Hotel Prag, Belgrade

Hotel Prag is the hotel with three stars and it is situated in the very centre of Belgrade, in immediate closeness to bus and railway station and 20 km from the airport. Besides hotel accommodation guests have at their disposal: bar, restaurant, free Internet access, summer garden and night restaurant "Hajducka pecina".

Hotel Prag owns 116 modern furnished rooms which assure comfortable accommodation of guests. All rooms have shower-bath, telephone, TV and other conveniences. From total number of rooms there are 45 single-bedded rooms, 45 double-bedded rooms, 4 rooms with three beds, 5 apartments [for two persons] and 17 rooms with a double bed. Every room has shower-bath, telephone, TV and other conveniences. The semiapartments have refrigerator.

All hotel departments are linked with air conditioners, so that at any time the sojourn is pleasant there. Near by the hotel [about 200m] there is a public garage where the guests of the hotel may leave their vehicle at any time day and night.

The bar is opened every day from 6AM till 11PM. It is on the ground floor, beside the reception. There you can freshen yourself up with cold or hot drinks. The summer garden is opened in summer.

The night restaurant-bar "Hajducka pecina" is settled in the basement of the hotel and it is built in 1965. With the reconstruction
of the Hotel Prag in 1978, it has changed the original look of its interior. It consists of loggias that are framed with birch forms. The seats are covered with goat leather. The whole surrounding appears attractive and pleasant. It is the only edifice in town built in this unique style. It has 95 seats placed in separated loggias. Various grilled specialties, domestic and foreign drinks are served.

PRICE LIST in Hotel Prag, Belgrade

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* Prices in tabel presented in EUR, per person per night.

OTHER SERVICE in Hotel Prag, Belgrade

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* Prices in tabel presented in EUR, per person per service.

Belgrade Serbia

Belgrade [Beograd] is the capital of Serbia, and has a population of around 1.6 million. It is situated in South-Eastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, at the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. It is one of the oldest cities in Europe and has since ancient times been an important focal point for traffic, an intersection of the roads of Eastern and Western Europe. Belgrade is the capital of Serbian culture, education, science and economy. As a result of its tumultuous history, Belgrade has for centuries been home to many nationalities, with Serbs of the Orthodox Christian religion making up the majority of the population [90%]. The official language is Serbian, while visitors from abroad can use English to communicate. The climate in Belgrade is a moderate continental one, with an average daytime temperature of 11.7C. Belgrade is in the Central European Time [CET] zone [GMT+1 hour]. Summer time [GMT+2 hours] lasts from the end of March until the end of October. The official currency is the dinar [RSD], but Euros can be exchanged freely. The Belgrade area code for domestic calls is 011 and for international calls ++381-11. The first settler of the territory of present day Belgrade date back to four thousand years B.C. and nearby Vinca is a prehistoric location with remains of prehistoric man [neolithic plastics]. The oldest known name for Belgrade is Singidunum, a compound word probably made of the name of the Dacian tribe called Singi and the Celtic word dunum, which means fortress. This interpretation is based on the belief that the name of the settlement came about when the Celts migrated here and mixed with the indigenous population. The conquering Romans maintained the name of the settlement. With the division of the Roman Empire in 395, Singidunum passed over to the Eastern Empire and became Singidon. In the 6th century, Slavs gradually started settling in the area. The stone built fortress rising above the rivers was dubbed Beli Grad [white city]. The name Beograd is officially mentioned for the first time in 878 by Pope John VIII. Between the 16th and 19th century Belgrade is referred to with various names in different languages: Alba Graeca, Alba Bulgarica, Bello grado, Nandor Alba, Griechisch Weissenburg, and Castelbianco. However, all these names are translations of the Slavic word Beograd....
Serbia

