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Hospitality and Regenerative Care In Territories

March 2026

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Krško Municipal and County Council!

03-03-2026



The municipality of Krško has a population of around 26,000 and covers an area of approximately 287 km^2, making it the ninth largest municipality in Slovenia. The area is often referred to as an 'energy town' due to the concentration of energy infrastructure that shapes its economy and identity.

The town is home to Slovenia's only nuclear power station, built in 1983 and jointly operated by Slovenia and Croatia. In addition to this infrastructure, there is a thermal power station and several hydroelectric power stations located on the River Sava. This energy complex has contributed to the creation of an economic ecosystem comprising numerous companies operating in the fields of energy and related services. The presence of a faculty dedicated to energy studies further reinforces this specialisation.



The local economy has historically developed around the paper and metal processing industries. Today, it is based on a combination of industrial activities, services and agriculture. A major pharmaceutical company is also based in the area, as well as a significant waste management centre.

Agriculture plays a significant role in the local economy. The flatter, more fertile areas, particularly in the southern part of the municipality, are suitable for growing fruit and vegetables. The hills (where they receive plenty of sunshine) are ideal for wine-growing, a traditional activity in the region . Many families own their own small vineyards, whilst some larger wine-growing estates also contribute to the local tourism economy.

Heritage, culture and sporting activities

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The area boasts a significant historical and cultural heritage. Two important figures in Slovenian history are associated with the town of Krško. Jurij Dalmatin was the author of the first translation of the Bible into the Slovenian language. Adam Bohorič, meanwhile, was the author of the first Slovenian grammar. These two figures played a decisive role in the development of the Slovenian language.

The town also boasts major cultural facilities, including a municipal museum, a library and Rajhenburg Castle. These sites contribute to the region's cultural and tourist offering.

Sporting activities also play a significant role. The landscape and natural environment lend themselves to a wide range of activities such as hiking, swimming, football, motorcycling and cycling. Speedway is a particularly iconic sport in the region. The town has a stadium dedicated to this sport, which hosts national and international competitions. Swimming is also part of the local sporting traditions.

The municipality's infrastructure investments

The council is currently undertaking several major investments to enhance public facilities and boost the area's appeal.

The main project involves the construction of a new aquatic centre. This facility will include two swimming pools, a sauna area and a catering area. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of the summer. The total investment amounts to approximately €14 million, of which around €8 million comes from European funding, supplemented by national and municipal funding.

Near this project, the municipality is also developing a large sports park designed to host various sporting activities.

The construction of a new bridge is also planned to link the two banks of the River Sava. This infrastructure is intended to improve transport links and strengthen connections between different parts of the area.

Future projects also include the creation of a business incubator designed to support innovation and start-ups. A new primary school for children with special educational needs is also in the pipeline.

These investments rely heavily on European funding, supplemented by national funding and the municipality's own resources.

Territorial projects and local initiatives

Alongside the major investments, several smaller-scale projects aim to strengthen local life and resident participation.

Some projects have been funded under the Community-Led Local Development scheme. These have enabled the installation of outdoor sports facilities, the setting up of

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temporary ice rinks and the organisation of activities for children and older people. These initiatives are designed to encourage resident participation and strengthen social interactions.

Another major project involves the creation of a regional centre dedicated to beekeeping. This centre serves as a meeting place for beekeepers and as an educational space for children and the general public. It also contributes to the development of tourism based on local products, particularly honey.

Another project involves the renovation of a mountain refuge located in a natural area popular with hikers and cyclists. This project combines several sources of European funding and aims to modernise the infrastructure, improve accommodation facilities and develop activities related to health and sport. Cross-border cooperation with Croatia has been established as part of this initiative.

The municipality is also participating in a European project aimed at transforming an urban building into a multifunctional hub. This venue is set to house spaces for businesses, services for residents, as well as areas dedicated to families and children. The project was designed based on several architectural proposals, and residents were involved in the decision-making process.

Local governance and the role of associations

The role of associations and volunteer groups appears central to the functioning of the area. Several local facilities, notably mountain refuges, have long been managed by hiking associations and volunteer groups.

The municipality is now seeking to support these organisations by securing public funding to enable the renovation of facilities and the continuation of community activities.

European projects play an important role in this process. Local associations do not always have the administrative capacity required to manage these programmes. The municipality therefore acts as an intermediary to facilitate their participation in projects and to handle the administrative and financial management.

However, managing European projects presents a significant challenge due to the complexity of the administrative procedures.

Questions and comments from the discussion

Several questions were raised by participants following the presentation.

The issue of investment funding was raised. The speakers explained that European funding accounts for a significant proportion of the projects. For major investments, the European contribution can amount to several million euros. For smaller projects, funding rates can reach around 80%.

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The issue of access to housing for new arrivals was also raised. The municipality has around 500 rental properties managed by a public body. However, the number of available homes remains limited. The development of new buildings is constrained by the need to preserve agricultural land.

Participants also discussed the management of new public facilities. Infrastructure is generally owned by the municipality, but its management may be entrusted to specialised public bodies, particularly in the fields of sport, culture and youth.

One participant also highlighted that the level of investment observed in the municipality is particularly high for an area of this size, compared with certain European municipalities.

Finally, a question was raised regarding the area's long-term hospitality strategy. Representatives from the municipality indicated that the investments aim to meet both the needs of residents and the arrival of new people, whether tourists, workers or new residents.

The area already welcomes foreign workers in certain economic sectors, particularly in agriculture and in some local businesses. Some are present on a seasonal basis, whilst others settle more permanently.

Conclusion – Hospitality and regional dynamics

The projects undertaken by the municipality reflect a strategy aimed at enhancing the area's appeal, improving residents' quality of life and supporting local economic development.

Investments in sports, cultural and tourist facilities help to create spaces that are open and accessible to a variety of people. The projects presented demonstrate a commitment to balancing the needs of residents with the welcome of visitors and new communities.

The involvement of associations and volunteer groups is a key component of how the region functions. European projects help to support these initiatives by providing financial resources and a framework for cooperation.

Key takeaways for capitalisation

The experience of Krško highlights several useful lessons for reflection on territorial hospitality.

The first concerns the decisive role of European funding in the implementation of investment projects. This funding enables a medium-sized municipality to develop key infrastructure.

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The second point concerns the importance of the local authority's role as a facilitator between European schemes and local stakeholders, particularly associations and voluntary groups.

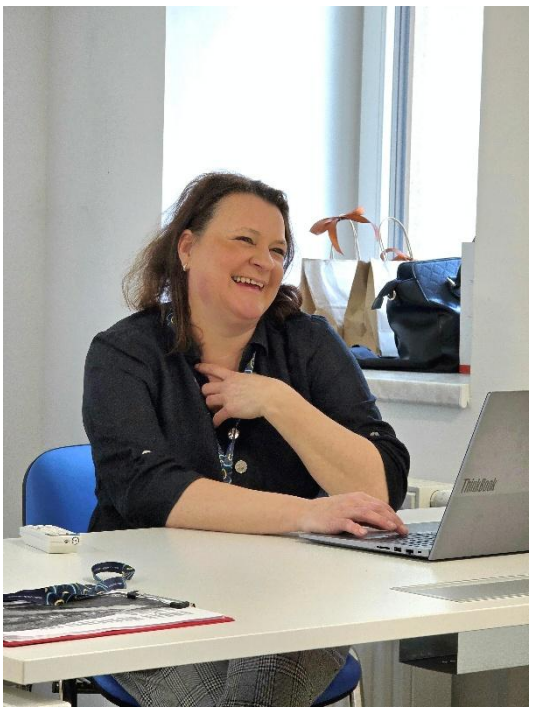
The third element concerns the link between major structural investments and smaller-scale local projects, which enable residents to be directly involved.

Finally, the example of Krško shows that hospitality can be viewed as a cross-cutting dimension of territorial development, linking public infrastructure, local initiatives, economic attractiveness and citizen participation.

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The Krško area

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The municipality of Krško is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Croatian border and approximately thirty minutes from Zagreb Airport. This geographical proximity has a significant influence on residents' daily mobility: many journeys are made to Zagreb for air travel, certain services or commercial activities. The area therefore occupies a unique cross-border position, facing both Slovenia and Croatia.

The municipality is part of a region comprising six municipalities. Three of these have a higher level of economic development, whilst the other three are smaller in size and have more fragile dynamics. This diversity creates development gaps that sometimes complicate the implementation of joint strategies, particularly in the field of tourism. Certain initiatives or infrastructure that may seem routine for the most developed municipalities already represent significant objectives for neighbouring areas.

The municipal area itself has a population of around 26,000 spread over a large area. The main town has a population of around 7,000, whilst the majority of the population lives in villages and small, scattered rural settlements. This highly rural territorial structure results in a progressive ageing of the population in peripheral areas. The villages consist of small settlements, sometimes far apart from one another, and some of them have limited access to public transport. In recent years, several bus routes serving rural areas have been discontinued, making it difficult for some residents to access services.

The area nevertheless remains economically dynamic. A significant proportion of the working population commutes outside the municipality, notably to the Slovenian cities of Ljubljana and Novo Mesto, as well as to Zagreb. This daily commuting pattern is characteristic of many areas situated near major urban centres. Despite this, several key economic activities help to sustain local employment.

One of the region's key sectors is the energy sector. The municipality is home to several major facilities: a nuclear power station, hydroelectric power stations and a thermal power station. This concentration of energy infrastructure gives the region a strategic role

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within the Slovenian energy system. It also contributes to the presence of industrial and service companies linked to these activities.

The economic fabric also includes several nationally recognised industrial firms. Some began as small local businesses before gradually expanding into international markets. This entrepreneurial fabric is a key element of the region's economic stability.

Agriculture and viticulture also remain significant activities. The region has a long tradition of wine-making. For a long time, locally produced wines were mainly consumed locally and were based on blends of grape varieties. Over the last ten years, a new generation of winegrowers has initiated a qualitative transformation of production. Producers have begun to focus on individual grape varieties and to produce, in particular, high-quality sparkling wines. These wines are now served in several renowned restaurants across Slovenia and help to enhance the region's reputation.

Tourism has undergone significant development over the last fifteen years. The range of tourist facilities has gradually improved, in terms of both accommodation and dining or gastronomic experiences. New players have set up in the region to develop tourism projects. Some entrepreneurs have come from Ljubljana to launch businesses in the area, such as a restaurant housed in a historic castle. This type of initiative illustrates the region's ability to attract new project developers.

Tourism development remains, however, limited by accommodation capacity. The entire region has around 600 tourist beds, which is a limiting factor in welcoming a larger number of visitors.

The destination also draws on its natural and landscape resources to develop outdoor tourism. The area is particularly well-suited to activities such as cycling, hiking and outdoor sports. Unlike some heavily frequented tourist regions, the cycling and hiking routes remain relatively uncrowded, which is an asset for visitors seeking a more peaceful experience.

