostar, of course with some mandatory stops on the way there. Some of these photos pretty much summarize central and southern part of Bosnia: mountains, hills and minarets.

First and only major stop on our trip today was destroyed bridge in Jablanica. Bridge itself was built and destroyed solely for the purpose of filming the movie Battle of Neretva, making it together with other equipment one of the most expensive World War II film productions in Yugoslavia. As you see from the photo, a train replica is also in place.

From Jablanica, we had another hour or so to Mostar. Even in a car, you find out how relatively quickly the air goes from continental to Mediterranean feel. Once you're there, you'll know what I'm talking about.

It's not a surprise, though - after all, Mostar was once known as the hottest city in whole of Yugoslavia. Normally, this is where you can acclimatize to summer heat. This time around, we had a terrible luck and the only night we were here it turned to 16 degrees Celsius, which is staggeringly cold for Mostar. I even caught a cold in the middle of July - imagine that! Anyhow, as usual in Bosnia, major towns are built in the valleys, roads to which are zig-zagging through the canyons. And it is even more spectacular if there are summer storms around. Short enough not to ruin the trip, yet strong to make most of the mountains surrounding you.





对于一个世界著名的旅游景点，没有特别多的游荡。旧桥及其周边区域相对较小，您可以在 45 分钟内轻松完成。问题是，你为什么要走得这么快呢？我建议花一些时间来感受这种氛围，并试着意识到将这两个内雷特瓦河边缘连在一起需要多少能量。毕竟，直到现代，这是横跨内雷特瓦的极少数桥梁之一。现在它似乎试图将不同的意见，宗教和种族群体结合在一起。正如您所想，老街是所有小商店和纪念品摊位的活力所在。尝试在通往河流的桥下寻找一种方式，因为这种观点在指南中很少见。

之后，我们在另一座桥上走回我们的民宿，只是为了在夜间再次看到莫斯塔尔的城市景观。由于莫斯塔尔靠近达尔马提亚海岸，特别是杜布罗夫尼克市，我从来没有在这里过夜。由于我来自斯洛文尼亚的东北部，沿途停留两三次是有意义的，但不要在路边的另一个城镇睡觉。这样你就可以相对快速地到达克罗地亚海岸的最南端，但是你错过了沿途的一些亮点 - 这就是我们想要避免

的。因此，我建议大家不要急于穿越巴尔干半岛，因为绝对不是这样做的。

For a world-famous tourist site, there is not particularly lot to wander about. Old bridge and its surrounding area is relatively small and you can easily do it in 45 min. Question is, why would you? I suggest you take some time to feel the vibe and try to realize how much energy it took to hold these two brinks of Neretva river together. After all, this was one of the very few bridges across Neretva until modern times. Now it kind of seems it tries to hold together different opinions, religions and ethnic groups. Old street is, as you can imagine, vigorous with all the tiny shops and souvenir stands. Try to find a way under the bridge to the river, since this view is rarely seen in guidebooks.

Afterwards, we walked back to our apartment over the other bridge just to see cityscape of Mostar once again in the nighttime. Due to Mostar's proximity to Dalmatian coast and particularly city of Dubrovnik, I was never in position to have a sleepover here. Since I come from northeastern part of Slovenia, it makes sense to stop two or three times along the way, but not to sleep in another town by the road. That way you can get to the southernmost tip of Croatian coast relatively quickly, but you miss some of the highlights along the way - and this is what we wanted to avoid this time. Therefore I recommend everyone not to rush yourself through the Balkans, because it is definitely not the way to do it.

第五天

如果你看看我们在第五天安排的路线，看起来很多车窗窗口看起来并不多。但是，任何来过这个地区的人都可以向你保证，这条路线绝对不是这样。有很多东西可以看，但不需要花很多时间。

首先，在莫斯塔尔以南几公里处，隐藏在岩石中的是 Blagaj 传统建造的穆斯林修道院（tekija），我们被告知这是必看的。Tekija 是一座专为 Sufi 兄弟聚会而设计的建筑，是一个精神静修和人物改造的地方 - 与其他宗教的寺庙非常相似。它们通常但不一定与清真寺相邻。小镇本身位

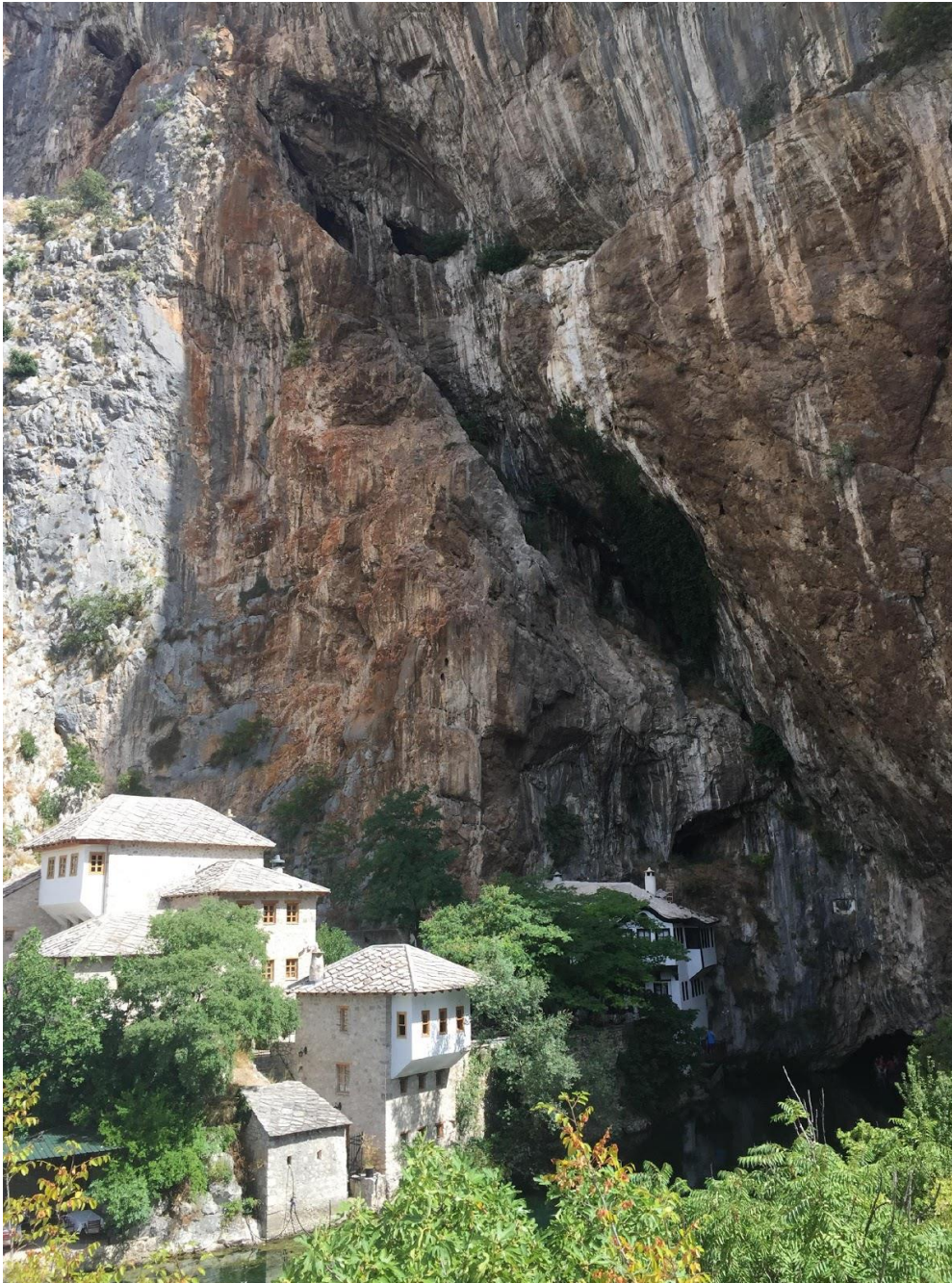
于布纳河的春天，是一个保存完好的中世纪建筑遗迹。

DAY 5

If you look at the route we took on our fifth day, it would seem like a lot of driving time with not much to see out of the car window. However, anyone who has been in this region can assure you this is definitely not the case on this route. There is a lot to see, yet it does not take a lot of time to get around.