Serbia has connected West with East for centuries a land in which civilisations, cultures, faiths, climates and landscapes meet and mingle. It is located in the centre of the Balkan Peninsula, in southeastern Europe. The northern portion belongs to central Europe, but in terms of geography and climate it is also partly a Mediterranean country. Serbia is landlocked but as a Danube country it is connected to distant seas and oceans. Serbia is a crossroads of Europe and a geopolitically important territory. The international roads and railway lines, which run through the country's river valleys, form the shortest link between Western Europe and the Middle East. From the agricultural regions of the Pannonian Plain in the north, across the fertile river valleys and orchard-covered hills of umadija, the landscape of Serbia continues southward, gradually giving way to mountains rich in canyons, gorges and caves, as well as well-preserved forests. Serbia's beautiful mountains, national parks, rivers and lakes are the perfect location for an active outdoor holiday from hunting and fishing to extreme sports. Many times during its rich, centuries-long history, Serbia has been at the centre of Europe's and the world's attention, out of all proportion to its modest size, economic might and number of inhabitants. Many lessons on bravery, patriotism and the struggle for freedom can be learned wherever you turn in Serbia, as you pass through its cities and regions. The cultural and historical heritage of Serbia begins with prehistoric archaeological sites and its legacy from classical antiquity. Perhaps its greatest riches, though, are in the many mediaeval Serbian churches and monasteries, some of which are included on the UNESCO World Heritage list. All year round, numerous cultural, entertainment, traditional and sporting events are held in Serbia, demonstrating the creative power and spiritual vitality of this country. Today, Serbia is a modern, democratic European country, on the path to membership of the European Union, which a diverse range of visitors from young backpackers to participants in congresses and fairs visit every day. Statistically, the most-visited tourist destinations are the cities of Belgrade and Novi Sad, the mountains of Kopaonik and Zlatibor and the spa towns of Vrnjačka Banja and Sokobanja.
32.8% and Kosovo and Metohija 39.4%. The mountain landscape of Serbia is rich in canyons, gorges and caves, as well as preserved forests which are home to a multitude of endemic species. Serbias mountains belong to: The Rhodopes range, which runs along the right and left sides of the South and Great Morava rivers, The Carpathians and Balkan Mountains, which are located in the eastern part of Serbia, south of the Danube river. The Dinaric Alps mountain chain, the largest of the mountain regions, is divided into eight sub-regions: Prokletije, ar, Stari Vlah-Raka, Kopaonik, Kosovo-Metohija, umadija, and the Rudne and Fine mountains. 15 peaks reach an altitude of over 2000 m, of which the highest is Ðeravica in the Prokletije, with a height of 2656 m. Serbias rivers belong to the drainage basins of the Black, Adriatic and Aegean seas. Three rivers are fully navigable in Serbia: the Danube, Sava and the Tisa. The Velika Morava and Tami rivers are partly navigable. The longest river to flow through Serbia is the Danube, 588 km of its total 2783 km-long course, and over 90% of the river basin is occupied by this river. The largest lake in Serbia is the artificial Ðerdap lake on the Danube which covers an area of 253 km².

The climate of Serbia is moderately continental, with localised variations and a gradual change between the seasons. Nearby geographical regions like the Alps, the Mediterranean Sea, the Bay of Genoa, the Pannonian Basin and the Morava Valley, the Carpathian and Rhodope mountains, as well as Serbias hilly and mountainous region, with its valleys and plateaus, significantly influence the weather and climate in Serbia. The dominant position of river valleys from the south towards the hilly areas in the north of the country allows the deep penetration of polar air masses in southern regions. The vast majority of Serbian territory lies in a temperate climate zone, but the southwestern regions border the subtropical and continental climate zones. The mean annual air temperature for areas above sea level is 10.9°C and for regions at an altitude of 300 to 500 m it is around 10°C. In mountainous regions above 1000 m the air temperature is around 6°C, while in regions above 1500 m it is around 3°C. Autumn is warmer than spring. The coldest month is January with the mean monthly temperature ranging from -6°C in mountainous regions to around 0°C in the countrys flat regions. The warmest month is July with the mean monthly temperature ranging from 11°C to 22°C. The highest recorded temperature was 44.9°C in 2007 in Smederevska Palanka and the lowest recorded temperature was -39.5°C in 1985 in the Peter Plateau. The annual rainfall in low-lying areas ranges from 540 to 820 mm. Regions which are above sea-level have between 700 and 1000 mm of rainfall annually, while some mountain peaks in southwestern Serbia have up to 1500 mm of rainfall a year. The majority of Serbia has continental rainfall patterns, with larger volumes in the warmer half of the year, apart from southwestern areas which have the most rainfall in autumn. June is the rainiest month, with an average of 12 to 13% of the total annual rainfall that month. February
and October are the least rainy months. The normal annual volume of rainfall for the entire country is 896 mm. Snow cover is characteristic of the period between November and March, and sometimes there is snowfall in April and October too. Mountains above 15.831000 m can have snow cover all year round. January has the most days with snow cover, with 30 to 40% of the total annual number of days with snow cover occurring during that month. The annual number of hours of sunshine ranges from 1500 to 2200 hours. The winds which dominate the warmer part of the year are north-westerly and westerly. The Koava an easterly and south-easterly wind which brings clear and dry weather in intervals of two to three days is common in autumn and winter. South-westerly winds dominate the mountainous regions of south-western Serbia. The mean atmospheric pressure in Belgrade is 1001 mb and the mean relative air humidity is 69.5%.