The local council and its partners are also working to support local entrepreneurship. The Centre for Entrepreneurship and Tourism plays a central role in this initiative. It supports tourism development, backs economic initiatives and helps organise local events. This organisation also runs a business incubator that enables start-ups to benefit from workspaces and reduced rent during their first few years of operation.

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Several initiatives have been put in place to promote local produce and enhance the area's appeal. A weekly market now enables local producers to sell their fruit and vegetables directly. The council has also invested in setting up a cellar dedicated to sparkling wines in a local château to promote regional wine production.

Other projects aim to improve tourist facilities, such as the development of a protected





natural cave or the creation of motorhome sites. The tradition of touring tourism is particularly strong in Slovenia, and a significant proportion of the population travels by motorhome, particularly to the Croatian coast during the summer.

In this context, the European project represents an opportunity to further structure these dynamics and consider a more comprehensive territorial strategy, particularly regarding issues of visitor reception, hospitality and the attractiveness of rural areas.

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Steering committee meeting

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The steering committee meeting began with an introductory session designed to outline the framework and allow participants to get to know one another better. The partners were invited to present their organisations, their roles in the project and their interest in the topics under discussion. This round-table discussion also provided an opportunity to initiate an initial discussion on the distinction between the concepts of tourism and hospitality, considered central to the project's future.



Giang, the project coordinator, outlined his role within Cube Consultants, a France-based organisation coordinating the European project. His work focuses in particular on supporting regions and local authorities in anticipating skills and training needs, especially in light of medium- and long-term economic and social changes. This approach aims to align regional policies, human resource requirements and training schemes.

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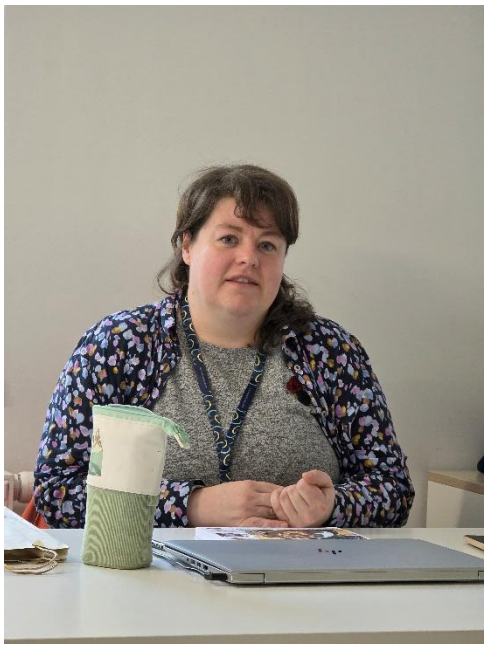
Several partners presented their respective organisations, illustrating the diversity of stakeholders involved in the project. Bruno outlined the role of tourist offices engaged in initiatives to transform hospitality practices and regional development. One of the objectives discussed is to rethink the traditional role of tourist offices, which often focus solely on welcoming visitors, so that they become more firmly embedded within a regional framework that encompasses the entire local ecosystem: residents, associations, businesses and institutions.

This shift reflects a desire to move beyond a strictly economic view of tourism and to better integrate the social and regional dimensions of hospitality.



Ivana presented her organisation, Udruza, and its work in the field of social inclusion. It supports young people in difficulty through educational and therapeutic programmes based in rural areas. The organisation also develops cultural projects and festivals aimed at strengthening social ties and promoting cultural openness. In particular, it has set up integration initiatives for displaced persons and refugees, especially Ukrainian nationals. These initiatives are based on a gradual approach to integration: providing meeting spaces, organising group activities, language learning, job-seeking training and support in entering the labour market. The aim is to enable new arrivals to gradually find their place within the local community.

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Another organisation, from the rural voluntary sector, presented its activities aimed at promoting local skills. This association mainly comprises women from the agricultural sector and develops initiatives related to gastronomy, crafts and the transmission of local traditions. It organises cookery workshops and craft training courses, and helps promote a local regional brand aimed at showcasing traditional products and practices.

The higher education sector was also represented by an institution specialising in hospitality, tourism and wellness. Each year, the institution trains students in tourism-related professions and develops numerous international projects. The management highlighted the current difficulties in attracting new students to these courses, despite a large intake capacity. This situation reflects the pressures observed in several European countries within the hospitality and catering sectors.

The institution also has a training hotel that enables students to train in conditions closely resembling the professional workplace. European projects represent a significant source of funding and pedagogical innovation for the institution.

Discussions on the concept of hospitality

A significant part of the discussions focused on the distinction between tourism and hospitality. Several participants highlighted that these two concepts are often confused in everyday language, even though they refer to different realities.

According to Darja, from an academic perspective, hospitality is generally associated with direct visitor services such as accommodation, catering or visitor services. It can be considered a component of the tourism system. Tourism, on the other hand, constitutes a much broader system encompassing destination management, regional policies, transport, infrastructure and many other economic sectors.

Other speakers proposed a more social and cultural interpretation of hospitality. From this perspective, hospitality is not limited to tourism services but refers to a community's capacity to welcome others, whether they be visitors, new residents or migrant workers.

Several examples illustrated this approach. Rita offered a symbolic image to illustrate this difference: tourism can be represented by a visitor taking photographs, whereas hospitality is better captured around a table where locals and visitors share a meal, indistinguishable from one another.

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The discussions also addressed the tensions that tourism development can generate. In some highly frequented destinations, the growth of tourism can cause conflicts between residents and visitors, particularly due to rising housing prices, infrastructure saturation or traffic-related nuisances. These situations can lead to growing opposition to tourism development among some residents.

Hospitality and the integration of newcomers

The issue of the integration of new arrivals was also addressed as part of the discussion on hospitality.

Participants highlighted the difficulties faced by some foreign or migrant workers in integrating into local societies. These individuals sometimes remain invisible in local social life, due to language and cultural barriers or factors linked to their working conditions. Irregular working hours, in particular, can limit their participation in social and community activities.

Several participants emphasised the importance of developing integration policies enabling these groups to participate fully in local life. This involves, in particular, language learning, access to employment, participation in cultural events, and the creation of spaces where residents and new arrivals can meet.

Discussions also touched upon the absence, in some countries, of clearly defined national strategies for the integration of foreign workers. This situation can complicate the implementation of local initiatives aimed at promoting reception and integration.

Regional strategies and regenerative tourism

Another point of discussion concerned the evolution of tourism development models. Andrea raised the concept of regenerative tourism, which aims to put local communities back at the heart of tourism development.

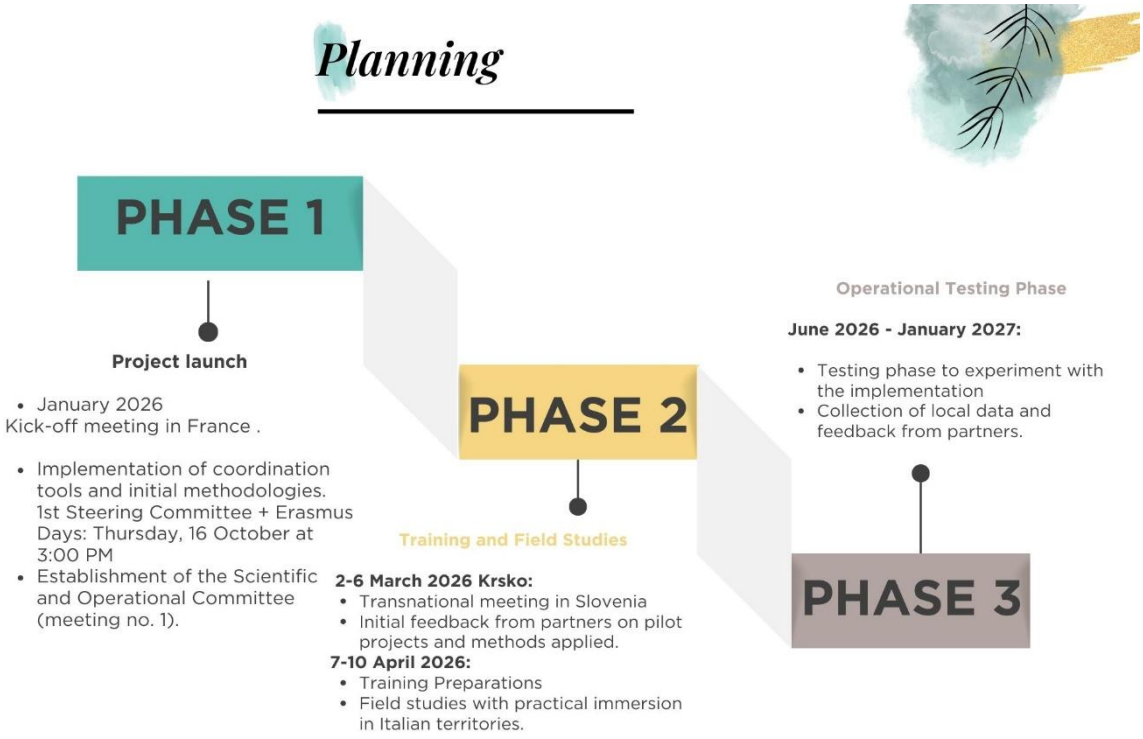
This approach is based on the needs and aspirations of local residents rather than solely on the expectations of the tourism market. The aim is first and foremost to improve the quality of life of local people, which in turn creates favourable conditions for welcoming visitors.

With this in mind, tourism policies must be developed in collaboration with residents, local associations and economic stakeholders. Participatory approaches can help to better identify local resources and encourage the emergence of local initiatives.

Several examples have demonstrated the importance of these dynamics of territorial cooperation. In some areas, participatory workshops have brought to light local initiatives that were previously little known, even to the residents themselves.

