



Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



The 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Carpathian Convention

11 to 13 October 2023 at the Palace
of Serbia, Belgrade,
Republic of Serbia

Belgrade is the capital city of Serbia. It is known locally as Beograd, which means “white city” or “white fortress”.

- Kalemegdan Fortress
- numerous cultural monuments
- lush parks
- impressive squares
- city fountains.



Meeting Venue - Palace of Serbia

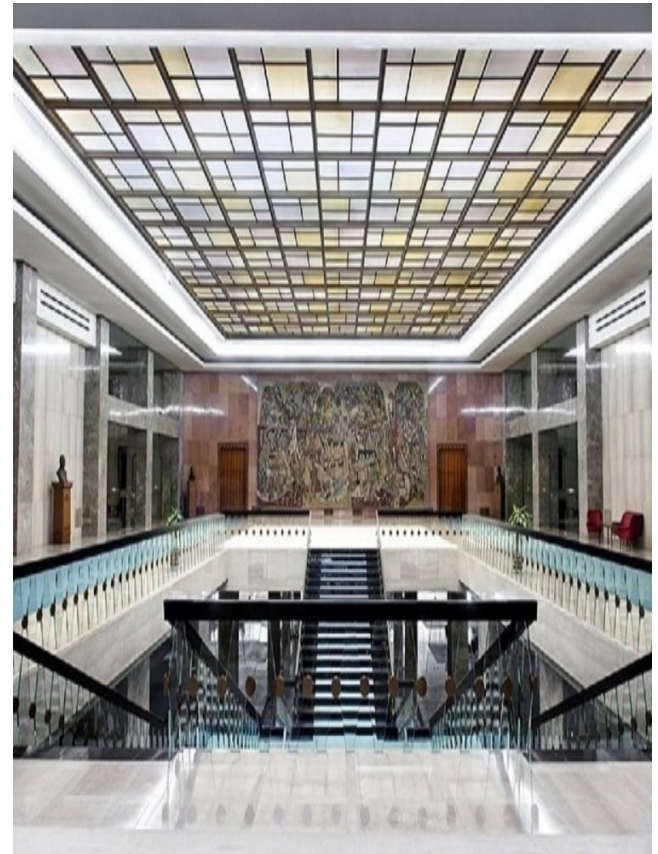


- The Palace of Serbia is a building located in the New Belgrade municipality of Belgrade.
- The building is used by the government of Serbia and currently houses several cabinet level ministries and agencies.
- It stretches between two boulevards named after the scientist, of Mihajlo Pupin on the south, and of Nikola Tesla, on the north.



The history of the Palace of Serbia

- Palace of Serbia – is a cultural monument since 2013.
- Built from 1947-1961 with several interruptions, it was designed and realized as an example of "total design".
- It has had its own permanent exhibition of fine art objects since its opening. The exhibition includes the most significant works of international and post-war Yugoslav painting and sculpture.



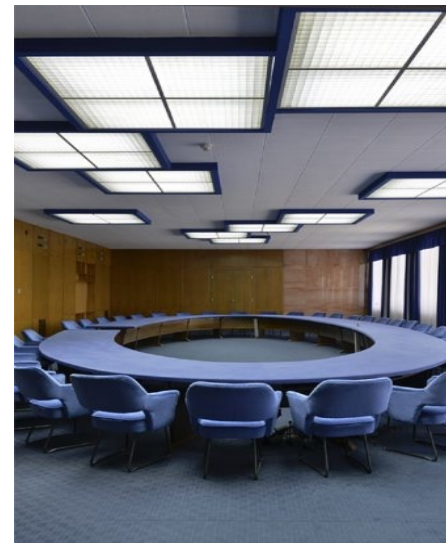
The interior of the building consists of six salons that symbolically represent the micro-museums of the six Yugoslav republics - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia, three ceremonial halls and 744 office spaces.



The hall of Yugoslavia



Serbian hall



Belgrade hall

Accommodation

The recommended hotel for the participants of the Ministerial Conference is “Crowne Plaza Belgrade”

<https://www.ihg.com/crowneplaza/hotels/us/en/belgrade/begcp/hoteldetail>.



Excursion to Đerdap National Park

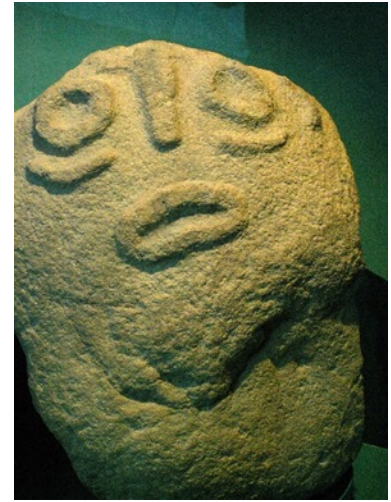
- The main feature and attraction of the natural beauty of the Đerdap National Park is the Đerdap Gorge - the famous Iron Gate.
- The wider area of the national park is designated as a UNESCO World Geopark.



The Đerdap gorge, about 100 km long, is a complex river valley consisting of four gorges separated from each other by ravines. One of the greatest river depths in the world (82 m) was measured in this gorge. The cliffs of the deepest gorge are about 300 m high, while the bed in this part is narrowed to 150 m



On the territory of the national park, you can see numerous natural values and cultural and historical monuments and other anthropogenic tourist attractions, including the artificial Djerdap lake.





Tabula Traiana, an inscription carved in a rock on the bank of the Danube, is one of the many building feats of Roman Emperor Trajan. It is situated in the Djerdap Gorge, at the least accessible spot of the Roman road carved by Emperor Trajan in the rocks above the Danube. This was the road the Emperor and his warriors travelled in their campaign against the Dacians.



Golubac Fortress was built in the 14th Century on an inaccessible cliff at the entrance of the Iron Gate gorge, a place where the Danube's widest stream flows into a pass of the Carpathian Mountains. Golubac Fortress is a cultural property of exceptional importance, and at the same time represents the entry point into Djerdap National Park.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND SEE
YOU IN BELGRADE**