First, just couple of kilometers south of Mostar, hidden in the

rocks is a traditionally built Muslim tekke (tekija) in Blagaj, which we were told is a must-see. Tekija is a building specifically designed for gatherings of Sufi brotherhood, a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation - quite similar to temples in other religions. They are usually, but not necessarily adjoined to mosques. Town itself is located at the spring of the Buna river and is a well-preserved document of medieval architecture.



我们行程里的下一件事是历史悠久，画面完美的 Počitelj 镇，距离我们站在南部约 15 公里处。它坐落在一个天然的圆形剧场，建在陡峭的岩石内。虽然它在最近的战争中已基本被摧毁，但其中大部分已完全恢复。对于可能最令人叹为观止的照片，请爬到堡垒的最高处，从那里可以看到风景如画的全景。由于这是一个只有 350 人的村庄，这里几乎没有任何设施。您可能需要在去那里之前检查导航以避免错过它。这个壮观的景象并不是很多停车位，所以请记住，您

可能还需要步行几分钟才能到达那里。

Next thing on our menu was historic, picture-perfect town of Počitelj some 15 km south from where we were standing. It is situated in a natural amphitheatre, built inside of steep rocks. While it has been largely destroyed in the recent war, most of it has been fully restored. For the possibly most breathtaking photos, do climb to the uppermost parts

of the fort, from where a scenic panorama will uncover before you. Since it is a village of merely 350 people, there are almost no facilities here. You might want to check your navigation before going there to avoid missing it. Not a lot of parking spaces are here for this magnificent sight, so bear in mind you might also have to walk couple of minutes to get there.



在波斯尼亚南部中午中午炎热的中午显然需要一些茶点。值得庆幸的是，Kravica 瀑布距离酒店仅一箭之遥。Kravica 瀑布适合那些不喜欢十六湖上夏季人群的人们，但他们仍然希望参观与水有关的东西来降温。而且这里可以游泳！我们只是在水中蘸水，因为我们不得不继续前进，但它仍然令人耳目一新。冷却后，我们继续前进，因为我们距离斯普利特还有几个小时的车程。

Middle of the summer heat around noon in southern Bosnia clearly calls for some refreshment. Thankfully, Kravica waterfalls are just a stone-throw away. Kravica waterfalls are for those who don't like the summer crowds at Plitvice lakes, yet they still want to visit something water-related to cool down. And guess what – here you can also

dip in! We only dipped our feet in the water, since we had to move on, but it was refreshing nevertheless. After cooling down, we moved on, since we still had couple of hours' drive to Split from here.



从莫斯塔尔开往达尔马提亚海岸的道路在我看来似乎都是理所当然的。我的意思是，如果你已经处于这种地中海气候，如果你可以一直到海岸，为什么还要回去北部呢？您甚至可以感受到大海即将来临。从瀑布出发，您可以立即到达边境，然后主干道连接克罗地亚高速公路，一直通往斯普利特。高速公路两侧的贫瘠地形使得它看起来似乎没有任何文明，但在 Biokovo 山脉上方，有数百个海滩，酒店，公寓和其他旅游设施供我们欣赏。

斯普利特是我们旅行中最大的城市，经过这么多年我仍然不知道所有的道路，所以我建议带上一些导航系统（当然还有一张地图），让事情变得更轻松。在到达之前你肯定会注意到的一个地理特征是城市是如何被山脉支撑的，这使得它自然难以到达。在南斯拉夫战争中，它主要被排除

在更大的破坏之外。抵达斯普利特后，我们有足够的时间去海边漫步。

Road from Mostar to Dalmatian coast always seemed to me like a logical one. I mean, if you're already in this Mediterranean climate, why go back up, if you can go all the way to the coast? You can even feel sea is just around the corner. From the waterfalls, you get to the border in no time, and after that, main road connects to Croatian highway, which leads all the way to Split. Barren terrain on both sides of the highway makes it seem like there's no civilization anywhere near, but just over the Biokovo mountain range,

there are hundreds of beaches, hotels, apartments and other tourist facilities for us to enjoy.

Split being by far the biggest city on our trip, after all these years I still don't know all of the roads, so I suggest bringing some kind of navigation system (or a map, of course) with you to make things easier. One geographical feature you will certainly notice before arriving is how city is backed by mountains, making it naturally difficult to get to. In Yugoslav war, it was mostly left out of bigger destruction. Arriving to Split, we had just enough time to go for a late afternoon stroll by the seaside.

第六天

早餐后的早晨，是时候看看我们计划去看的最后一个城市了。为了避免人潮涌动，我们直接前往戴克里先宫（Diocletian palace）或者其余的东西。但这并不重要，即使宫殿在一般意义上并不完整，它仍然活着。大多数活动，市中心的日常生活形成并紧密围绕着它。由于斯普利特是达尔马提亚的首府，您将在这个城市找到这个地区闻名的所有景点。Diocletian 宫殿充满了酒吧，商店，古罗马建筑等等，是这一切发生的地方。如果您正在寻找南欧最好的美食，那就不用再寻找了 - 这是一个值得去的地方。由于预算紧张，仍然可以在早上去市场购买一些最美味，最多汁的水果。

在下午的早些时候，我们已经离开了斯普利特，因为遗憾的是我们没有足够的时间。假如你时间够的话，斯普利特有足够的事情可以做或看到至少一个星期。跳岛，远足蒂娜拉山脊，在清澈的海水中游泳或像真正的达尔马提亚狗一样用餐，斯普利特拥有一切。

在回到伊斯特拉的路上，我们经

过了许多值得一看的城市，但如果你真的想仔细看看它们，你可以留在这里至少一年。

Opatija 酒店位于 Kvarner 海湾，非常适合前往岛屿，山丘或附近的海滩进行一日游。由于我们最近几天一直在海边，所以我们决定第二天在 Učka 山徒步旅行。从我们所听到和阅读的内容来看，每个健康人都能做到这一短暂而轻松的徒步旅行。所以在昨晚睡觉之前肯定会有所期待。

DAY 6

In the morning after breakfast, it was time to check out last of the cities we had planned to see. To avoid crowds, we headed straight to Diocletian palace, or what's left of it anyway. But it doesn't matter, even if the palace is not intact in the general sense, it is alive as ever. Most of the events, daily life in the city center forms in and closely around it. Due to Split being capital of Dalmatia, you will find everything this region is famous for and more right

here in this city. Filled with bars, shops, ancient Roman architecture and so much more, Diocletian palace is where it all happens. If you're looking for some of the best cuisine in southern Europe, look no further - this is a place to be. With a tighter budget, one can still go to a market place in the morning to buy some of the tastiest, juiciest fruit around.

In the early afternoon, we were already heading out of Split, because sadly we did not have enough time. If you do, there are enough things to do or see in Split to stay for at least a week. Island hopping, hiking Dinaric ridge, swimming in crystal clear waters or dinning like a true Dalmatian, Split has it all.

On the way back up to Istria, we passed many cities worth seeing, but if you really want to take a close look of them, you can stay here for at least a year.

Opatija being located in the Kvarner bay, it is perfect for day trips to the islands, hills or simply to the beaches nearby. Since we've been near the sea for the last few days we decided on hiking Učka mountain the following day. From what we heard and read, it is a short and easy hike which every healthy person would be able to do. So certainly something to look forward before going to bed on the last night.