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Project organisation and timetable

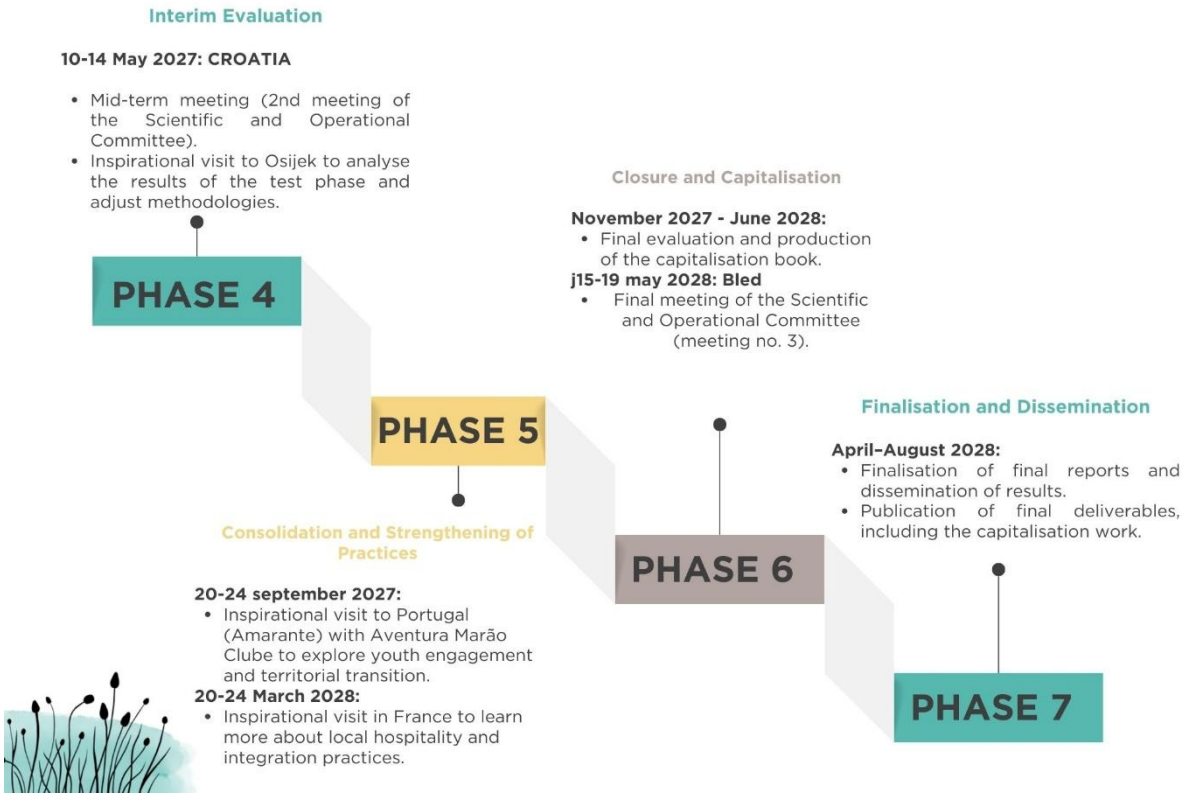


Part of the meeting was devoted to the operational organisation of the project and a review of its timetable.

The project is structured around several successive phases:

- the formation of the scientific and operational committee
- the organisation of several study visits to partner regions
- a training phase aimed at developing new skills related to hospitality
- interim meetings of the scientific committee
- additional study visits to the various partner countries during the final evaluation and knowledge transfer phase

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Study visits are a central element of the project. Following the visit to Slovenia, further meetings are planned in Italy, Portugal and France.

A training phase will also be organised in the partner regions. The aim is to test new teaching formats designed to develop skills related to regional hospitality. These training sessions are expected to involve around fifteen participants per region and may include students, tourism professionals or local stakeholders.

The duration and organisation of these training sessions remain flexible to accommodate local constraints. Some partners have suggested spreading the sessions over several days to facilitate participation from different groups.

Financial monitoring and project management

Discussions also covered the financial aspects of the project.

It was noted that the second tranche of funding may be requested once 80% of the allocated budget has been committed. Partners must therefore regularly submit information regarding their expenditure and the time spent on the project.

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Partners were asked to complete the financial monitoring tables within approximately two weeks of the study visit. This step is necessary to enable the coordinator to check the project's financial progress and trigger the next payment request.

The rules for calculating hourly rates were also reiterated. Each partner must apply the rate corresponding to its structure and internal organisation.

Project communication and dissemination

The meeting also addressed the project's communication tools.

A shared space has been created to centralise documents, communication materials and shared resources. Partners also have access to visual materials such as flyers and other communication materials for use at events or public presentations.

A social media dissemination strategy has been put in place, notably via LinkedIn. Partners are encouraged to share posts and tag other consortium members to increase the project's visibility.

A system for monitoring dissemination activities has been put in place. Partners must record links to their posts and, where possible, provide screenshots showing the number of views or interactions. This information will enable the impact of the project's communication to be assessed.

A project newsletter will also be issued regularly to present the project's progress, activities carried out and initiatives observed during study visits.

Outlook for future work

The meeting laid the foundations for a collective discussion on the concept of territorial hospitality and its various dimensions: tourism, integration of new residents, participation of local communities and economic development.

Participants emphasised the importance of continuing these discussions during the next stages of the project, particularly during training sessions and study visits.

The discussions also highlighted the diversity of the partners' approaches and experiences. This diversity is one of the project's strengths and should help to inform a European debate on contemporary forms of territorial hospitality and on more inclusive and sustainable models of tourism development.

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Senovo (tunnel mine, bread baking in a bread oven, presentation of the NGO Senovo)

03-03-2026



The visit provided an opportunity to discover the region's industrial history through the former mining site and the infrastructure that shaped the daily lives of the inhabitants. The town developed around coal mining, an activity that profoundly shaped the social and urban organisation of the municipality for nearly two centuries. Coal mining began in the late 18th century and continued for around 200 years, until the mine closed in 1996. During this period, mining was the region's main economic driver and shaped its urban, social and cultural development.

The neighbourhood featured on the tour was developed in the 1920s to house the mine workers and their families. It was organised according to the model of mining settlements, typical of the industrial towns of the time. The housing was built close to the mining infrastructure to facilitate access to work.

At that time, the flats did not have full domestic facilities, particularly individual ovens. To meet this need, several communal ovens were built in different parts of the neighbourhood. These ovens were used by miners' families to bake bread and prepare various dishes.

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The use of these ovens was based on a collective organisation. Residents would allocate time slots for use and agree on how to use the wood required to operate the oven. Families took turns according to an organised system to share the available resources. Beyond their practical function, these ovens also served as important social hubs. Residents would gather there to chat, exchange information about local life or prepare meals together.



The mine experienced its greatest expansion in the 1950s, a period during which more than 1,400 miners worked on the site. Mining activity then shaped all aspects of local life, both economically and socially. The town's urban layout, infrastructure and services were closely linked to coal mining.



Today, these community facilities have been preserved and enhanced with a view to heritage and tourism. The communal oven is used in particular during events organised by the local council or by businesses. Cooking demonstrations are held there to introduce visitors to the traditional culinary practices and collective organisation that characterised life in mining communities.

The memory of mining in the region's identity

The closure of the mine in 1996 marked the end of a pivotal period in the region's history. For two centuries, coal mining had shaped the local economy, urban planning and social life of the town.

To preserve this memory, several initiatives have been launched to highlight the region's mining history. One of the most significant is the reconstruction of a mine gallery housed within the local school. This educational installation replicates the dimensions and layout of the underground galleries used in the mines.

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The reconstruction allows pupils and visitors to see the miners' working conditions, the extraction techniques and the equipment used. In particular, it showcases the gallery support structures, combining wood and metal, as well as the tools used in the various stages of coal mining.

Safety equipment is also on display, such as the helmets worn by the miners. The colours of these helmets helped to identify the workers' roles: miners, foremen, engineers or members of the rescue teams.

The mine extended across a particularly extensive network of underground tunnels, some of which were located more than 200 metres below sea level. The coal was transported using mine cars running on rails. In some areas, these mine cars were moved manually by the miners, whilst in other parts of the network, they were pulled by special locomotives adapted for the mine tunnels.

The preservation of this reconstruction within the school illustrates the commitment of local stakeholders to passing on the region's industrial history to younger generations. The school's headteacher also pointed out that the very existence of the town is directly linked to the operation of the mine.

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The school as a place for passing on heritage



The tour continued to the local school, a building constructed in the late 1920s. At the time of its construction, this school was considered one of the most modern in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The building bears witness to the importance placed on education in industrial towns, where schools were essential facilities for miners' families. The school once accommodated a very large number of pupils, reaching nearly 700 children at certain times.

Today, the school has fewer than 300 pupils. This decline reflects the demographic changes observed in many European regions, characterised by a falling number of children and economic transformations linked to the decline of industrial activity.

The school was extended in the early 2000s to improve facilities and bring the infrastructure up to modern standards, particularly in terms of accessibility and the inclusion of pupils.

The school also has a significant educational collection dedicated to geology, minerals and fossils. This collection comprises around 500 items. It is used both in educational activities and in exhibitions open to the public.

Some of the items on display come directly from local mines. Whilst mining for coal, miners would occasionally come across fossils or minerals. At the time, these items were not considered important and were often discarded. It was not unti , in the 1930s, that a student took an interest in these finds and began to build up a scientific collection.

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The current collection has gradually grown thanks to contributions from teachers and pupils, and exchanges with other Slovenian schools. Some schools have exchanged samples of minerals and rocks to enrich their respective educational collections.

Natural resources and local tourist activities

The visit also provided an opportunity to showcase the area's natural resources and the initiatives developed to promote them. The area boasts several hiking trails that allow visitors to explore natural landscapes and a number of waterfalls located near the village.

These trails form part of a tourism offering focused on nature-based activities. Certain areas are also home to rare plant species, which enhances the region's environmental appeal.

Local associations play an important role in maintaining these trails and organising activities designed to introduce residents and visitors to these natural areas.

Key takeaways for capitalisation

The visit highlights the importance of industrial heritage in shaping the area's identity. The history of the mine is a central part of the collective memory and continues to shape the way the area presents itself today.

The promotion of mining heritage through educational initiatives, such as the reconstruction of a mine gallery in the school, demonstrates how industrial history can be integrated into local educational and cultural initiatives.

The preservation of historic community facilities, such as the ovens once used by miners' families, also illustrates how the everyday practices of the past can today serve as tools for passing on heritage and fostering local engagement.

Finally, the combination of industrial heritage, natural resources and community initiatives helps to strengthen the region's identity and to develop a visitor experience based on local history, skills and practices. This approach enables regional hospitality to be directly linked to the region's history and resources.

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Kunej 'Wine and chocolate' (chocolate-making workshop + tasting)

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The event took place at a family-run farm in the Krško region, where participants were welcomed by Emanuela and her husband. The family's main activity has historically been based on viticulture. Several generations have succeeded one another in wine production and vine cultivation. The owner's father worked in particular in the production of vine cuttings intended for planting new vineyards, which demonstrates the long-standing roots of the family's wine-growing tradition in the region.

This family tradition goes back even further, as the grandfather and great-grandfather were already cultivating vines and producing wine. Intergenerational transmission thus appears to be a key element of the estate's agricultural and economic activity. Even today, wine production remains the farm's main focus. The company produces both traditional wines and more experimental products designed to diversify its range and attract new audiences. Among these experiments is the production of a chocolate-flavoured wine, presented as one of the first products of its kind made in Slovenia. This innovation aims to offer original taste experiences whilst remaining rooted in the local wine-growing tradition.

The current business is therefore based on a balance between traditional expertise and a drive for innovation. This strategy enables the estate to stand out in a competitive market and enhance its appeal to visitors.

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The creation of an artisanal chocolate business

The diversification of the family business began with Emanuela's arrival on the estate around seventeen years ago. Initially trained in food engineering and having worked in the pharmaceutical industry, she gradually decided to leave her job to develop an artisanal chocolate business.

This project is designed to complement the existing wine-growing business. The idea is to create a gastronomic experience combining wine and chocolate, two products that share certain characteristics in terms of aromatic complexity and tasting. This approach also enables the farm to offer visitors a more comprehensive culinary and tourist experience.

