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Distance from Győr: 2.238 km Twin city of Győr since 1993

Distance from Győr: 529 km Twin city of Győr since 2008

POZNAN [PL]

active leisure.

Distance from Győr: 648 km Twin city of Győr since 1989

oldest Romanesque churches.

SINDELFINGEN

It is worth visiting Sindelfingen: the city was already a built-up area in the

Roman ages; it has a lovely historical city centre with wooden frame-worked

houses, fountains and with the Saint Martin Church, which is one of Württemberg's

Sindelfingen's historical downtown offers an ideal environment for

creative restaurateurs who pamper local residents and guests from inland

Sindelfingen offers further opportunities: the huge international sport

events, such as the Mercedes-Benz Junior Cup, the German Athletic

During the whole year excellent concerts, up to par theatre performances and

exhibitions invite the guests who are interested in art and culture to Sindelfingen.

In June the international Street Festival offers its visitors real musical and

gastronomic experience, it is the biggest musical and cultural event of the city

and several nations represent themselves. The Darmsheimer Crock Market is

one of Germany's oldest, biggest and most beautiful markets and it is organised

Sindelfingen lies directly along the highway number 81, so it can be accessed

easily and guickly. It takes less than an hour to reach the Black Forest or the

Championships and the Judo European

Championships are organised in the

glass hall and attract several visitors from near and far. In addition, Germany's

biggest beach centre with its modern

outdoor bath facilities and big sport

swimming pools attract water lovers

and abroad with their various culinary supplies.

However, Sindelfingen charms the visitors not only

with the grace of its downtown: several huge

parks and groomed green areas give Sindelfingen's

special image. 40% of the settlement is green area

and the city that is related to the biggest automotive

industry, Daimler AG by a lot of people is very

proud of it. Along the parks there are several

bicycle roads with signposts and also a tour route,

which is very long and gives opportunity for an

Distance from Győr: 8.010 km Twin city of Győr since 1994

WUHAN

[CN]

Flowing ten thousand miles from the west to the east of China, the Yangtze River reaches in its middle a beautiful city - Wuhan. Wuhan has a subtropical monsoon climate featuring abundant rainfall, heat and four distinct seasons. Besides being the capital and political center of Hubei Province, Wuhan is a megalopolis in central China with 8.31 million

inhabitants, and a key State industrial base. The city is divided by the Yangtze River and the Hanshui River into three parts - Hankou, Wuchang, and Hanyang.

Wuhan is a renowned historical and cultural city. It is verified that Panlong Town, which locates in North-Wuhan, is the ruin of a Shang Dynasty town dating back to 3500 years ago. Wuhan is the birthplace of Chu culture with a history of 2500 years. 1700 years ago, at the period of the Three Kingdoms, the area was a famous battlefield. Wuhan is the City of Rivers and Hundred Lakes. Rivers run crisscross on the land and lakes scatter

citywide. The world's 3rd largest Yangtze River and its largest branch Hanshui River intersect the central part of Wuhan. Besides there are 166 lakes in the city, among which the biggest inner-city-lake of China named East Lake.



At the Yangtze River bank in Hankou there is a variety of sports places and facilities, and with a full range of services it is the central fitness paradise of Wuhan city. In 2005 it was awarded the title of 'Top 10 National Park of Sport'. Wuhan Riverbund Park is a wonderful land of the mixture of natural water scenery. recreation, traditional Chinese garden design and anti-flood function.



The brightest cultural, historical and tourists attraction is Hubei Provincial Museum, showing the origination of Chu Culture. Since the museum adopted free admission in 2007, millions of people have been attracted in order to explore the province's history. More than

200 thousand precious relics are housed here, including the millennium-old chime bells of Zeng Houyi and the world-renowned bronze sword of Gou Jian, king of Yue state.

The most well-known cultural festival is the Wuhan International Acrobatic Festival which takes place every 2 years in autumn. Troupes from all over the world attend the event every time. And for sports attraction, the Wuhan International Swimming Across Yangtzi River Festival takes place annually. It attracts more and more international friends every year.