第七天

当有人希望我计划一次旅行时，我通常会计划每次看到新的东西。我不想让事情出错，所以我决定只投入一个新的视线 - 好吧，就是它，Učka 山。当我从下面看山时，你可以想象我的兴奋。然后很自然地，兴奋会增长并增长，直到你到达顶部，在那里景观简直令人叹为观止，特别是与下面的景观相比。这与 Učka 的情况完全相同。人们可以用汽车到达顶部，但想到我们至少需要做一些工作来获得奖励，我们将车停在距离山顶约 400 米的餐厅。道路标志和道路本身处于良好状态，因此您不会遇到任何麻烦。对于所有的读者，我可以补充一点，这个也是完全安全的徒步旅行，因为没有悬崖或任何类似的徒步旅行者害怕。一定要带上你的相机，我可以保证你不会后悔！

回到车上后，已经是下午晚些时候，这再次意味着我们在移动，这次回到我们在卢布尔雅那开始的地方。几乎每一天你都能听到我们只抱怨一件事：“为什么

我们不能停留更长时间？”而且说实话 - 如果可以的话，不要匆匆穿过巴尔干半岛，它应该以轻松的方式被看到和享受。

DAY 7

When someone expects me to plan a trip, I usually plan it that I see something new every time. I did not want things to go wrong, so I decided to put in only one new sight - well, this was it, Učka mountain. You can imagine my excitement when I looked at the mountain from down below. And then naturally, excitement grows and grows until you reach the top, where the views are simply breathtaking, especially comparing to the ones from below. This was exactly the case with Učka. One can reach the top with a car, but figuring we need to do at least some work to feel rewarded, we left our car at the restaurant some

400m below the summit. Road signs and road itself are in mint condition, so you won't have any troubles finding it. To all readers I might add that this one is also completely safe to hike, since there are no cliffs or anything such for hikers to be afraid of. Be sure to take your camera with you, I can assure you won't regret it!

After coming back to the car, it was already late afternoon, which again meant we were on the move, this time back to where we started, in Ljubljana. Almost every day you could hear us complain only one thing: “why cannot we stay longer?” And there lies the truth - if you can, do not rush through Balkans, it is meant to be seen and enjoyed in a relaxed way.

欧洲巴尔干半岛部分国家的华人旅行市场分析

EMERGENCE AND FUTURE FLOWS OF CHINESE TOURISTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF BALKAN REGION

dr. Andrej Raspor, dr. Darko Lacmanović

关键词：游客，预报，中国，巴尔干

Keywords: tourists, forecast, China, Balkan

引言 - 中国，作为全球新兴市场之一，目前已经将其国家的旅游业推广到了一个新的巅峰。如今，旅游业是各个国家最重要也是发展最快的经济来源。根据数据显示，旅游业正在步步上升。目前已占全球 GDP 的 10.2%，全球总出口的 7%，并且直接或者间接贡献约 9.7% 的就业机会 (WTTC, 2017)。据 WTTC 预测 2010 年至 2030 年期间的平均增长率为 3.3% (UNWTO, 2016)。

从 2012 年至 2016 年期间旅游业的增长率高于国际贸易 (比率 3.3% 比 3%)。旅游业在出口行业中排名第三，仅次于燃料和化学品以及目前领先的食物和汽车产品 (United Nations World Economic Situation Prospects, 2017)。从 2012 年起新兴市场中，中国属于出境人数第一的国家。在 2008 年出境旅游人数刚刚超过 2 千万，而在 2016 年旅游人数直接增加到了 1.351 亿。与 2015 年同期相比增长了 5.7%。中国游行者在海外的消费量也在大幅度的增长 - 2016 年他们花费了 2611 亿美元。相同期间，美国人民出国旅游的花费是 1396 亿美元，年增长率为 11.7% (当地货币)。目前中国已占有全球 1/5 (21.4%) 的市场 (UNWTO, 2017)。

目前已有相关部门报道过中国游客在西部巴尔干地区部分国家的一些旅行习惯，尤其是关于旅行

者的旅游特征和动机 (Raspor, Lacmanović, Stranjančević, & Bulatović, 2016a)，巴尔干旅游景点的趋势与机会 (Stranjančević, Bulatović, Lacmanović, & Raspor, 2016) 小景点在广大的旅游市场中的定位 (Bofulin, Raspor, Stranjančević, Bulatović, & Lacmanović, 2016)，旅行美满的因素 (Bulatović, Stranjančević, Lacmanović, & Raspor, 2016)，如何适当的使用旅行规划的软件 (Raspor, Lacmanović, Stranjančević, & Bulatović, 2016b) 以及旅行作为隐形的国家出口 (Raspor, Stranjančević, Bulatović, & Lacmanović, 2017)。部分巴尔干地区的国家 (阿尔巴尼亚，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那，克罗地亚，马其顿，黑山，斯洛文尼亚，塞尔维亚和科索沃) 是非常值得开发并且引入中国市场的，而这就是这本杂志的主题。让旅客们以及投资者们了解这里的旅游产业并且给他们提供一些大概的方向。

主要研究的内容是：中国旅客是因何而选择我们观察的国家？为了找寻答案我们找出了 2000 年至 2016 年期间的统计数据并且使用 UNWTO 来收集，连接并且分析了世界银行，中国国家旅游局以及其它国家统计局的数据。为了能够更好的分析数据，我们使用了统计软件 Tableau 10.4，

因为它具有非常好的图形和预测选项 (Tableau, 2014)。应用为我们推算出了 2005 至 2027 年期间巴尔干地区部分国家的中国旅客和旅游支出的实际趋势和预测。

总结 - 在 2016 年，前南斯拉夫的所有国家一共登记了 21,154,710 次入境 (UNWTO, 2017)。如果排除相互访问，那么一共入境了 17,994,547 位旅客并且再次度过了 94,358,164 个夜晚 (Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017)。

整体看起来，前南斯拉夫以及阿尔巴尼亚 (巴尔干地区的国家) 目前的旅行市场属于上升期。目前排名第一的是克罗地亚。在 2016 年入境人数将近 21 万人，过夜人数将近 29 万人。虽然其他国家的实际数字都远远落后于克罗地亚，但是排名第二的是斯洛文尼亚，然后是塞尔维亚，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那，黑山，

马其顿，阿尔巴尼亚以及科索沃。非常有趣的是，斯洛文尼亚和克罗地亚的中国游客人数一直到2010年都不分上下。而塞尔维亚是最近才有相对较少的中国游客，一直到2014年人数才突然增长。根据数据显示差不多70%的中国旅客会选择在克罗地亚过夜，其他国家的留宿率分别为斯洛文尼亚（14%），塞尔维亚（6%），波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那（4.3%），黑山（3.9%），马其顿（2.1%），阿尔巴尼亚（1.5%）和科索沃（0.04%）。近几年来，除了黑山以外，其他国家的中国游客在所有外国游客中的比例有所增加（见表1）。其中克罗地亚和波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那的增长率最高。这一切似乎有些出乎预料，需要进一步讨论来确定这是否是受克罗地亚周围的影响。无论如何，这种趋势对于投资者们来说是非常重要的。在其他观察的国家中，中国游客的比例正在快速的增长（见表1）。这或许意味着中国旅客对其他国家的景点以及品牌的知名度正在提高。图1显示了除了阿尔巴尼亚以外的几个国家中国旅客入境人数都在增长（见附录）。根据所提供的数据以及目前收集的资料，我们预测了中国游客在全国以及巴尔干地区的部分国家的未来趋势和旅游支出。根据全球联合国旅游机构的数据推算在2030年中国出境游客总人数将高达4.5亿人（UNWTO, 2017a），概率为90%。到2027年我们预测将有1.88亿中国游客出境旅游，因此过境人数会更多。从中

国大陆到香港，澳门和台湾（包括他们的日常迁移流量）将会有3.5亿个过境点（见图2）。2017至2027年期间的平均增长率（GGR）为5.9%，而世界旅游总增长率为2.36%（根据我们的推算），UNWTO的增长率为2.9%（UNWTO, 2017a）。

据预测，在2027年我们目前所观察的巴尔干地区国家将迎接995,900名中国旅客（包括香港，澳门以及台湾），预测概率为90%，平均增长率（GGR）为10.5%（见图3）。根据我们的判断我们认为这些数字可能过于雄心勃勃，2020年后增长率将会放缓。因此我们推测2027年中国出境游客人数不会超过60万，总消费将会在7460亿美元左右，实现概率为90%。2017至2027年期间的平均增长率（GGR）将超过20%（已经计算并显示在图4中）。我们以90%的实现概率预测2027年该地区的中国旅客消费将达到2.450亿欧元，平均增长率超过20%（见图5）。在之前的调查中我们发现来斯洛文尼亚的中国游客每天平均消费171欧元（Raspor, 2018）。我们观察的几个国家中—斯洛文尼亚的平均消费最高马其顿最低。以上就是我们目前预料的未来市场。