The chocolate production is based on an artisanal and quality-focused approach. The cocoa beans used for certain products come, for example, from Nicaragua. The aim is to work with carefully selected raw materials and to highlight the characteristics specific to the cocoa's origins, in the same way that wines reflect the characteristics of the terroir.

Emanuela explains that this business has developed gradually through training courses, work placements and self-taught learning. In particular, she undertook training in France to learn the basic techniques of chocolate processing. The experience she has gained over the years has enabled her to develop an artisanal production range that now includes various specialities: chocolate bars, confectionery, chocolate lollipops and bespoke products for specific orders.



Passing on expertise through hands-on workshops

The artisanal business is not limited to production. It also has a significant educational and participatory dimension. Workshops are regularly organised to introduce visitors to chocolate-making techniques.

These workshops enable participants to understand the various stages of cocoa processing: fermentation, drying, roasting, grinding and the production of cocoa mass. The explanations

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particularly emphasise the difference between industrial and artisanal chocolates. Artisanal producers seek to preserve the natural flavours of the cocoa and limit the addition of sugar, whilst the industry often prioritises standardised flavours and large-scale production.

The workshops also cover the technical principles of chocolate making, such as the tempering process. This stage involves heating and then cooling the chocolate to precise temperatures in order to achieve a stable, glossy texture. Adhering to these temperatures is essential to guarantee the quality of the final product.



Participants are then invited to try their hand at certain tasks, such as making chocolate lollipops. This hands-on involvement transforms the visit into an immersive experience and helps to forge a direct link between visitors and producers.

A local economic activity geared towards visitors and businesses

The artisanal activity also forms part of a regional economic strategy. The chocolate produced is sold directly on site, in a small shop that also offers other local products such as biscuits, honey and milk.

A significant part of the business relies on bespoke orders, particularly from companies wishing to offer gifts to their employees or partners. These orders are particularly numerous during the Christmas period, which is one of the busiest times of the year for production.

This seasonal activity demonstrates how small artisanal businesses can find their place in the local economy by combining production, direct sales and tourism.

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Hospitality and local experience

Welcoming visitors is a central part of the project developed by the family. Visitors are not only invited to buy products, but also to discover the history of the farm, local skills and production processes.

The tour usually comprises several stages: an introduction to the estate, an insight into chocolate-making, taking part in a workshop, and tasting local produce, including wines produced on the estate. This combination of activities creates a well-rounded experience that brings together gastronomy, family heritage and an exploration of the local area.

The estate also contributes to the local tourism scene by collaborating with other local stakeholders, particularly through discovery tours or events.

Key takeaways for scaling up

This initiative illustrates how a family-run farm can diversify its activities by combining agricultural production, craftsmanship and tourism. The intergenerational transfer of skills forms an important foundation of the project, but it is being revitalised through the integration of new activities and new skills.

The complementary nature of wine and chocolate helps to create a unique identity and offers visitors a distinctive gastronomic experience. This diversification strategy also strengthens the farm's economic resilience.

The participatory nature of the workshops plays a key role in fostering local hospitality. Visitors are not merely consumers but become active participants in the experience, which fosters a more direct and authentic connection with the local area.

Finally, this initiative demonstrates how small artisanal businesses can contribute to the appeal of a rural area by promoting local expertise, developing original products and offering visitor experiences based on interaction and sharing.

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City Museum Krško, Mencingere House

04-03-2026



Located in the historic centre of the town, the Krško Museum occupies several interconnected historic buildings, as well as a former religious building situated across the street. Together, they form a heritage complex that showcases different periods of local history. The organisation of the exhibitions does not strictly follow a linear chronology but offers thematic routes linking the town's history to the wider dynamics of the region.

As the museum is a relatively recent institution, its collections are still being built up gradually. A significant proportion of the objects on display come from contributions by local residents and associations. This approach helps to preserve collective memory and strengthen the bond between the museum and the local community.

Historical Memory and the Second World War

The first part of the tour is devoted to local history during the Second World War. The exhibition highlights the fate of ten young people from the Krško region who were among the first victims of the Nazi regime in Slovenia. These young people had taken part in the earliest forms of resistance in the region.

Their actions mainly consisted of distributing propaganda against the Nazi regime and taking part in a few operations aimed, in particular, at seizing weapons or ammunition from trains stationed in the region. Although these actions were limited, they helped to spark the first resistance movements in this part of the territory.

The Nazi authorities reacted swiftly by arresting these young resistance fighters and executing them. The public announcement of their execution was intended to terrorise the local population and prevent any form of opposition. Information about the victims was made public in order to exert pressure on their families and the community as a whole.

This episode occupies an important place in the region's collective memory. Of the 10 young people, two lived in the house where the museum now stands, giving the site a special

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symbolic significance. Their memory also lives on in the urban landscape, notably through the names of certain streets in the town.

Local historical figures and regional philanthropy

The tour also highlights the work of a couple of entrepreneurs and philanthropists who had a profound impact on the town's development in the 19th century: Josipina Mulley and her husband Martin. Their wealth originally came from managing tax collection in the region. This activity enabled them to accumulate significant capital, which they then invested in various local businesses.

In particular, they developed businesses in the wine trade, postal services and the construction sector. These economic initiatives contributed to the town's urban development and the transformation of its architectural landscape. Several buildings in the old town were built or financed by the couple before being gradually made available to the community for various public uses.

Their most significant contribution was in the field of education. They funded the construction of a new school, which improved access to education for young boys in the region and opened up the possibility of pursuing higher education. This school also had a gymnasium and an educational garden designed for learning agricultural practices.



Josipina Mulley also supported the establishment of a school for girls, which was a significant step forward for the time. Pupils there learnt the basics of reading, writing and mathematics, as well as certain manual skills. The couple were also involved in social initiatives designed to support pupils from low-income families, notably by funding school meals and setting up a fund to purchase clothes and shoes.

Their commitment was also evident in the development of local infrastructure, notably their involvement in the construction of the railway, flood protection for the River Sava, and the funding of several religious buildings.

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Urban history and regional development

The museum's collections also trace the town's historical evolution. Ancient documents and municipal seals bear witness to the town's acquisition of city status at the end of the 15th century. The symbols on these seals reflect the town's historical and religious identity, notably through the depiction of Saint John the Evangelist holding a chalice.

An old depiction of the town helps to understand the layout of the area in the 18th century. At that time, Krško was a small settlement centred around the River Sava. The town then had ramparts and a castle, both of which have since disappeared.

The river played a central role in the local economy. It was the main transport route for goods produced in the region, particularly grain from the agricultural plains and wine products. Boats were used to transport these goods along the river. When vessels had to travel upstream, they were pulled from the banks using ropes by animals or by men. This mode of transport was considered safer than overland routes, which were often exposed to theft and attacks.

Culture, heritage and artistic creation

The museum also places great emphasis on promoting artists from the local area. Several exhibitions showcase the works of a local painter *(artist's name?)* whose frescoes adorn various churches in Slovenia. Despite his prolific output and the large number of commissions he undertook, this artist never achieved true recognition during his lifetime and ended his days in poverty.

The museum also houses the works of a sculptor from the region, renowned for his realistic portraits of Slovenian cultural and historical figures. His work highlights the importance of monumental sculpture in shaping collective memory and cultural identity.

A former religious building located near the museum has been converted into an exhibition space dedicated to contemporary art. Artists are regularly invited to create works that engage with the architecture and history of the site. This approach helps to link historical heritage with contemporary artistic creation.

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Community involvement and heritage building

One of the most striking aspects of the museum's operation is the direct involvement of local residents in the development of exhibitions. Given the institution's relative youth and the limited size of its initial collections, the museum has developed close collaboration with local associations and organisations in the area.

Residents regularly lend objects, photographs and documents that help to document the region's social and cultural history. This participatory approach helps to promote local knowledge and makes the museum a space for intergenerational exchange.



An exhibition dedicated to the history of a local horse racing society illustrates this approach. Members of the association contributed to the exhibition by lending trophies, equipment and numerous photographs tracing over a century of sporting activities. This initiative also aims to raise awareness of this sport and spark renewed interest in it.

A visit to the Krško Museum highlights how history, culture and collective memory contribute to the construction of territorial identity. The narratives presented show how historical events, individual initiatives and economic dynamics have helped shape the town and its surrounding area.

The museum plays an important role in passing on this history and promoting local cultural resources. By involving residents, associations and artists in the creation of the exhibitions, it becomes a space where heritage, creativity and citizen participation come together.

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Presentation of the Krško Beekeeping Centre

04-03-2026





The visit continued with a tour of the local beekeeping centre in Krško, a recently built facility dedicated to promoting beekeeping and supporting the local beekeeping community. The building was constructed in 2022 as part of a project supported by a local action group. The municipality owns the building, whilst the beekeepers' association is responsible for its management and running.

The project represented an investment of around €350,000, of which nearly €220,000 went towards the construction of the building itself. Since its opening, the aim has been to bring this space to life by transforming it into a venue for education, knowledge-sharing and socialising around beekeeping. The centre is designed both to support local beekeepers and to raise public awareness of the importance of bees in the ecosystem and in agricultural activities.

The Krško area and its surroundings are home to around 140 beekeepers who are members of the local association. At a regional level, it is estimated that around 450 beekeepers are active. Beekeeping is a widespread activity in Slovenia, with around 11,000 beekeepers across the country. In most cases, it is a supplementary activity or a hobby rather than a professional occupation.

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A hub supporting the beekeeping community

The centre serves as a logistical support hub for local beekeepers. Part of the building is used to store the equipment needed for beekeeping: protective gear, wax frames, specialist clothing and various tools essential for managing hives.

The organisation of the centre evolves throughout the year according to the needs of the beekeeping community. Certain periods are dedicated to providing technical support to beekeepers, whilst other times of the year are more focused on welcoming the public and selling beekeeping-related products. In winter in particular, activity surrounding honey-based products and handmade gifts becomes more prominent.

The centre thus serves as a shared resource hub, enabling beekeepers to benefit from collective support to develop and sustain their activities.

A space for training and knowledge-sharing

The building also includes a training room designed to host groups and organise educational activities. This room can accommodate school classes, visitors or groups interested in learning about beekeeping.

The training courses on offer are aimed at both novice beekeepers and experienced beekeepers wishing to deepen their knowledge. Around ten training sessions are organised each year to impart the skills needed to manage hives.

Beekeeping indeed requires a complex set of skills. It demands technical knowledge, careful observation of the natural environment, great patience and the ability to adapt to climatic conditions and the biological cycles of bees. The success of the activity depends on many factors, including weather conditions, the availability of floral resources and the health of the colonies.

The centre therefore plays an important role in disseminating this knowledge and passing on beekeeping practices.

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A strong beekeeping tradition in Slovenia



The visit also highlighted certain specific features of Slovenian beekeeping. One of these concerns the type of hive used in the country. The traditional Slovenian hive, known as the AŽ hive, is a model invented by a Slovenian beekeeper and widely used throughout the country.