NAZARETH-ILLIT [IL]





In 1954, based on the vision set forth by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and on his directive. the fundamentals for the founding of a city in the Galilee, welcoming the absorption of new immigrants, were established. 1956 marked the arrival of the first inhabitants of the new settlement, Today, Nazareth-Illit, the capital city

of Galilee, has a population of 52,000 residents. The distance between Nazareth-Illit and Tel Aviv is approximately 110 km and is 165 km away from Jerusalem.

The amazing landscape of Nazareth-Illit, its fresh air and its closeness to the ancient city of Nazareth attract many tourists. The city offers unique observation points overlooking sites of historical and holy significance for both Christianity and the Islam. Vantage points for a superb view of the Jezrael



Valley, Netofa Valley, Mount Tabor and the Lower Galilee are conveniently accessed.

In the city and its surroundings tourists may find a wide variety of activities: pedestrian tours to magnificent sites, donkey ride tours, jeep tours, bird-watching points and many other possibilities with very convenient weather. Nazareth-Illit offers its visitors a variety of unique restaurants, coffee shops, entertainment shows and other attractions.

The main tourism sites around Nazareth-Illit include:



the ancient city of Nazareth with holy places and many churches,

Mount Tabor – not only a holy place for Christians but also an attraction for visitors of all

Tzipori National Park – archeological findings of amazing mosaics.

the grave of Rabbi Judah Hanasi, the grave of Jonah the Prophet at Mashad and

the colorful Kana village where Jesus generated the wine miracle.

A visit to the new Courts of Law, the main synagogue, the Holocaust Museum or the large shopping center with its restaurants and seven movie theaters, two municipal pools and many health clubs may all be rewarding experiences.

The Nazareth-Illit holocaust and heroism museum was established on the initiative of city residents, and the exhibits on display were mainly contributed by holocaust survivors in Nazareth-Illit. The museum contains exhibits on a range of themes, enabling the operation of educational programs on holocaust history, art and creative endeavors, providing a guide at each thematic focus.



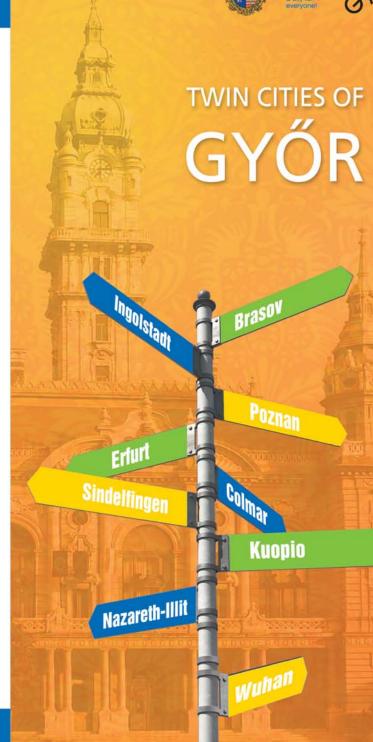


Every May sees the series of events entitled 'Poznañ-worth getting to know'. This is an excellent opportunity to present the most interesting activities in the field of art. These events are accompanied by the Night of Museums, during which Poznañ's museums prepare special lectures and exhibitions. Every August dance lovers visit

Poznañ's Contemporary Dance Workshops, a project of the Polish Dance Theatre. The participants are taught by teachers and dancers of international acclaim.

TOURIST INFORMATION City Information Centre (CIM) www.cim.poznan.pl ul. Rataiczaka 44 Tel. (+48) 61 94 31. 61 851 96 45 Tourist Information Centre Stary Rynek 59, tel. (+48) 61 852 61 56

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At the turn of the 8th century, a fortified settlement was established in the Cathedral Island, where Poland accepted Christianity and the country's first bishopric was set up in 968. As a sign of the great respect for science the Lubrañski Academy was founded here in 1518. Today Poznañ is home to twenty plus institutions of higher education. The Poznañ International Fair located in the city centre is the site of exhibitions and conferences. The city offers many sports attractions at the sports facilities at Lake Malta and at Poznañ's tennis

Sightseeing in Poznañ is best begun with the Cathedral Island. Its most prominent building is the Cathedral featuring a three-nave Gothic basilica surrounded by radiating chapels.



courts and swimming pools.