结论—主要问题：

是什么影响了巴尔干地区部分国家的旅游发展？目前的增长对未来发展又影响多少？

第一，巴尔干地区（斯洛文尼亚，克罗地亚，塞尔维亚和黑山）所有观察的国家与中国游客沟通时存在着一些限制。主要缺少一个平台让宣传和销售过程更加顺畅。或许可以集合一下大家的意见来提高增长率。

第二，有关巴尔干半岛旅游市场的知识还存在提高。为了能够更好地了解目前的国际市场并且推算出未来的发展，我们应该更加仔细的了解一下市场的详情以及趋势。

第三，中国出境旅游市场对旅游联合协会的优势和劣势缺乏相互熟悉和理解。比如对通过欧盟委员会（IPA或结构基金）资助的国际举措和项目。如果有机会相互改善知识差距或许能为中国旅游市场创造新的联合旅游项目。整体来说，所有观察的国家都有很大的进步空间来发扬光大自己的市场。

本项目的最终目的是想给大家提供一个方向，让大家可以更好的了解中国旅游市场在巴尔干地区的未来趋势。我们的目的是想搭建一个平台让大家接触并且考虑在巴尔干地区投资旅游行业。鉴于目前以及未来中国旅游市场在全球旅游总流量中的重要性，所有巴尔干半岛国家都还需调整各自的市场来迎合整体的变化。

(翻译/Translation: Xiaoli Ye)

INTRODUCTION

As the world most emerging source market, China has established the new margin in tourism growth. Tourism industry has become one of the most important and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world, according to the fact it makes up: 10.2 % of total world GDP, 9.7% of total world employment (direct, indirect and induced impact) (WTTC, 2017), and 7% of world exports with average growth rate at 3.3 % a year between 2010 and 2030 (UNWTO, 2016). The growth rate of tourism is higher than international trade in the 2012 – 2016 period (3.3 % compared to 3 %). Tourism as an export category is in the third place after fuels and chemicals and ahead of food and automotive products (United Nations World Economic Situation Prospects, 2017)

The world most emerging source market, in this regard, is China¹ as world top tourism spender, since 2012. If the number of outbound Chinese tourists in 2008 was just over 20 millions, in 2016 it increased to 135.1 million in 2016, which is increase of 5.7% compared with the same period in 2015. There has been also exceptional increase in how much Chinese tourists spend abroad – in 2016 they've spent USD 261.1 billion which is a greater consumption than USD 139.6 billion the USA citizens spend traveling abroad and stands at a 11.7% growth rate (in local currency) in comparison to

previous year. China has also got an over 1/5 market share (21.4 %) in the world source market (UNWTO, 2017).

A few publications have discussed some characteristics of Chinese travellers in particular countries in the West Balkan region such as preferences, characteristics and trip motivation (Raspor, Lacmanović, Stranjančević, & Bulatović, 2016a), tourist destination strength and opportunities (Stranjančević, Bulatović, Lacmanović, & Raspor, 2016), position of small destinations at the large source tourist market (Bofulin, Raspor, Stranjančević, Bulatović, & Lacmanović, 2016), factors of satisfaction (Bulatović, Stranjančević, Lacmanović, & Raspor, 2016), using web applications for travel planning (Raspor, Lacmanović, Stranjančević, & Bulatović, 2016b), economic impact (Lacmanović & Raspor, 2016) and tourism as invisible part of export (Raspor, Stranjančević, Bulatović, & Lacmanović, 2017).

In the selected countries of the Balkan region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia and Kosovo) there is a need for find out the direction and intensity of Chinese outbound tourism flows in the future period in this region. The main aim of this paper is to offer some insights of importance for the decision-makers in the tourism industry of this region in

the area of destination marketing planning.

METHOD

The main research question is: What are perspective flows of Chinese tourists in the selected countries of Balkan region? To help answer that question a statistical database for the 2000-2016 period was formed as the starting point for projections. Data has been systematically collected and researched using the UNWTO, World Banka and Chinese National Tourism Administration data as well as all the National Statistical Offices data in the mentioned countries. For the purpose of exploration and visualization of the datasets the statistical software Tableau 10.4 was used due to its very good graphics and forecasting options (Tableau, 2014). By using this statistical tool the actual trend and forecast of Chinese arrivals and tourism expenditure in the selected countries of Balkan region for the 2005-2027 period was presented.

RESULTS

In 2016, all countries of the former Yugoslavia together² recorded 21,154,710 international arrivals (UNWTO, 2017), but if the mutual visitation is excluded the numbers are lower at 17,994,547 arrivals and 94,358,164 overnights (Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika

¹ Different Chinese sources are treated differently. According to one methodology, it is only the region of the LR of China, others include Macao and Hong Kong. In particular, Taiwan may be

considered. This is due to the fact that statistics on arrivals, overnight stays and consumption of Chinese tourists and from these countries are then mixed.

² Slovenia, Croatia, B&H, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia.

Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017).

Generally for all the countries of former Yugoslavia + Albania (the selected countries of Balkan region) it could be stated that there's a positive tourism flow. With regard to the Chinese tourist flow in the region by far the most visited country is Croatia with 209,603 arrivals and 285,781 overnight stays in 2016. According to previously presented data the countries that follow are Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo. Taking the absolute numbers into account all these countries are far behind Croatia. Interestingly, Slovenia and Croatia had a comparable number of arrivals of Chinese tourists until 2010 where there is a sharp rise in Chinese tourists traveling to Croatia. On the other hand, Serbia had a relatively small number of Chinese tourists until very recently and has exhibited high growth in the year 2014.

Concerning the relative numbers there is a dominance by Croatia in this segment of the market as this country accounts for almost 70% of all Chinese arrivals, followed by Slovenia (14%), Serbia (6%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4.3%), Montenegro (3.9%), Macedonia (2.1%), Albania (1.5%) and Kosovo (0.04%).

In recent years, the share of Chinese tourists among all foreign tourists has increased in all the selected countries except

Montenegro (see table 1). The growth was the highest in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. This rise in the last two countries is somewhat unexpected. Further research would be needed to establish whether this is an effect of the proximity of Croatia and a spill over effect or there are any other reasons for this increase. In any case, this increase points to a trend in the tourism sector that the tourism stakeholders should be attentive to.

The share of Chinese tourists in the region among all Chinese is also increasing in all the countries (see table 1). This could mean that the destination brand recognition is improving in the PRC.

Index of growth of Chinese arrivals in the observed countries excluding Albania is presented in figure 1 (see the appendix).

Based on the data presented and the information gathered we could forecast the future trend of Chinese tourists' arrivals and tourism expenditure in the world and in the selected countries of Balkan region.

According to the UNWTO, the predictions about the total number of Chinese outbound tourists go as high as 450 million Chinese traveling in 2030 (UNWTO, 2017a).

With a 90 % probability, it could be expected that by 2027, 188 million of Chinese tourists will travel and thus the border crossings numbers would be greater. It is expected that from Mainland China to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (including their daily migration flow) there would be 350 million border

crossings (see figure 2). Average growth rate (GGR) in the 2017-2027 period will be 5.9 % in comparison to the total world tourism growth rate at 2.36 % (our calculation) and UNWTO rate at 2.9 % (UNWTO, 2017a).

It was forecasted with 90 % probability that in 2027 995,900 Chinese arrivals (including Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan) will be realized in the selected countries of Balkan region, with the average growth rate (geometric growth rate/GGR) of 10.5 % (see figure 3).

However, we believe that these numbers may be too ambitious and that the growth will slow down after 2020. Thus, we estimate that the number of Chinese tourists in the region will not exceed 600,000 tourists in 2027.

Concerning the Chinese tourism expenditure it could be assumed, with 90 % of probability that in 2027 Chinese tourism expenditure will be 746 billion USD. Average growth rate (GGR) in period 2017-2027 would be more than 20 % (which had been calculated and presented in figure 4).