Another important feature is the use of bee houses, wooden structures designed to house the hives. These buildings, a common sight in the Slovenian countryside, help protect the hives and make the beekeepers' work easier. They also form part of the country's cultural heritage.

Slovenian beehives are also distinguished by the presence of decorative panels placed at the front of the hives. These painted panels depict various motifs, sometimes linked to religious, historical or folk tales. They bear witness to an ancient cultural tradition associated with beekeeping. Several thousand of these decorated panels are preserved in Slovenian museum collections.

Slovenian beekeeping is recognised internationally. The know-how associated with beekeeping in Slovenia is included on UNESCO's list of intangible cultural heritage.

Beekeeping products

Beekeepers produce various types of honey, including flower honeys derived from nectar and forest honeys produced from honeydew. Nectar comes directly from flowers, whilst honeydew is a sugary substance produced by certain insects found on trees and subsequently collected by bees.

These two types of honey have different characteristics in terms of taste, colour and composition. Forest honey is particularly prized for its rich aroma.

During the visit, participants were able to discover the different varieties of locally produced honey as well as certain bee-related products.

Business model and operation of the centre

The centre's operations rely on several sources of funding. Training courses for member beekeepers are offered free of charge to support the local community. To ensure the centre's financial viability, the association runs other activities.

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These include organising events, selling beekeeping products in a small shop, and participating in various projects supported by local or European programmes. The centre also receives support from the local council and certain public institutions.

The financial situation remains precarious and requires a wider range of initiatives to ensure the site's long-term viability.



Conclusion and link to regional hospitality

A visit to the beekeeping centre illustrates how a traditional agricultural activity can become a driver of regional development. Beekeeping is seen here as a practice that is at once economic, environmental and cultural.

The centre acts as a bridge between beekeepers, local residents and visitors. By opening this space to the public and offering educational activities, it helps raise visitors' awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the vital role of bees in ecosystems.

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Presentation of the Krško Municipal Library

04-03-2026

The Krško Municipal Library is housed in a modern building situated in the historic part of the town. The library itself has a longer history, having celebrated over sixty years of existence. For many years, it operated from another building before moving to this recently opened contemporary facility.



The new building quickly attracted international attention. In 2023, it was selected as one of the four best public libraries in the world in an international competition, alongside major cities such as Barcelona, Sydney and Shanghai. This recognition is particularly remarkable given the relatively modest size of the town of Krško. This distinction has helped to raise the profile of the venue and attract many visitors keen to discover this cultural facility.

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A library open to the town and its residents



The library welcomes around 120,000 visitors a year across all its sites. A large proportion of these visits are to the main building in the town centre. The remaining visitors are spread across the branch libraries in the local area.

The building was designed to blend into the urban landscape of the old town whilst featuring contemporary architecture. The interior architectural elements draw inspiration from the characteristics of the surrounding area. Certain shapes, for example, evoke the region's hills or the course of the River Sava as it flows through the town. The colours and materials used also help to create a warm and welcoming atmosphere.

The architecture and interior design have been conceived to encourage local residents to visit and make the space their own. The library is not merely designed as a reading space, but as a living space where residents can meet, chat or simply spend time.

A library designed as a welcoming space

One of the elements that particularly caught the attention during the library's international evaluation was its user-centred approach. The project was recognised for having been designed *'for the residents and with the residents*'. This human and welcoming dimension is one of the venue's key features.

Unlike very large urban libraries with multiple, highly specialised spaces, the Krško library operates with more modest but highly versatile spaces. A single room can host different activities as needed: reading, meetings, cultural events or activities.

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This flexibility helps to create a more intimate and personal atmosphere. The library is often described as a 'warm' or 'family-friendly' place, where residents can come freely, without necessarily being driven by a desire for cultural consumption.

Several examples illustrate how local residents have embraced the space. Some visitors return regularly with their families simply to enjoy the space, read or let their children play. The library thus becomes a public space where residents can feel welcome and at ease.

A cultural venue at the heart of local life

The library also plays an important role in the town's cultural life. It works closely with local cultural organisations, notably the tourist office and the region's cultural institutions. This cooperation enables the organisation of various events, festivals or cultural activities aimed at residents and visitors.

During the transfer of the collections from the old library to the new building, a symbolic event illustrated this collective dimension. A human chain of around 600 residents was organised to move the books from one building to the other. Residents passed the books from hand to hand all the way to the new library. This event made a strong impression on the local community and helped to strengthen the sense of collective ownership of the space.

This type of initiative demonstrates the important place the library occupies within the local community.

The place of books in the digital age

Discussions also touched upon the changing reading habits in the digital age. For several years, some observers had predicted the gradual disappearance of printed books in favour of digital formats. The library's experience, however, shows that physical books continue to attract significant interest.

E-books form part of the library's offering, but readers remain attached to the physical experience of the book: the feel of the object, the smell of the paper, or the pleasure of turning the pages. These sensory and emotional aspects play an important role in the relationship readers have with reading.

The library therefore seeks to maintain a balance between digital resources and physical collections in order to cater for different reading habits.

Conclusion and link to territorial hospitality

The Krško Municipal Library illustrates how a cultural facility can become a true hub of territorial hospitality. Beyond its traditional role in disseminating knowledge, it serves as a space for socialising and community engagement, accessible to all.

The building's architecture, its integration into the historic centre and the attention paid to welcoming local residents all contribute to making the library an open and inclusive space.

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Residents can visit freely, without any particular obligation, to read, work, meet other people or simply enjoy the space.

Key takeaways for learning

- The Krško Library is an example of a cultural facility recognised internationally despite the town's modest size.
- The architectural design was conceived for and with the local community, which explains the strong sense of ownership the population has for the space.
- The library functions as a multi-purpose space that goes beyond the simple function of lending books to become a place for meeting and social life.
- Participatory initiatives, such as the human chain organised to move the books, strengthen residents' sense of belonging and engagement.
- Libraries can play an important role in fostering a welcoming community by providing open, accessible and welcoming spaces for residents and visitors alike.

As part of the HARET project, this experience demonstrates how cultural facilities can play a vital role in building welcoming communities. By providing accessible, welcoming spaces open to all, they help to strengthen social ties and foster a sense of welcome for both visitors and new residents.

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Visit to the village of Podbočje

4 March 2026



Podbočje is a small rural village in the Posavje region with around 300 inhabitants and about a hundred houses. The village is organised around a central square which forms the heart of community life. It is home to the main everyday facilities: the parish church, the school, a small shop, the post office and a restaurant. These few facilities shape local life and help to maintain an active community despite the village's small size.

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The speaker explained that this central space plays a vital role in social relations among residents. Residents meet regularly in this square, which remains a place for interaction and socialising. This type of layout illustrates the traditional functioning of rural villages where essential facilities are concentrated around a shared centre.



The village's historical heritage is also an important part of its identity. The presence of a carved lion serves as a reminder of the former existence of a medieval fortress located near the village. This fortress, now lost, is believed to have been destroyed in the 16th century. The lion visible today is a reproduction made in 1999 based on a Romanesque sculpture found in the region. This symbol has become a defining feature of the village and helps to highlight its historical heritage.

Another heritage item on display to visitors is a reproduction of an ancient coin minted in the region. The village was formerly known as Santa Cruz, and this coin bears witness to the political and economic history of the area in medieval times. Today, this reproduction is given to newborns in the village as a symbol of belonging to the community. This practice helps to pass on local history and strengthens the sense of collective identity.

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The role of religion and traditions in local life

The visit continued at the village's parish church, dedicated to the Holy Cross. The church, built in the early 20th century, can accommodate around 900 people. Despite the village's relatively modest size, the parish covers a wider area and regularly welcomes several hundred worshippers for Sunday services.

The church was built over a relatively short period of about a year and a half, thanks to strong community involvement and significant local financial contributions. This project illustrates the ability of rural communities to come together to fund and build key infrastructure.

The Catholic faith remains an important part of local social life. Several traditions linked to religious festivals continue to be practised in the village. In particular, the inhabitants take part in Easter celebrations, a time when families go to church to have traditional foods blessed. These rituals provide opportunities for gathering and for the transmission of culture across generations.

The visit to the church also provided an opportunity to discuss the significance of certain religious figures depicted in the stained-glass windows, notably Saint Isidore, the patron saint of farmers, who symbolises the link between religion and the region's agricultural activities.

Hospitality and community life

The discussions highlighted the importance of social relationships in village life. Residents maintain close ties and regularly take part in community events. The sense of community remains very much alive in the rural areas of this region.

The visit also showed that hospitality is expressed through simple gestures: welcoming visitors into the village's living spaces, sharing local traditions, passing on the history of the area, or presenting cultural and religious practices. This hospitality often relies on the direct involvement of the residents.

The local guide particularly emphasised that certain collective traditions, such as community events or gatherings of residents, help to maintain a sense of belonging and strengthen social cohesion.

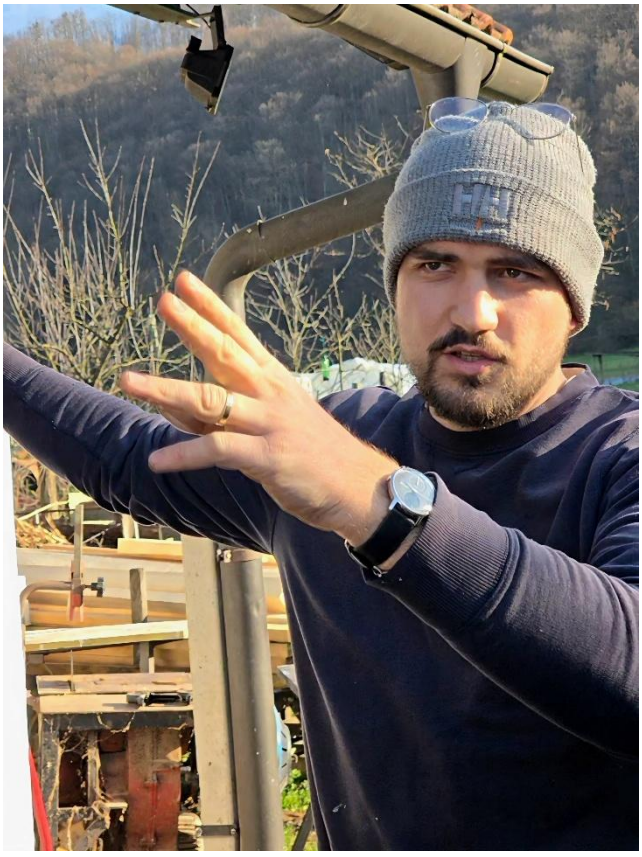
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Passing on local skills and craftsmanship

The visit continued in the workshop of a young craftsman specialising in the handcrafted production of knives. This activity, which he has been practising since 2019, is part of a longer-standing tradition, as his great-grandfather was also a blacksmith in the village.