The city's showcase spot is its Old Market Square dominated by the Renaissance Town Hall. The building's tower features a clock whose mechanism includes two metal goats that butt heads daily at the strike of noon. With its cafés, street musicians and pigeons the Square projects a unique atmosphere.

Towering over one end of St. Martin Street is the impressive Emperor's Castle designed for Kaiser Wilhelm II and erected between 1905 and 1910.

Many tourists come to Poznañ drawn by its thriving cultural scene. The 'Castle' Cultural Centre in the former Emperor's Castle is the site of permanent galleries and a venue for concerts and drama performances. The Palacowe Cinema has been set in its Throne Room. In the summer time many concerts are held in



the building's courtyards. Each June the 'MALTA' International Theatre Festival turnes Poznañ into one big theatre stage. The Festival is one of the most prominent events of its type in Central and Eastern Europe. Theatre groups from all over the globe arrive here to participate in the open-air theatrical events.



drive by car to get to the Boden Lake or Switzerland. And if somebody wouldn't like to travel so far, then it is worth visiting Stuttgart, the pulsating capital city of the province which lies with 9 miles only one remove from Sindelfingen.

Contact: Nazareth-Illit Municipality 1 Hemon st., 17000 Nazareth-Illit Tel: +972/4 647 8944. Fax: +972/4 645 5990 www.nazareth-illit.muni.il Tourist Information: Marktplatz 1, D-71063 Sindelfingen

every year at the end of June.

Schwäbische Alb cosily. It is a 2 hours

INGOLSTADT

DEAR READERS,



I'm very proud that I can work for the development of my hometown.

And why exactly Győr? The city speaks for itself, it doesn't need big words. It is changing, fizzling, developing and it gives pleasure. Just drop into its exciting whirl!

The international relations play a significant role n the life of the city, so it's not a surprise that we already have 9 twin cities: 7 out of them are in Europe, 2 are beyond the borders of Europe and all of them keep excellent contact with our city, so we can really call this contact brotherly.

Nowadays it is very important, that an innovative, renewed and pulsating city opens towards the world. Thanks to its perfect geographical situation Győr can be one of Europe's highlighted meeting points, where passengers, tourists and all guests are welcomed.

The aim of the cooperation with our twin cities is to convey values through the interlocking of cultures, and through the cognition of each another's opportunities and varied relationships. We can learn values from each other, we can develop them and also we can form our city better and more colourful. We selected our tighter relationships by keeping an eye on the various economic, social and cultural contacts.

With this brochure, dear Reader, we would like you to get to know those places, which are closely in connection with the life of Győr, because in our opinion partnerships carry developmental opportunities for both sides.

We are sure that the new information will attract your interest on our twin cities and perhaps if you have the opportunity, you might visit them in the



ZSOLT BORKAI mavor

Brasov is one of the oldest and most important cities of Romania. The tourists visiting these places can notice the special charm of the medieval city, the nice aspect of the streets and shops and can attend the many cultural events. With a fascinating historical past, with its multiple valences, Brasov attracts tourists both from the country

> and abroad, artists, businessmen and politicians. Set-up between the 14th and 17th centuries, Brasov City is considered to have been one of the most powerful medieval cities of Transylvania. It preserves numerous vestiges that, after last restoration, have become tourist objectives of great attraction. The time-blackened walls, the



observation towers and the bastions that have survived the passage of time can nowadays reveal old-age elements of what the powerful city once was.

The main sights of Brasov are:

THE MUSEUMS – The County History Museum in the middle of the Council Square, The Museum of the First Romanian School, The Ethnography Museum and the Museum of Art. THE BLACK CHURCH – situated on the north-western side of the Council Square. The church shelters the largest and most valuable collection of Oriental rugs



(over 100). The pews constitute another element of patrimony of the Black Church, together with the renowned 4000 pipe organ, that was installed in 1839. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH - attested in documents in 1292. The church has Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements, its art being in fact a synthesis of all these styles under Byzantine influence.

"ST. MARY'S ASSUMPTION" ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL" monument of the Romanian architecture, built in 1895 and 1896, after the model of the Greek Church in Vienna.