With the probability of 90 %, it was forecasted that the Chinese tourism outbound expenditure in this region in 2027 will be 240.5 million EURO, with an average growth rate more than 20 % (see figure 5). In these forecasts we rely on the obtained research result concerning expenditure of Chinese tourists in Slovenia of 171 EURO per day (Raspor, 2018). From this expenditure figure, we have calculated the average

consumption in each of the selected countries which vary - the highest in Slovenia and the lowest in Macedonia. From these findings we have predicted future expenditure.

CONCLUSION

The main question to be asked is: What are the chief obstacles which could prevent the main outcome of the forecasted growth of Chinese outbound tourism in the selected countries of Balkan region and what are the future directions in that growth? Firstly, there is a limited cooperation among all the selected countries of Balkan region (Slovenia and Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro) in dealing with Chinese tourists. The opportunities for networking of the main tourism subjects in most of these countries should be discussed in order to use synergy effects in joint promotional and sales activities. Joint vs. individual approach could be a solution to prevent lower effects of the

expected growth of Chinese tourists.

Secondly, the knowledge of the Chinese outbound tourism market is still poor. In the context of the observed actual and future importance of the Chinese market segment in the total international tourism flow, there is a need to take active measures in marketing research and planning concerning the main Chinese tourism market figures and trends.

Thirdly, there is low mutual familiarity and understanding about strengths and weaknesses concerning joint tourism products which could be offered at the Chinese outbound tourism market. Through international initiatives and projects funded by European Commission (IPA or structured funds for example) there are very good possibilities to upgrade this knowledge gap and to create the new joint tourism product for Chinese tourism market.

In general, there are great possibilities for all of the observed countries to improve their marketing approach at Chinese outbound tourism market.

RELEVANCE TO INDUSTRY

The findings of this survey could be a useful tool in the better understanding of the future trends in the Chinese outbound tourism in terms of the Balkan region. It would offer one of the platforms for considering the possibilities for networking of the main tourism subjects in the selected countries of the Balkan region and to use synergy effects in joint promotional and sales activities. Concerning the actual and future importance of the Chinese market segment in the total international tourism flow, it is necessary for all observed countries, to perform active measures in marketing research and planning.

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表格 1: 2010 年至 2016 年巴尔干部分国家入境旅客中 华人旅客的比例走势

Table 1: The trend of Chinese share among foreigners in selected countries of Balkan in period 2010-2016

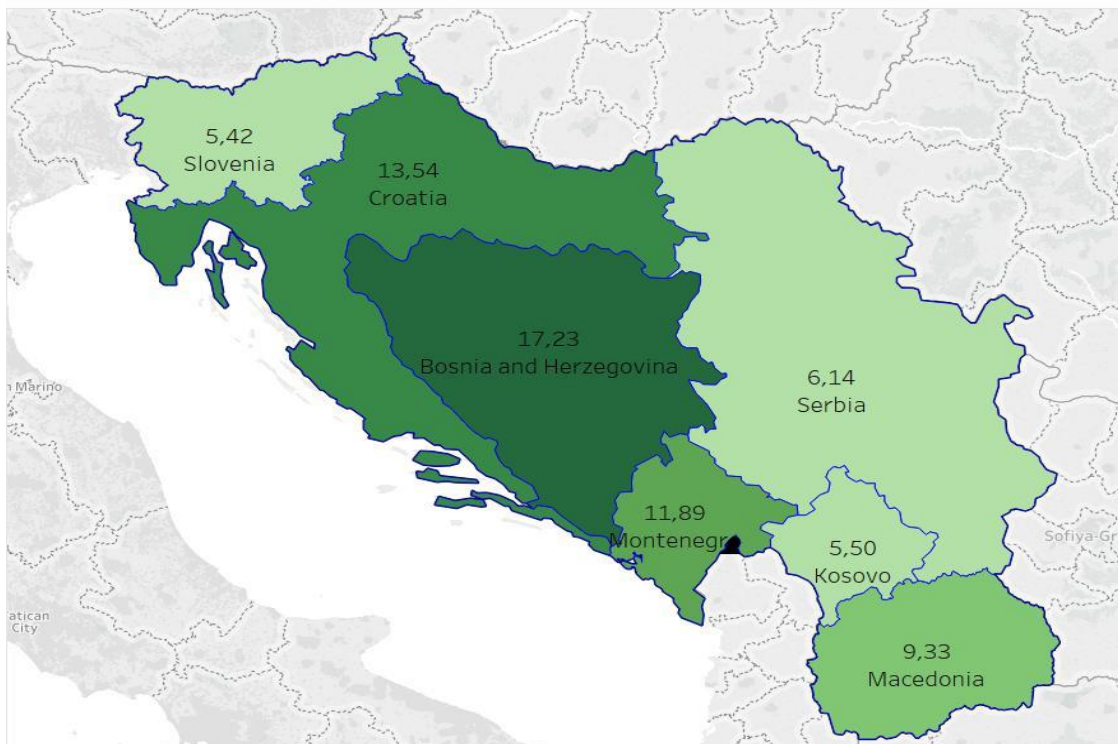
		Base year	2016	Increase
Albania (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,07107%	0,10136%	142,6%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00299%	0,00318%	106,2%
BiH (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,21070%	1,70758%	810,4%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00134%	0,00879%	654,9%
Croatia (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,16990%	1,51792%	893,4%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,02697%	0,13881%	514,7%
Kosovo (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,05817%	0,13141%	225,9%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00003%	0,00007%	209,1%
Macedonia (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,26901%	1,28603%	478,1%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00123%	0,00435%	354,5%
Montenegro (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,09193%	0,71559%	778,4%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00174%	0,00788%	452,1%
Serbia (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,43970%	1,43660%	326,7%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,00523%	0,01219%	233,3%
Slovenia (2010)	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,43898%	1,52356%	347,1%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,01429%	0,02945%	206,0%
Average	Share of Chinese among foreigners	0,19519%	1,19917%	614,4%
	Share of Chinese among the Chinese	0,05383%	0,20471%	380,3%

Source: Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017; Republic of Albania Instat The Institute of Statistics, 2017

图 1: 前南斯拉夫 2010 年至 2016 年 华人旅客的指数增长

Figure 1: Index of growth of Chinese outbound tourism in countries of ex Yugoslavia in period 2010-2016

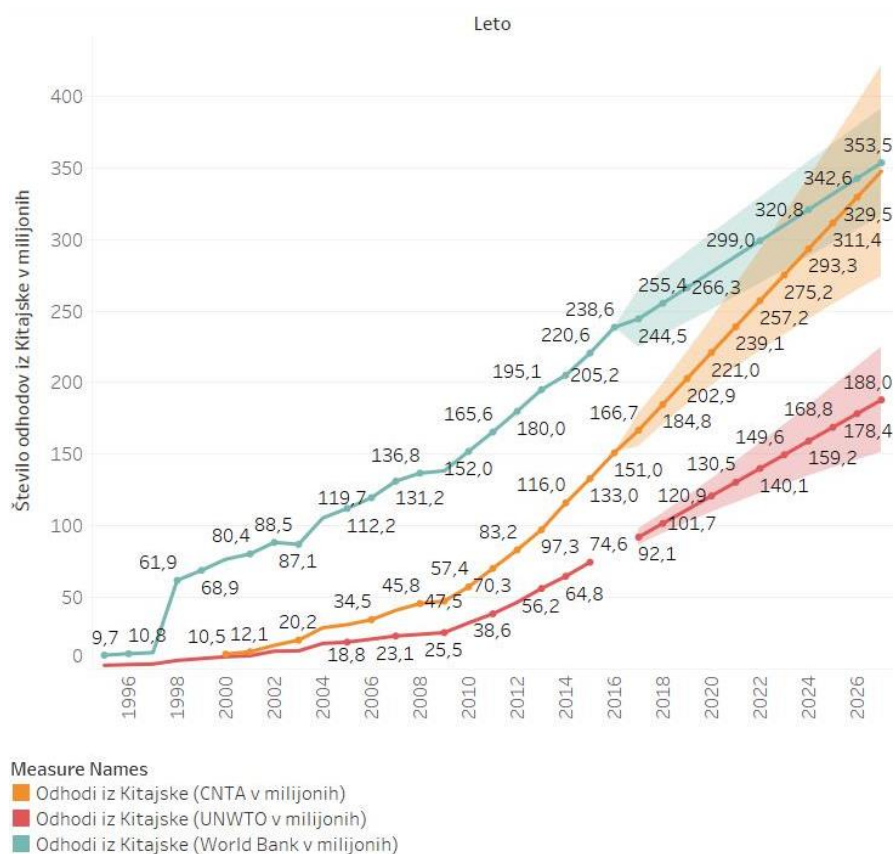
Razmerje med prihodi v državo za leti 2016 in 2010. Temnejša barva pomeni večji količnik.