Metalwork once played an important role in rural villages. Blacksmiths produced many items necessary for daily life: agricultural tools, parts for carts, horse tack, and various metal objects. Today, this craft has become more specialised and focuses increasingly on the production of high-quality handcrafted items, particularly knives intended for cooking enthusiasts or collectors.

The craftsman explains that he taught himself the trade by watching tutorials and experimenting in the family workshop. He started with very basic equipment before gradually developing his business. Today, he produces between ten and fifteen knives a month.



The knives are made using various local wood species for the handles. This focus on local materials helps to promote the region's natural resources.

The business is also part of a broader focus on sustainable consumption. According to the craftsman, more and more people today want to buy durable, high-quality items rather than industrial products designed to be quickly replaced.

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Conclusion and link to local hospitality

This visit provided an opportunity to discover different aspects of rural life in the Posavje region: historical heritage, religious traditions, community life and local craftsmanship. All these elements contribute to the region's identity and the way it welcomes visitors.

Local hospitality is evident here through the promotion of heritage, the passing on of traditions and the locals' openness towards visitors. Interactions with the locals, exploring the local environment and experiencing local skills enable visitors to gain a better understanding of the area's history and culture.

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Visit to the 'Jarkovič farm'

04-03-2026



Jarkovič Farm is a family-run agricultural business combining fruit growing and viticulture. The business is now run by the third generation of the family. The current manager explains that he has gradually taken over the family business and is continuing the development work begun by his parents and grandparents.



The farm is part of the strong agricultural tradition of the Posavje region, characterised by a combination of diverse farming activities. Production focuses in particular on the cultivation of soft fruits and wine-making. The farm produces strawberries and raspberries, as well as various vegetables and market garden crops. Raspberries cover around three hectares, whilst other crops such as green beans and lettuces are also grown across several hectares. In addition to these crops, there is a vineyard covering approximately 35 hectares.

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The family places great emphasis on product quality in order to stand out in a highly competitive market. The manager points out that it is difficult to compete with large-scale agricultural production, particularly from Italy or Spain. The strategy is therefore to produce high-quality fruit and wine in order to promote local produce and maintain a viable agricultural business.

Agricultural activity structured around the seasons

The visit took place at the start of the growing season. The teams were finishing up work in the vineyards and preparing the strawberry and raspberry crops for the coming season. Production cycles follow the rhythm of the seasons and weather conditions very closely.

The raspberry harvest generally runs from June to November. The main season for strawberries is in early summer, around June. Harvesting takes place very early in the morning to preserve the quality of the fruit. High daytime temperatures make the fruit more sensitive, which means the work has to be organised very precisely.

The farm employs a large number of workers during the season. At harvest time, the company can employ up to a hundred people to carry out the various agricultural tasks.

Product processing and diversification



The farm has also developed several processing activities to add value to part of its agricultural output. Among the products on offer is a chilli sauce made from locally grown vegetables. This product is the result of a second stage of processing the market garden produce.

This diversification complements the sale of fresh produce and offers processed products that extend the added value of agricultural production.

The farm also offers a tasting area where visitors can discover the various products, particularly the wines. This space is presented as *a 'wine* library', a symbolic way of showing that each wine has its own story, linked to a vintage year, a terroir and the work carried out in the vineyards and cellars.

Wine production and local specialities

Wine production is another key component of the farm's activities. The grape varieties grown are characteristic of the region and produce different types of wine, including white, red and sparkling wines.

A particular wine produced in the region is presented to visitors as a local speciality. This wine is made from a blend of red and white grape varieties. Its distinctive feature lies in its low

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alcohol content, generally below 10%, and its relatively high acidity. These characteristics give it a very fresh and easy-drinking profile.

This type of wine is traditionally consumed in the region with meals or whilst working in the fields. It is often served with local produce such as charcuterie or cured meats, as its acidity helps to balance the rich, fatty flavours of these foods.

The estate's total annual production amounts to around 120,000 bottles. Some of the wine is sold locally, whilst another portion is exported, notably to Croatia.



Changing tastes and markets

Discussions also touched upon changing consumer tastes in the wine sector. According to the producer's observations, consumer preferences are gradually shifting towards lighter, fresher and lower-alcohol wines.

Whilst powerful, full-bodied red wines were highly sought-after some fifteen years ago, demand now seems to be shifting towards wines that are more accessible and easier to drink. This trend is part of a broader shift in drinking habits.

Certain grape varieties that were once considered less suitable for producing fine wines are now used to produce sparkling wines or light wines, which better meet the market's new expectations.

The estate also takes part in international wine competitions. Some wines have won major awards, which is a recognition of the work carried out by the producers.

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Family succession and the organisation of the estate

The estate remains deeply rooted in a family-oriented approach. The current manager works with several members of his family, notably his wife and children. Intergenerational succession is a central element of the business's operations.

The producer's two daughters are still young, but their future involvement in the farm is mentioned as a possibility. Family continuity appears to be an important factor in ensuring the business's long-term viability.



This family-based structure is characteristic of many farms in the region. 😊

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Evaluation Committee

05-03-2026



Discussions focused on the overall progress of the project, the effectiveness of activities carried out to date, and the implementation of evaluation tools to measure the project's impact. The partners first shared their general views on how the project was progressing. No major problems were reported in the implementation of activities, and several participants highlighted the quality of cooperation between partners. Communication between organisations is considered smooth and swift, which facilitates the coordination of actions and the resolution of operational issues.

The evaluation of study visits was a central focus of the discussion. The partners reiterated the importance of gathering feedback from participants immediately after the activities, particularly through questionnaires. Experience shows that when questionnaires are sent out after the visits have ended, response rates drop significantly. It is therefore preferable to ask participants to respond directly during the meeting or at the end of the working sessions.

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Evaluation questionnaires should enable the analysis of several aspects: the quality of the organisation, the relevance of the content presented, the value of the field visits, and the extent to which the activities generate learning opportunities for participants. The partners also discussed the possibility of including questions to identify ideas or initiatives that participants could replicate in their respective regions.

The evaluation should not only focus on the events themselves, but also on their medium-term effects. A proposal was put forward to contact participants again several months after the activities to assess whether certain ideas or practices presented during the visits have been implemented in the partner regions.

The training sessions planned in the partner regions will also be subject to a specific evaluation mechanism. After each training session, local participants will be invited to complete a standard questionnaire. This will be drafted in English and then translated into the partners' respective languages to ensure consistent understanding. The results will then be compiled to identify common trends and differences between regions.

The partners also highlighted the importance of documenting project activities to facilitate knowledge transfer. Reports, presentation materials and minutes must be uploaded to the project's shared spaces to enable clear monitoring of the work carried out.

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The Risk Management Committee primarily examined the administrative, financial and organisational risks likely to affect the successful implementation of the project.

The first issue addressed concerned financial management and compliance with the rules of the European programme. Each partner is responsible for the proper use of the budget allocated to them. It was reiterated that expenditure must correspond to the activities planned in the project and be properly documented so that it can be justified in the event of an audit.

A shared financial tracking table has been set up to enable all partners to monitor expenditure trends. Each organisation must record expenditure corresponding to the various budget categories, in particular staff costs, travel and activities organised within the framework of the project.

The issue of staff costs has been the subject of several discussions. Partners must declare the working days spent on the project. The level of remuneration is determined by each organisation in accordance with its own internal rules. However, in the event of an audit by national or European authorities, each organisation must be able to demonstrate consistency between the days declared and the activities actually carried out.

Another risk raised concerns the management of working hours when certain individuals are involved in several European projects simultaneously. The partners emphasised the importance of avoiding any situation of double funding. Organisations must therefore ensure that activities are clearly allocated across the various projects in which they are involved.

To facilitate administrative management, a template letter of commitment will be sent to the partners. This document will identify the people involved in the project and their level of involvement, which can serve as a reference in the event of an administrative audit.

The partners also discussed the issue of document management. The project relies on several digital spaces: an internal space for sharing working documents, a public space for disseminating results, and a storage space for archiving documents. Effective organisation of these spaces is essential to prevent the loss of information and to facilitate project monitoring.

Overall, no major risks have been identified at this stage of the project, but the partners emphasised the importance of maintaining rigorous and transparent management.

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Quality Committee

05-03-2026

The Quality Committee addressed issues relating to the overall coherence of the project, the quality of the organised activities and the relevance of the expected results.

The partners first emphasised the importance of maintaining a high standard of quality in the organisation of study visits. These visits must not only showcase local initiatives but also enable participants to understand the territorial logic underpinning them. Meetings with local stakeholders are therefore considered an essential element of the quality of the activities.

The preparation of the visits is a key factor. Partners must ensure they provide participants with sufficiently detailed information on the areas visited to facilitate an understanding of local contexts. Territorial presentation packs, detailed programmes and analytical documents help to enhance the quality of the exchanges.

The educational dimension of the activities was also discussed. Visits must not be limited to simply observing local initiatives; they must encourage collective reflection and the exchange of experiences between partners. Discussion time and working sessions are therefore essential to transform visits into genuine learning opportunities.

The partners also emphasised the need to strengthen the capitalisation of experiences. Visit reports, summaries of discussions and analyses of the initiatives observed must be produced systematically in order to build a knowledge base that is useful for the entire project.

The quality of the project also depends on the ability to involve local stakeholders at every stage. The training sessions planned in the partner regions will help to engage a wide range of stakeholders: local institutions, businesses, associations, students and residents. This diversity is seen as an asset to the project, as it allows for the exchange of perspectives and enriches discussions.

Finally, the partners emphasised the importance of maintaining consistency between the project's various activities: study visits, local training sessions, exchanges between partners and final outputs. All these activities must contribute to deepening the discussion on territorial hospitality and producing useful results for the European regions involved in the project.

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Organisation of the training sessions planned for the project

General overview of the training sessions – presentation by Giang

Giang noted that the training sessions represent the next major stage of the project following the study visits. They should enable the lessons learnt from the study visits to be transferred to local stakeholders in each partner region.

Each partner organisation will be required to organise one or more training sessions in its territory. These training sessions must engage the partners' local networks and bring together different types of stakeholders:

- local institutional stakeholders
- tourism businesses or local businesses
- civil society associations and organisations
- students or young professionals
- local project leaders

The aim is to share the concepts developed within the project, particularly those relating to territorial hospitality, whilst testing them against local realities. The training sessions should create a space for dialogue between stakeholders to collectively reflect on the challenges of welcoming and integrating visitors and new residents, as well as on territorial dynamics.

The training sessions should also draw on the experiences observed during study visits to encourage the exchange of ideas between partner regions.

Each partner must propose two possible dates for organising their local training sessions to facilitate the coordination of the project's overall schedule.

Educational and methodological approach – presentation by Andrea

Andrea emphasises the pedagogical dimension of the training sessions. These should not take the form of simple top-down lectures but rather interactive sessions that encourage the exchange of experiences among participants.

The training sessions must encourage participants to reflect on how the concepts addressed in the project can be adapted to their own regions. The aim is to start from concrete situations so that local stakeholders can identify courses of action applicable to their context.