The most important events in Brasov are: The Brasov City Days (each year, during the first weekend after the orthodox Easter), the International Book and Music Fair which is held in March every year, and the Golden Stag Festival – an international Pop music Festival that takes place yearly on an open-air stage in the Council Square. Stars of the genre – Kenny Rogers, Ray Charles, Diana Ross,

Kylie Minogue, UB 40, Scorpions, etc. have given recitals in Brasov City. 12 km from the city is Poiana Brasov, a winter resort with 9 slopes situated at the foot of the Mount Postãvarul. There are several winter sport facilities and equipment rent centers for winter sports, bicycles and scooters.



Colmar, the capital of the Alsatian wines, is a city of art and history that has an exceptional architectural heritage and a large pedestrian area. The place 'Columbarium' was first mentioned in 823 in a charter of the emperor Louis the Pious. The settlement got city rights in

1226.



Despite the hazards of a history full of incidents, Colmar has been able to preserve the remarkable homogeneity of its urban structure. With its 67,000 inhabitants Colmar is now a city with a wonderful historic downtown that surprises the visitors with its beauty. Walking through the large pedestrian area of Colmar a genuine stroll through the past can actually be experienced with monuments from the Gothic period, the Renaissance and the French Classicism.



The Middle Ages left the old town with superb examples of Gothic architecture, such as the Saint Martin Collegiate Church or the Dominican Church which bear witness to a simplified form of art which is both pure and austere. The Koïfhus (the previous Customs House) completed in 1480 is the oldest public building of the town. Previously the house played a central role in the economy of

When night falls, the illuminations of varied colour and intensity highlight thousands of details of the urban architectural heritage. Colmar has many main events throughout the year, including the Colmar International Classical Music Festival (in the first two weeks of July), the Wine Fair (in August) and the 'Magic of Christmas' (in December).

The museums house a wealth of treasures. Housed in a former monastery, the Unterlinden Museum contains the prestigious Issenheim Altar painted by Matthias Grünewald, as well as an important collection of Rhenish sculptures and paintings from the end of the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.



The visitors can also discover here a collection of contemporary arts and the everyday life of the Alsatian region. The Bartholdi Museum in the house where the sculptor of the famous Liberty-Statue of New York was born, houses a collection of his sculptures, drawings and paintings. In the heart of 'Little Venice', the most romantic quarter of the town, the Natural History and Ethnographical Museum exhibits unique zoological, mineralogical, ethnological and Egyptology collections.

Erfurt, the capital of Thuringia has one of the biggest protected and best remained medieval town centres in Germany, and taking a look at the map it can be seen that the city that has ca. 200,000 inhabitants is positioned extraordinarily well in the middle of Germany.

The building-ensemble of the Mariendom and the Severi church emerges in the heart of the 1,265 years old city. The so called Krämer Bridge is unique in Europe – with its length of 120 m and 32 houses it is the longest completely built-in bridge. In the neighbourhood of the Domberg the only widely remained baroque City Fortress invites us to the Petersberg to discover its widely ramified labyrinths.





As economic, spiritual, cultural and politic centre of Thuringia Erfurt has always attracted such prominent and determining persons as Martin Luther, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Johann Sebastian Bach, Czar Alexander I. and Napoleon Bonaparte. The

ERFURT

buildings that remind us of these persons, like the Augustine Abbey or the Emperor Hall have been reconstructed and they still show a worthy and living connection to the history.

The egapark garden and leisure park is the biggest garden of Thuringia where you can find besides many exhibition halls and the biggest ornamental decorated flower bed also the only gardening museum of Germany. The Erfurt Tourisms & Marketing GmbH organises sightseeings, romantic night-tours,

exclusive guided tours with historical personalities, thematic sightseeings for groups among others on the traces of Luther or Bach, or connected to a short organ concert in one of the historic churches, as well as tours by torch-light at the mysterious passageways of the Petersberg citadel.



Besides this it is also possible to take the historic tram or the Oldtown-Tour-Bus if somebody would like to have a look around the city.



The Bach-days of Erfurt, the long night of the museums, the Krämer bridge feast as biggest old-town feast of Thuringia, the international folklore festival 'Danetzare', as well as the Erfurt Church Music Days, the St. Martin's Feast, the Christmas market and the also abroad well-known open-air Dom-stairs Festival are only some highlights of the year's events calendar.