Source: Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017; in: Raspor & Lacmanović, 2017

图 2：1995 年至 2027 年期间华人旅客的人数，实际趋势和预测

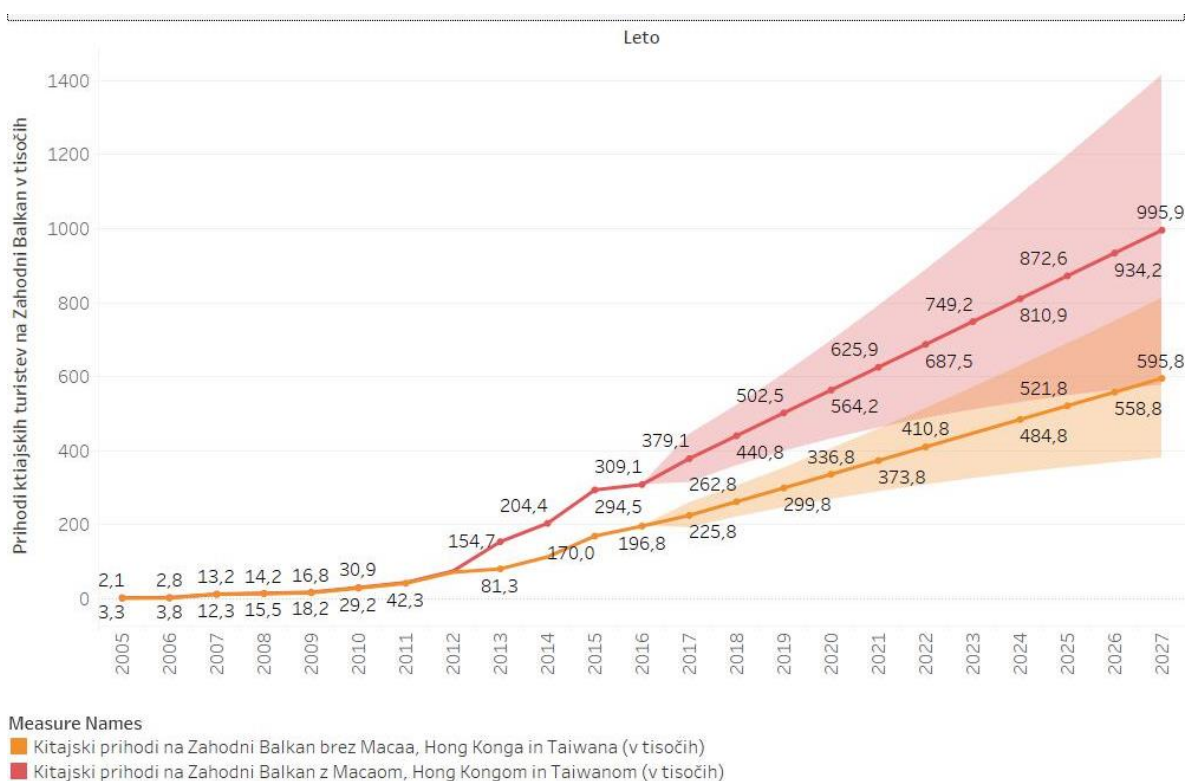
Figure 2: Actual trend and forecast of Chinese outbound arrivals in world in period 1995–2027



Source: World Bank, 2017; UNWTO, 2017a; China National Tourism Administration, 2016; Arlt & Deng-Westphal, 2017; Own processing

图 3：巴尔干地区 2005 年至 2027 年期间华人旅客的人数，实际趋势和预测

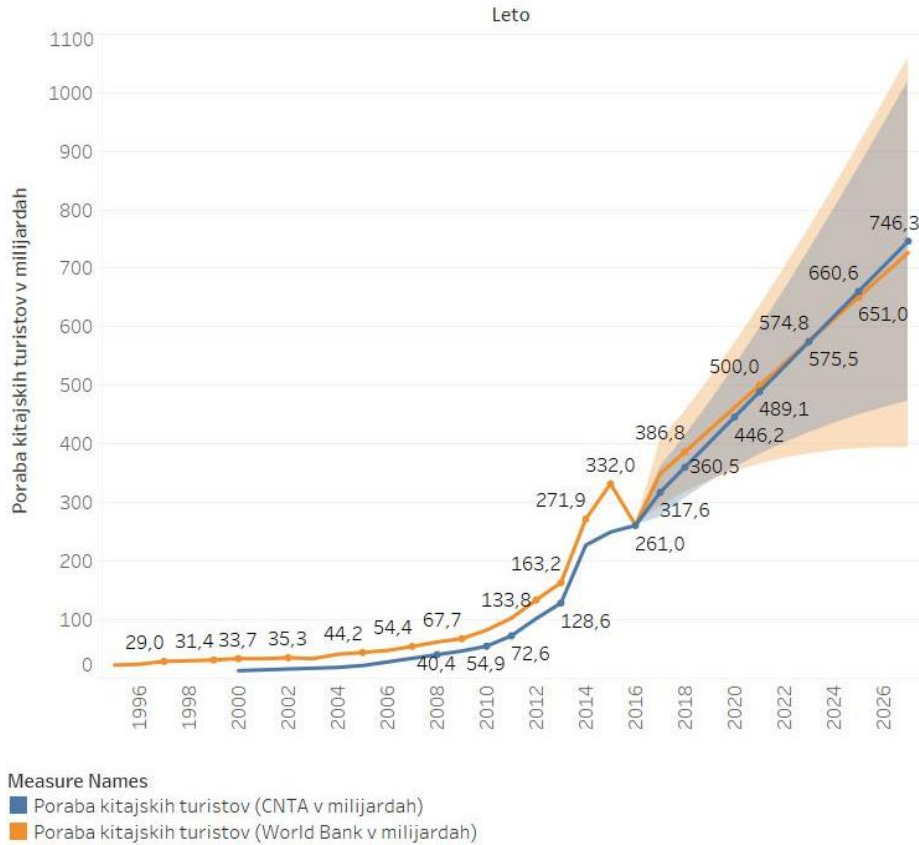
Figure 3: Actual trend and forecast of Chinese outbound arrivals in selected countries of Balkan region in period 2005–2027



Estimations by the authors based on: Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017; Republic of Albania Instat The Institute of Statistics, 2017

图 4：1995 年至 2027 年期间中国旅客消费量的实际趋势与预测

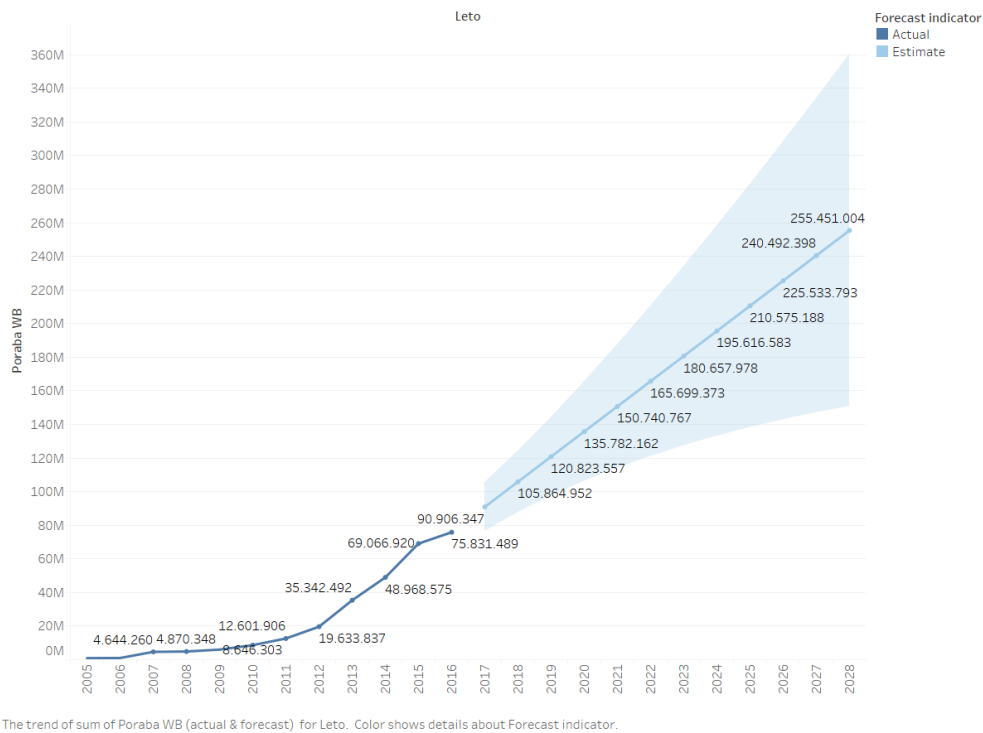
Figure 4: Actual trend and forecast of Chinese tourism expenditure in world in period 1995–2027