Andrea also points out that these training sessions are an important tool for disseminating the project's results beyond the circle of European partners. They must therefore enable a wider

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audience to be engaged and raise awareness among local stakeholders of the challenges of territorial hospitality.

He also emphasises the importance of documenting these training sessions so that their results can be analysed and lessons learned for the remainder of the project.

Adaptation to local contexts – contribution from Bruno

Bruno emphasises that the training sessions must be adapted to the specific characteristics of each region. As local contexts vary greatly from one partner to another, the training formats must remain sufficiently flexible to adapt to local realities.

The training sessions also represent an important opportunity to test the ideas developed within the project. Feedback from local stakeholders will help verify whether the concepts discussed – particularly those relating to territorial hospitality – are relevant and applicable in different European contexts.

Bruno also points out that these training sessions can help to strengthen existing regional dynamics. They should enable the creation or consolidation of local networks of stakeholders interested in issues of hospitality, sustainable tourism and the integration of new arrivals.

Discussions between partners

The partners then discussed the practical aspects of organising the training sessions.

It is noted that the training sessions will be evaluated using a standard questionnaire. This questionnaire will gather feedback from participants and assess the relevance of the content presented.

The questionnaires will be drafted in English and then translated into the various national languages to facilitate the participation of local stakeholders.

The partners also discuss the possibility of measuring the long-term impact of the training sessions. One idea is to contact participants again several months after the sessions to assess whether certain ideas presented during the training have been implemented in their local areas.

Finally, the discussions highlight that these training sessions constitute a key stage of the project. They enable the linking of discussions at European level with local dynamics in each partner territory and strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to develop practices of territorial hospitality adapted to their contexts.

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Guided tour of Rajhenburg Castle

05 March 2026



Rajhenburg Castle is situated on the heights above the town of Krško, in the Sava Valley. Today, the site serves as a cultural and museum centre showcasing the history of the region through various exhibitions. The castle is now owned by the municipality and is managed as a cultural facility, housing a museum, exhibition spaces and certain commercial activities, notably a sparkling wine cellar and visitor reception areas.

The castle is also used to host visitors, events, cultural activities and professional gatherings. It thus serves as an interesting example of heritage regeneration with a view to cultural, tourist and regional development.

Historical origins of the castle and its development over the centuries

The history of the castle dates back to the 12th century. The first building was constructed in the early 12th century, around the year 1131. Originally, the castle belonged to the Reichenberg family of the House of , who administered the region on behalf of the

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Archbishop of Salzburg. The name Rajhenburg actually derives from this family and means *'prestigious* castle' or *'illustrious castle*'.

Built in 1043, this part of the Sava Valley belonged to the Archbishopric of Salzburg following an exchange agreement between Hemma von Friesach-Zeltschach (Emma of Gurk) and Archbishop Baldwin. This territory formed a strategic area between several river valleys, which explains the importance of the network of castles built in the region during the Middle Ages.

In the 13th century, parts of the castle were extended and a Romanesque chapel was built. This chapel is now one of the oldest surviving architectural features within the castle complex.

The castle's strategic importance evolved over time. Although the fortress is situated in a border area, it was for a long time less significant than other castles belonging to the Archbishops of Salzburg in the region. This explains why its development remained relatively limited for several centuries.

At the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, however, the castle underwent several major transformations. This period coincided with a phase of instability in the region, linked in particular to Ottoman incursions. Certain parts of the fortress were reinforced. An old tower was demolished and replaced by a round tower better suited to defensive purposes.

In the 17th century, major renovations altered the castle's architectural appearance. Several owners succeeded one another following the extinction of certain noble lineages. Some families left a lasting mark on the site, notably through their coats of arms, which are still visible in the inner courtyard.

In the 19th century, a further major phase of transformation took place with the establishment of a Trappist monastery.

The monastic period and economic innovations

The Trappist monks left a profound mark on the history of the castle and the surrounding area. They settled here in the 19th century after being forced to leave France due to the political and religious situation. Having sought a place to settle in several European countries, they finally obtained permission to settle in this region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The monastery grew rapidly. Within a few decades, the community had grown to nearly a hundred monks. The Trappist monks led an extremely disciplined life, structured around prayer, work and silence. The monastic day began very early, sometimes as early as two o'clock in the morning.

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Beyond their religious role, the monks played a decisive part in local economic development. They introduced numerous agricultural and industrial innovations to the region.

They farmed extensive agricultural land and raised livestock. The monastery owned, in particular, around eighty cows and several hundred hens. The monks produced a large proportion of their own food.

Although they did not eat meat in accordance with monastic rules, they produced these goods to sell. Their economy was therefore based on a highly structured organisation of agricultural production and trade.

The monks also developed several industrial activities that were innovative for the time. They introduced the production of sparkling wine to the region and set up a chocolate factory that became highly renowned.

In the 1930s, the chocolate factory produced several dozen tonnes of chocolate a year. The machinery required for this production had been imported from France. The chocolate produced at the monastery was renowned for its quality and was even sold to the Austro-Hungarian imperial court, which authorised the use of the imperial label on these products.

To power their facilities, the monks also built a hydroelectric power station by converting an old mill. This facility generated electricity for the monastery as well as for the neighbouring town.

These initiatives demonstrate a significant capacity for innovation and a close link between economic activities, agriculture, technology and regional organisation.

Changes linked to the Second World War

The outbreak of the Second World War profoundly disrupted life at the monastery and the castle. The region was occupied by Nazi Germany and the castle was converted into a deportation camp.

During this period, the site served as a detention and transit centre for people destined for deportation. This function left a lasting mark on the castle's history.

After the war, the monks returned for a short period. However, the new political situation in Yugoslavia led to the nationalisation of the building and the dissolution of the monastery.

Some monks joined other monasteries in Europe, whilst others became priests in local parishes or returned to civilian life.

The castle was subsequently used for various administrative and institutional purposes.

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The castle as a place of confinement and institutional transition

Following nationalisation, the castle housed several public institutions. One of its most notable uses was as a women's correctional facility.

A women's prison was established within the castle. Barbed wire surrounded the building and the upper floors served as dormitories for the inmates. The facility could accommodate around six hundred prisoners.

This prison function was part of a particular period in the country's political history and lasted for several years.

The castle's institutional use continued until the mid-1960s.

Rediscovery of its heritage and transformation into a cultural site

From the late 1960s onwards, historical research was undertaken on the castle. This work led to the rediscovery of the site's history and the initiation of a process to promote its heritage.

The first exhibitions were organised to present the castle's history and its various functions over the centuries.

The castle's Romanesque chapel, discovered in 1979 in the south-east corner of the building, has undergone a major restoration programme. The work has notably involved reconstructing the original semi-circular apse, restoring the vault and showcasing the Romanesque floor, which consists of oak planks preserved in situ beneath a glass-covered floor.

The restoration was carried out in accordance with heritage conservation principles, clearly distinguishing the original elements from the reconstructed parts.

In the early 2010s, a major renovation of the castle was carried out to transform the complex into a cultural and museum centre. The spaces were refurbished to accommodate permanent and temporary exhibitions.

Today, the castle houses several exhibitions dedicated to regional history, the history of the Trappist monastery, and various cultural and artistic themes.

Cultural heritage enhancing the region's appeal

The castle is now a central feature of the region's cultural and tourist offering. Visitors can discover the history of the site through the various exhibitions, whilst also enjoying the view over the Save Valley and the surrounding landscape.

The presence of reception areas, conference rooms and spaces for cultural activities also allows the castle to be used as a venue for meetings, events and exchanges.

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Showcasing this heritage helps to strengthen the region's identity and attract visitors interested in the region's history, culture and landscapes.

The site also offers local produce and souvenirs, which helps to boost the local economy and anchor the tourism industry within the region.

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Further information about the castle

The restoration of the Romanesque chapel at Rajhenburg Castle

The restoration of the Romanesque chapel at Rajhenburg Castle, discovered in 1979 in the south-east corner of the castle, was one of the most complex operations in the overall restoration programme for the monument. Following the removal of an intermediate structure that had been added at a later date, and in light of research carried out as part of the castle's general restoration, the preserved external walls, along with several architectural elements still visible, made it possible to undertake a restoration aimed at reintegrating the chapel into a coherent whole from both an architectural and a historical perspective.

Before work began, the chapel was modelled digitally in three dimensions. This virtual reconstruction enabled the development of an architectural hypothesis based both on the preserved physical remains and on comparisons with similar buildings, notably the chapel at Petersberg Castle in Friesach, Austria, and that at Podsreda Castle.

The work involved, in particular, the demolition of an eastern wall added in a more recent period, featuring large openings on two levels. This intervention revealed elements enabling a faithful reconstruction of the original semi-circular apse. This protrudes slightly from the outer wall – by approximately 45 centimetres – and rests on a corbel, part of which was found in its original position on the façade, whilst another fragment had been reused in the floor of the apse. The reconstructed sections were built using Lese sandstone identical to that used in the medieval construction. The stone was worked by hand using traditional stonemason's tools. The openings of the apse windows, as well as those in the reconstructed walls, were designed to reflect the typical forms of comparable Romanesque windows.

The chapel's current vault has also been reconstructed. It is a two-bay groined vault, divided in the centre by a transverse arch of rectangular cross-section. This reconstruction is based on the architectural elements still visible in the walls of the nave, notably the remains of former dividing arches resting on pilasters, engaged columns and half-columns.

The conservation principles adopted for the entire restoration were based on the preservation and enhancement of the original elements. The destroyed or missing parts were reconstructed in such a way as to remain clearly distinguishable from the authentic elements, in accordance with contemporary principles of heritage restoration.

In the western section of the north wall, the absence of any evidence to identify an original entrance led to the closure of the passage leading to the gallery of the Gothic chapel. Access to the chapel has thus been restored via the rectangular opening in the west wall.

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This arrangement once again connects the chapel to the palace's interior spaces, which are themselves linked to the gallery of the Gothic chapel—consecrated in 1520—via the original, richly decorated Romanesque portal.

The original Romanesque floor, made of oak planks, has also been restored. It is now on display in situ: it rests on a secondary floor and is protected by a glass surface that allows visitors to observe its details whilst ensuring its preservation.

The demolition of the more recent additions also uncovered several remains of late Gothic window frames. These elements, together with those preserved in situ, bear witness to the castle's historical significance as well as the architectural ambitions of its owners and occupants between the 12th and 16th centuries.

Thanks to this restoration and the enhancement of the chapel, this space—which stands as one of the most remarkable examples of Romanesque architecture in Slovenia due to the quality of its design and execution—has regained its spiritual and heritage significance. It now invites visitors to take a fresh look at the history of the site and the legacy of the generations who built and transformed it. Together with the south-east tower, also restored to its original Romanesque appearance, the chapel now forms one of the central elements of the castle's renovated architectural complex.