Ingolstadt lies in the heart of Bayern between Munich and Nurnberg along the Danube with ca. 125,000 inhabitants and an area of 133.4 km². The history of the animal on the coat of arms of Ingolstadt, the fire-spewing panther dates back to the times when the city belonged to the abbey of



Niederaltaich. It already appeared on the former seal of Ingolstadt on the escutcheon of St. Mauritius, and now the panther is part of the city logo.



Ingoldesstat, the city of Ingold was first mentioned in a document in 806. It got city rights around 1250. After Bayern was divided into three dukedoms, Ingolstadt became the capital and the royal seat of Ingolstadt Dukedom of Bayern from 1392 to 1447. The Danube City started to grow and used to play an important role in the history of Bayern as fortress and University City. Besides this, Ingolstadt became already in the 14th century a significant trade centre. The so called purity law ('reinheitsgebot') for beer – the oldest still valid and

legally binding food law of the world – was announced here in 1516.

Ingolstadt has a historic old town with its city walls that were not ruined. Lovely gable houses, noble gates, proud towers and imposing fortresses characterize the image of the city. The 'Cross Gate' (Kreuztor), the most beautiful city gate of Germany, is the symbol of Ingolstadt.

The protective fortress of the new castle is now home to the Military Museum of Bayern. The German Medicine History Museum with its medical herb garden can be found in the baroque anatomy building of the previous medical university. It is worth visiting the Maria de Victoria Church and taking a look at the biggest ceiling fresco and the most valuable monstrance of the world. It is also suggested to visit the City Museum in the so called Kavalier Hepp with the Toy Museum, the Museum of Concrete Art and the Lechner



Museum that houses the works of the steel-sculptor Alf Lechner. The museum mobile in Audi Forum shows the company history of the automobile producer.

Parts of the cultural life are among others a famous theatre, the Georgian Chamber Orchestra of Ingolstadt, the summer concerts of AUDI AG, the Concert Association of Ingolstadt, the 'long night of museums', the Open Flair, the Artists' Days, the small art stage called 'New World', the Cabaret Days of Ingolstadt and the Jazz Days.

Evidence on the first people living in Kuopio is 10,000 years old. The City was founded by Governor Peter Brahe in 1653, but it did not gain full city status until 1775 when King Gustav III of Sweden ordered the establishment of the City of Kuopio. From the very beginning Kuopio has been a centre of education. A secondary school was founded in 1778, a high school in 1842, and a university in 1966.

In 1946 there were 30,000 inhabitants in the city. The second half of the century was a period of fast development, the number of residents increasing to 86,000 by the year 2000 and when the municipality of Vehmersalmi was incorporated to Kuopio in 2005, the population exceeded 92,000.



Kuopio is a city of outstanding natural beauty, dominated by Lake Kallavesi with its islands and Puijo Hill with its majestic forests.

The summer with nightless nights and lovely outdoor life is touristic peak season. The winter is still winter with enough snow for skiing and lake ice for



Dance, music and wine are the key words for the summer. Kuopio Dance Festival is arranged annually in June, featuring contemporary dance, classical ballet, folk dance and music from all over the world. Kuopio Wine Festival takes place from the end of June to the beginning of July in a

large wine village built at the beautiful harbour and introducing a wineproducer country with its wines, food and music. Also the best Finnish musicians give their concerts here. The Kuopio Music Centre is the home of the Kuopio Symphony Orchestra, that celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2009. The concert season is mostly in winter.

In February and March Kuopio offers an opportunity to enjoy the winter by skating on the frozen lake, only a few hundred metres from the city centre. The Finland Ice Marathon has contributed to the popularity of ice-skating.

Puijo Hill hosts a World Cup ski jumping competition in the beginning of March every year. The best ski jumpers of the world perform leaps of nearly 150 metres. Kuopio has nine museums; the most significant of them is the Orthodox Church

Museum of Finland that houses the most beautiful icon collection in Europe. The charming Old Kuopio Museum is a block of old wooden houses in the centre of Kuopio. The interiors of the buildings show the homes and workrooms of different kinds of families from the 19th century to the 1930s.



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