Source: Estimations by the authors based on: World Bank, 2017; UNWTO, 2017a;

图 5：巴尔干地区 2005 年至 2027 年期间中国旅客消费量的实际趋势与预测

Figure 5: Actual trend and forecast of Chinese tourism expenditure in selected countries of Balkan region in period 2005–2027



The trend of sum of Poraba WB (actual & forecast) for Leto. Color shows details about Forecast indicator.

Estimations by the authors based on: Republika Slovenija Statistični Urad RS, 2017; Republic of Kosovo Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017; Republic of Macedonia State Statistical Office, 2017; Republika Hrvatska Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017; Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 2017; Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore Monstat, 2017; Republika Srbija Republički zavod za statistiku, 2017; Republic of Albania Instat The Institute of Statistics, 2017

ANDREJ RASPOR



Doctorate in Social Sciences – Management. He has more than 30 years of experience in leading positions: Head of General Affairs and Cost Control Commission, Director of Personnel Development and Strategic Projects, entrepreneur, founder of several start-ups, business consultant. He is a firm believer that the academic work should be constantly tested in practice. Author of several scientific, professional monographs and useful handbooks. Editor-in-chief of Balkan Traveller magazine.

社会科学博士——管理学。他在领导职位方面拥有 30 多年的经验：总务和成本控制委员会主任、人员发展和战略项目总监、企业家、几家初创企业的创始人、商业顾问。他坚信学术著作应该在实践中不断进行测试。撰写了几本科学、专业的专著和有用的手册。《Balkan Traveler》杂志的主编。

DARKO LACMANOVIĆ



He is Full Professor at the University »Mediterranean, Faculty for tourism MTS - »Montenegro Tourism School«, Podgorica, Montenegro. In his work experience he was sales manager and hotel manager in hospitality industry in Montenegro over 13 years. He is teaching at the University »Mediterranean, Faculty for tourism MTS - »Montenegro Tourism School« and Faculty for business study MBS - »Montenegro Business School« on the undergraduated, postgraduated, master and doctoral studies, since 2005. Author of several books and journal articles with research interests in Tourism Marketing and Sales Management in Hospitality industry.

他是波德戈里察，黑山的»地中海，旅游学院 MTS - 黑山旅游学校«大学全职教授。他的工作经历在黑山超过 13 年，包括酒店业的销售经理和酒店经理。自 2005 年以来，他在»地中海教学，旅游学院 MTS - 黑山旅游学院«和商业研究 MBS - »黑山商学院«教本科生，研究生，硕士和博士研究。他是几本书籍和期刊文章的作者，其研究兴趣来自酒店业的旅游营销和销售管理。

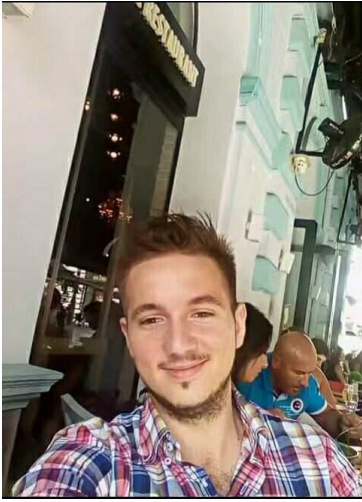
SANELA KŠELA



She graduated from Sinology on Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana and currently attends the second year of the Master's degree also from Sinology. She studied and lived in China for two and half years and also worked on the fields of traditional chinese medicine, translation and editing of magazines.

她是卢布尔雅那大学，汉学专业的学生。她在中国学习和生活了两年半，同时也在中医诊所、翻译和杂志编辑方面工作过。她的梦想是学好汉语、再去中国学习和每天过一个美好的日子。

DANILO BULATOVIĆ



Danilo Bulatović, next year will graduate from the University of Belgrade, Chinese language, culture and literature department. This year he's going to China on one semester for improving Chinese language at Shanghai University. In the past, he attended many educations about personal growth and future plans and developing cooperation between China and Serbia and working on many projects in fields of culture, sport, art, Chinese language, healthy food and personal development.

他明年要毕业于贝尔格莱德大学——汉语、中国文化和中国文学学院。他今年要去中国的上海大学学一年汉语。此外，他过去参加了许多关于个人成长和未来计划教育的讲座，也参加了发展中国和塞尔维亚之间合作方面的、体育方面的、艺术方面的等讲座。

FROSINA RISTOVSKI



Encountered with Chinese culture when she first went to eat to Chinese restaurant in her hometown. From then on she knew she wanted to go to China. Next year she will complete her bachelor degree in Shanghai and then continue with her great job of building a strong bridge of friendship between Macedonia and China.

她第一次去家乡的中餐馆吃饭时，她爱上了中国文化。从那以后，她知道她想去中国。明年，她将在上海完成学士学位，然后希望能继续在马其顿和中国之间建立更牢固的友谊桥梁。

STEFAN ERAKOVIĆ



Has always been interested in Chinese culture, but started to learn Chinese just one year and a half ago on the Confucius institute in Montenegro. Last year he got the first prize on the Chinese bridge competition and went to China to represent Montenegro. He's shortly planning his new trip to China.

一直对中国文化感兴趣，但仅在一年半前才开始在黑山孔子学院学习汉语。去年他获得了“汉语桥”大学生中文比赛的一等奖，并前往中国代表黑山。他等不及再去中国旅游。

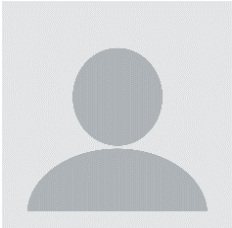
MARTINA KOLAK



Mag. Anthropol. and mag. philol. ind. A participant of Japanese-Language Program for Sakura Network Member Institutions 2018 by Japan Foundation. She is also a scholar of Korean Government Organisation NIIED for the graduate studies at East Asian Studies at Sungkyunkwan University. Tourist guide of Zagreb, the capital city of Croatia in Japanese, English and Korean.

曾参加过2018年日本基金会举行的樱花网络成员的日语课程。同时还是韩国政府组织的NIIED组员，专门负责成均馆大学的东亚研究生。她还是克罗地亚首都萨格勒布的导游，精通日、英、韩三种语言。

MELISA NIKIC



Is a student of English language and literature and is at the same time studying Chinese language at the Confucius institute. Last year she won the first place on the »Chinese bridge« competition and represented Bosnia and Herzegovina in China. Her dream is to teach English and to learn Chinese to the level, where she can also start to teach.

是一名英语和文学专业的学生，同时在孔子学院学习汉语。去年，她在波黑参加了“汉语桥”外国学生中文比赛，并获得了第一名，所以她在在中国也代表过波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那。她的梦想是教英语和学好汉语。

LUKA FURJAN



Luka Furjan, sinology BA, is interested in China and Taiwan studies, and everything related. During his studies he lived on both sides. During his prolonged year in Taiwan, he found his true passion in cycling tourism. Upon coming back to Europe, he specialized in Balkan region, on or off bike saddle. Besides his work in tourism, he spends his time interpreting or translating on various occasions.