The historical context of the castle's foundation

At the time of Rajhenburg Castle's construction, this part of the Sava Valley — corresponding today to the Posavje region — belonged to the Archbishopric of Salzburg. This possession had been acquired in 1043 through an exchange agreement between Hemma von Friesach-Zeltschach, better known as Emma of Gurk, and Archbishop Baldwin.

Historical sources indicate that the first identified owner of this vast territory, situated on both sides of the Sava River between the Savinja to the north and the Krka to the south, was Hemma's husband, Wilhelm von Friesach. This exchange agreement formed the basis of the feudal holdings that the Archbishopric of Salzburg subsequently developed in the region.

In the 13th century, several territories around Rajhenburg — notably Sevnica, Brežice, Restanj, Sperenberk, Tvarog and later Pišece — formed part of these estates. Over time, Rajhenburg's strategic importance gradually declined. However, it remains today one of the few former Salzburg castles in the Posavje region to have retained much of its medieval appearance.

Other castles in the region have undergone more radical transformations. Brežice Castle, for example, was replaced in the 16th century by a new Renaissance-style castle. Sperenberk and Tvarog Castles have disappeared entirely, and their exact locations are no longer known today. As for Restanj Castle, only a few ruins remain.

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The castles that have survived to this day, however, continue to shape the landscape and bear witness to the intense building activity that characterised this border region in the early Middle Ages. This concentration of fortified structures illustrates the strategic and political importance of this territory in the organisation of medieval power.

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Training Technical Meeting

05-03-2026

Core Committee: Bruno Delamarche, Andrea Succi, Giang Pham, Rita Teixeira

Organisation of the production of training videos

Discussions focused primarily on the production of a series of educational videos to accompany the training sessions planned within the project. The aim is to create a library of around nine short videos that will serve as an introductory resource for the training sessions organised in the various partner territories.

These videos are primarily educational in nature. They are not designed as promotional content or to generate visibility on social media, but as training tools to introduce a topic prior to a discussion or group work session. Each video should therefore serve as a starting point for a more in-depth discussion during the training sessions.

Participants suggested that each video should focus on a specific topic. The intended duration is approximately four to five minutes to ensure the videos remain accessible and easy to incorporate into a training programme. The videos should present concepts in a simple and concise manner, using a few key terms and main ideas to introduce the discussions.

Several possible themes were suggested, notably hospitality, the relationship between tourism and local areas, welcoming new arrivals, migration and employment, and the economic and social transformations of local areas. The videos should serve to introduce these topics prior to the discussion sessions between participants during the training.

Editorial and pedagogical choices

Discussions also focused on how to structure these videos. The idea is to favour a simple and accessible format.

The videos could alternate between several types of content:

- a speaker addressing the camera
- a few slides or visual elements
- possibly maps, keywords or diagrams

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The aim is to maintain a visual rhythm to avoid the video becoming too static. Participants emphasised that having a person on screen is important for holding the viewer's attention, but that this can occasionally be replaced by slides illustrating the main points.

Each video must be structured around a clear message and limited content so as not to exceed a few minutes.

It was also reiterated that these videos must remain simple to produce. The aim is not to create a complex audiovisual product but to develop an effective educational tool.

Choice of speakers

The question of how many people should appear in the videos was discussed. Several options were considered.

One possibility would be to have a single person for all the videos, which would simplify recording and technical organisation.

Another option would be to have several presenters, with each person covering a specific topic. In this case, each video would still be led by a single person, but the presenters could vary depending on the topic.

It was pointed out that a good command of English is important for the presenters. However, several participants emphasised that the main priority remains the clarity of the content and that linguistic imperfections do not constitute a major problem within the context of a European project.

The possibility of using artificial intelligence to generate avatars or voices was also raised, but Rita expressed reservations, believing that this type of format could reduce audience engagement or result in less credible content.

Language and translation

The issue of the language of the videos was discussed. The agreed approach is that the videos will be recorded in English to provide a common basis that can be used by all partners.

Translations will then be provided in the form of subtitles in the partners' respective languages. This method will allow the same videos to be reused in several countries whilst making them more accessible to local audiences.

The proposed process involves producing a transcript of the content in English and then sending this text to the partners for translation. The subtitles can then be integrated into the distribution platforms, notably on YouTube.

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Technical organisation of the recordings

Discussions also covered the technical aspects of production.

The videos can be recorded using simple equipment, such as a smartphone or a standard camera. The key is to ensure sufficient image and sound quality.

Several recommendations were put forward:

- use a neutral background, ideally white
- avoid overly busy visual elements in the background
- keep the framing steady and clear
- wear clothes that contrast with the background
- avoid logos or visible brands on clothing

It was also recommended, where possible, to record the sound using a second device placed near the speaker to improve audio quality. A clapperboard at the start of the recording will then allow the image and sound to be synchronised during editing.

The final edit will be carried out centrally to standardise the video format and incorporate common visual elements.

Organisation of work between partners

Participants emphasised the need to distinguish between two main stages:

1. work on the content and themes of the videos
2. the technical production of the videos

A collective effort will be required to define the selected themes. Several subject proposals have already been put forward, but it will be necessary to select a limited number of themes in order to stick to a format of around nine videos.

A consultation with the partners could be organised to identify the priority themes. If too many topics are proposed, a vote could be held to select the most relevant ones.

Partners will also need to indicate any topics they wish to present.

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Production schedule

A provisional schedule has been outlined to ensure the videos are available for the first training sessions.

The first training sessions are expected to take place in the autumn, around October. To meet this deadline, the content and recordings will need to be produced in the spring.

The aim is to finalise the scripts and recordings between April and May, with a target date of around the beginning of June for the delivery of the videos. This will allow several months for editing, adding subtitles and organising the training sessions.

It was also emphasised that September is a particularly busy period for partners, which reinforces the need to plan production ahead of the summer.

Next steps

Several actions were identified following the discussions:

- prepare a framework document outlining the concept behind the videos
- specify the technical guidelines for recordings
- identify potential topics for the videos
- consult with partners to select priority topics
- prepare an initial proposal to be presented at the next meeting in Italy. The aim is to arrive at this study visit with a list of topics, an organisational proposal and, if possible, an initial video example to facilitate discussions with the entire partnership.

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Working meeting

4 March 2026 at 6.00 pm

Bruno Delamarche, Andrea Succi & Giang Pham

Working meeting focused on preparing the educational content for the HARET project and structuring a training course on territorial hospitality and regenerative tourism.

Objective: to clarify key messages, prepare educational materials and organise their dissemination within the framework of the project.

Production of video materials

Proposal to produce three short videos per person, making a total of nine videos, to present the project's core concepts.

Objectives of the videos:

- to explain the concepts of regional hospitality and regenerative tourism in simple terms
- to present the project's key messages
- to serve as a resource for training and the dissemination of the project

Each video would focus on a specific angle.

Preparatory work on the script is required prior to production:

- define the key messages
- structure the narrative
- ensuring consistency between the videos

The videos could then be used in training sessions or shown as an introduction to local partners and stakeholders.

Development of a training programme on territorial hospitality

Discussion regarding a training programme aimed at partners and local stakeholders.

Possible content:

- local hospitality
- welcoming visitors, new residents and mobility
- inclusion and cultural diversity
- relationships between tourism and local communities

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Objective: to strengthen the skills of local stakeholders in developing inclusive welcome initiatives.

The training could be used in several partner regions.

Drawing on local experiences

A desire to draw on concrete examples from partner regions.

Local experiences enable:

- illustrate concepts
- to demonstrate practical applications
- facilitate understanding of the concepts

The initiatives presented in the regions, particularly in France, can serve as an educational basis.

Proposed teaching approach: linking conceptual reflection with feedback from experience.

Discussion on regenerative tourism

Discussions on the concept of regenerative tourism.

Main idea: going beyond sustainable tourism.

Objective: to make tourism a positive driver for regions and local communities.

Points raised:

- the relationship between visitors and residents
- tourism's contribution to regional vitality
- integration of different forms of mobility

Regenerative tourism is presented as an approach that enables us to rethink the relationship between tourism and local areas.

Involvement of local stakeholders

Importance of involving local communities and regional stakeholders.

Preferred approach:

- participation
- collective initiatives
- joint project development

Territories are viewed as spaces for interaction between residents, visitors and newcomers.

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Territorial hospitality is presented as a relational process based on the capacity of territories to welcome different populations.

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Kristina Ogorevc Racic, Director



"At the crossroads where the mighty Sava and the lively Krka meet, in a rich landscape, lies Posavje — a region shaped by the river, protected by the hills and brought to life by its inhabitants with warmth and sincerity. Water is not merely a natural element; it is a source of life, of fishermen's tales, and a witness to a millennia-old bond between humanity and nature.

Fishing in Posavje — From ancient tradition

From ancient rites to modern fishing traditions on the Sava, patience and respect for natural fishing form the basis of a cuisine that relies on pure waters and the produce of the Posavje rivers. These are increasingly found on tables and in inns, accompanied by local produce, much to the delight of visitors. It is in these waters and these fish that a unique richness flourishes. Trout from the surrounding streams, prepared according to traditional recipes, fish pies and everything that bears witness to the harmony between man and nature are passed down from generation to generation, with great respect for natural resources. The Posavje region, rich in freshwater fish, creates flavours that exceed all expectations and offer visitors an authentic and truly unique experience.

In this picturesque region, nestled between hills and valleys, lie fertile fields, orchards, vineyards and gardens that bear witness to a rich agricultural tradition. It is here that native varieties of fruit and vegetables, old vines and livestock thrive, lovingly preserved by the locals for future generations. The Posavje landscape is more than just a backdrop. It is a living, breathing landscape, at the heart of both daily life and celebrations. History writes its own chapter here through majestic castles, each with its own story, inviting you on a journey through time. The cultural heritage, carefully preserved and showcased, intertwines with contemporary experiences: from hiking trails and cycle paths to thermal springs, alongside a rich culinary offering that blends tradition and innovation.

The Posavje region invites you to discover it with all your senses. To taste it, listen to it, feel it. And perhaps take a little of its warmth home with you.

You are warmly invited!

In Taste Posavje – 2025

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ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Name of the meeting : Stydy Visit
Date : 03-02-2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

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Name of the meeting : Stydy Visit
Date : 03-02-2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

Surname First name	Function	Organisation / Country	Mail	Signature Morning	Signature Afternoon
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Name of the meeting : steering committee
Date : 03-02-2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

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ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Name of the meeting : Stydy Visit
Date : 04-02-2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

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Name of the meeting : quality committee
Date : 05.03.2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

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ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Name of the meeting : restricted oversight committee
Date : 05.03.2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

Surname First name	Function	Organisation / Country	Mail	Signature Morning	Signature Afternoon
Andrea Succi	Founder	Territori d'Italianità	a.succi@territoriditalianita.it		
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ATTENDANCE SHEET

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Name of the meeting : Stydy Visit
Date : 05-03-2026 Location : Krsko / Slovenie

Surname First name	Function	Organisation / Country	Mail	Signature Morning	Signature Afternoon
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