Luka Furjan, 汉学学士学位，对中国和台湾的研究感兴趣，以及相关的一切。在他的学习期间，他在两个地方都住过了。在台湾度过了漫长的一年，他发现了自己对自行车旅游的热情。回到欧洲后，他专攻巴尔干地区，在自行车鞍座上或巴士上。除了他在旅游方面的工作，他还花时间在各种场合进行口译或翻译。

XIAOLI YE



Xiaoli Ye comes from China. She has been living in Slovenia since 2004. She can speak fluently Chinese and Slovenian, some English and a little bit of Deutsch. She finished elementary school and high school in Velenje, but currently she is studying Chinese and Economics in Ljubljana, which is also the capital city of Slovenia. In her free time she practices in her own family business, she also has a lot of experience with translation Chinese-Slovene.

叶晓丽来自于中国浙江。在 2004 年跟随父母来到了斯洛文尼亚。精通斯语和中文同时还略懂英语和德文。从小学到高中一直在韦莱涅上学，目前在斯洛文尼亚首都卢布尔雅那双休经济学以及中文。空闲时间会在自家的公司实习，平时也会接触一些中斯翻译工作。

SETH VID PETERSON



Has a BA in Sinology and is currently writing his Master's Thesis at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana. He is interested in languages, intercultural relations, technology, and entrepreneurship. He believes in lifelong learning and the positive power of human relations.

卢布尔雅那大学文科学院汉语专业在研究生。他的研究方向为语言、跨文化交际、科技和创业。他崇尚终生之学习和良好的社会关系。

TINA ŽUBER



She has a bachelor's degree in Sinology at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. In the field of Sinology she is mostly interested in China's economy. That is why she is going to continue her master studies on the Faculty of Economics in Ljubljana.

她拥有卢布尔雅那大学哲学艺术学院汉学系的学士学位。因为在汉学领域她最感兴趣的是中国经济，所以她将攻读卢布尔雅那大学经济学院的硕士项目。

TJAŠA ČRV



She has a Bachelor in Marketing Communications and Public Relations from Faculty of Social Sciences (University of Ljubljana), where she now continues her studies in Social Informatics Master's programme. Her work is mostly related to event management, marketing and content creation and editing, usually tightly connected with culture and tourism. Lately she is interested into the world of information science, ICT and user experience (design).

她拥有社会科学学院（卢布尔雅那大学）的营销传播和公共关系学士学位，她现在继续深造，攻读社会信息学研究生项目。她的主要工作包括活动管理，市场营销，内容创作和编辑，通常与文化及旅游有紧密的联系。最近，她主要关注信息科学，用户体验（设计）、信息及通信技术等领域。

MATEJ KRMEJ



He recently graduated from Social Informatics at the faculty of Social Sciences in Ljubljana. He mostly works as a data analyst in different fields such as business intelligence, social sciences, marketing and public sector. His tasks include different types of data collection, data analysis including big data using a variety of software, interpretation and visualization of results. In the past he also spent some time working as a translator and content writer.

他刚毕业于卢布尔雅那大学社会科学学院的社会信息学系。他主要在商业智能，社会科学，市场营销和公共部门等不同领域担任数据分析师。他的工作内容包括不同类型的数据收集，数据分析，包括使用各种软件的大数据，数据解释与结果可视化。在过去，他还曾一度担任过翻译和内容撰稿人。

MAŠA EGART



She is an aspiring photographer and videographer, who loves capturing the moment and the people in it.

她是一位有抱负的摄影师和摄像师，喜欢用镜头捕捉人物和生活中的各种时刻。

NIKA ČRNE



She is currently attending the third year of Multimedia on Faculty of electrical engineering and Faculty of computer and information science in Ljubljana. She has worked on many projects that include recording and post production of media.

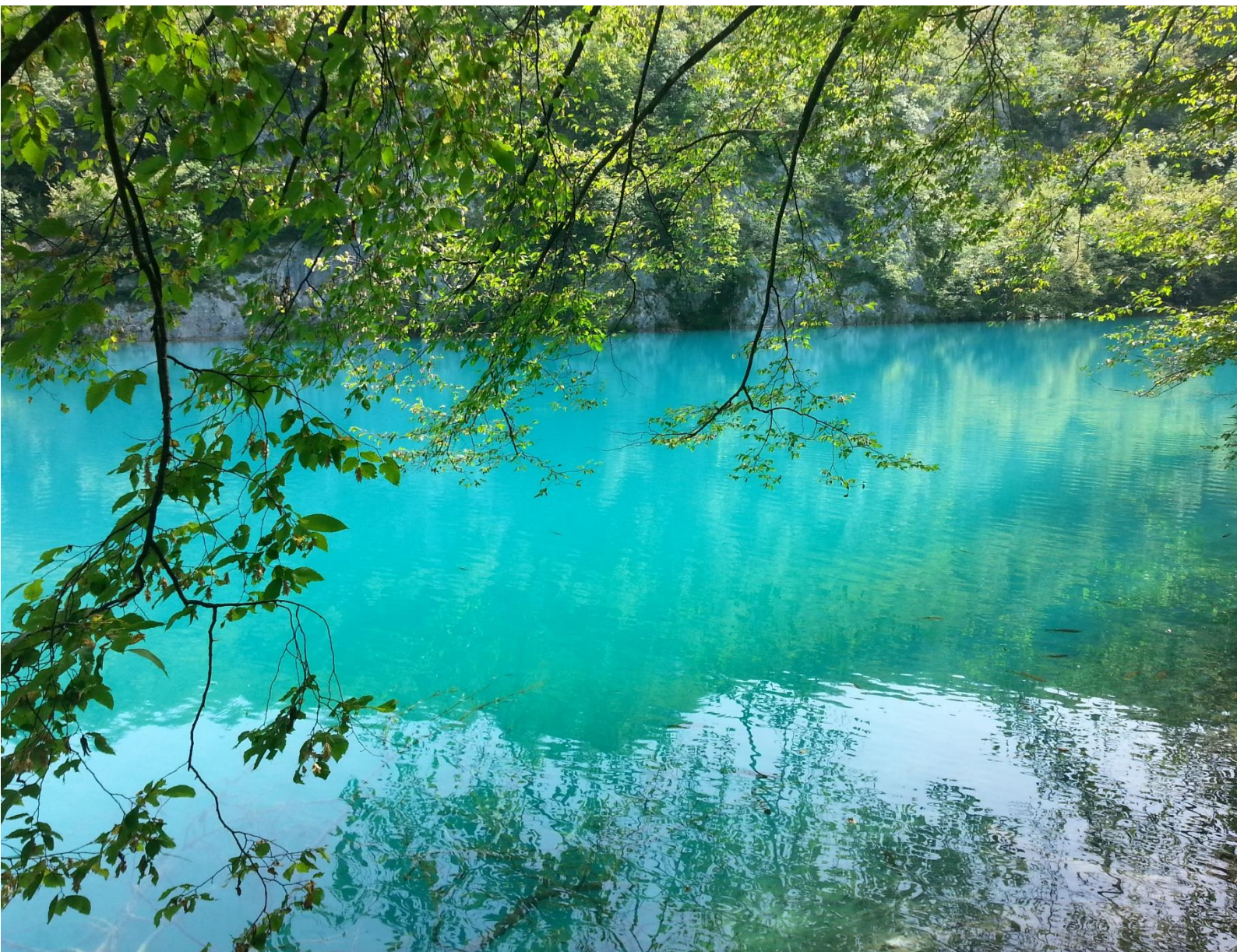
她是卢布尔雅那大学电子工程学院及计算机与信息科学学院多媒体系的三年级学生。她曾参与过许多项目，包括媒体录制和后期制作。

TIM JERŠIČ



Currently in his last year of study for a bachelor's degree in multimedia and is active in projects concerning production, live streaming and post-production. Also worked in programming and design and is currently working in technical support for a telecommunications company.

他正在攻读多媒体学士学位的最后一年级，他从事编程和设计工作，积极参与有关制作视频，直播，和后期制作的相关项目。目前正在一家电信公司负责技术支持。



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