Begin your travels through Serbia in Belgrade, the capital city, at the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. Belgrade offers many great places to visit, with Ada Ciganlija or the Belgrade Sea as it is known to the locals Belgrade Fortress and Kalemegdan Park coming highly recommended. After an action-packed day, next up is a lively night out on the town, something for which Belgrade is well known. Now make your way to Fruka Gora mountain, known as Serbia’s Mount Athos, which has 17 monasteries dating from the 15th to 18th centuries nestling on its slopes. With that you have begun your journey through Vojvodina, known for its numerous farmsteads (salai), stables, wine cellars, food and, of course, the EXIT music festival. This festival is held annually in the Petrovaradin Fortress in Novi Sad and attracts over half a million young people from all around the world. As you sail along the Danube in Serbia, you will discover on its banks traces of prehistoric civilisations, such as Vin?a near Belgrade and Lepenski Vir near Donji Milanovac. You will also come across Roman-era Viminacium, formerly one of the most important military camps on the Danube. Combine culture with adventure by using the many marked cycling paths to explore the banks of the Danube. And in the south there is Ni, the birthplace of Constantine the Great, in whose time Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire. Southern Serbia is known for its energetic music, flavouresome food, Piroet carpets, peppers and ka?kalj (caciocavallo) cheese. In Leskovac, do not miss out on tasting the best grilled meat in the whole of Serbia. After the rich food, you will appreciate the sharp mountain air of Stara Planina, eastern Serbia’s most beautiful mountain, where you will enjoy skiing or hiking in the midst of unspoilt nature. A little further south Vlasinsko Jezero lake and its floating peat islands await you. Western Serbia offers an entirely different landscape and experience. The mean atmospheric pressure in Belgrade is 1001 mb and the mean relative air humidity is 69.5%.
Although Serbia has for centuries been the scene of frequent wars, devastation, fires and mass-migrations, on the turbulent roads leading from East to Europe and from Europe to East, a rich cultural and historical legacy has remained there. The rich variety of historical monuments and sites of natural beauty make Serbia a country of great interest for tourism and very much part of its attraction. Testament to prehistoric life in this region are the numerous archaeological sites. Lepenski Vir, the first example of socioeconomic structure between 6500 and 5500 BC, Starévo from the Early Neolithic, 5500 to 4500 BC, and Vinča from the Late Neolithic, 4500 to 3200 BC, constitute the evidence that this was for millennia a cultural centre of the prehistoric world. There are also the important remains of Roman roads and towns Gamzigrad, Sirmium, and Mediana, with a variety of structures which today bear witness to six centuries of the presence of the Roman Empire on the territory of Serbia. One of the most important categories of preserved monument in Serbia are Orthodox monasteries, which came into being during the period from the 12th to the 17th century. They can be found in an area ranging from Fruka Gora in the north, through the Morava and Ibar valleys, all the way to Kosovo and Metohija. The Stari Ras and Sopoćani complex, Studenica monastery and Visoki Dećani, together with the Patriarchate of Peć, Gračanica and the Our Lady of Ljevi church in Prizren, are listed under the joint name of Mediaeval Monuments in Kosovo (Serbia) on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The cultural route  The Balkans, with roots firmly planted in European culture, is a region of interrupted memories. Though civilizations have perished, their traces have been preserved by geography, culture and language. With each new ruler, fragments of history were either protected, as embodied by beautifully conserved fortresses, destroyed, as evidenced by remnants of pagan temples, churches and monasteries, or left to crumble, as reflected by long vanished imperial palaces. Today, you can recapture the memories of Serbias European past through various points in time, discovering their hidden magic. Across serene mountain ranges and at the confluence of spectacular rivers and valleys, ancient civilizations sought out hidden, special places which empowered them to collectively create ideas, erect settlements and establish the foundations on which modern Serbia rests. From the bustling city centers of Belgrade and Novi Sad, to the gently sloping valleys of the central umadija region, to the banks of the mighty Danube, Serbia offers some of the very best cultural travel experiences in Central and Eastern Europe. Discover cultural remnants of the Roman era, explore the hideaways of long-ago Emperors, and wander through exquisite Romanesque-Byzantine monasteries on one of the three culture trails promoted by the National Tourist Organization of Serbia. The Trail of the Roman Emperor, Transromanica: The Romanesque Routes of European Heritage, and Castles on the Danube embody the ethos of more than three civilizations that developed in present day Serbia. These trails provide a unique purview into the spirit of modern Serbia and its inextricable connection to contemporary Europe.
UNESCO lists The World Heritage list includes almost 1000 properties of cultural and natural value, from all over the world, deemed by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to be places of outstanding universal value. In selecting the properties which Serbia put forward for inclusion in the World Heritage List, an emphasis was placed on Serbia mediaeval heritage, particularly monasteries and royal mausoleums belonging to the Byzantine sphere of cultural influence, but with recognisable national characteristics. Serbian sites so far added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites: Studenica monastery, Stari Ras and Sopo?ani, Mediaeval Monuments in Kosovo and Gamzigrad Romuliana. As part of the UNESCO Memory of the World program, Nikola Teslas Archive (2003) and the Miroslav Gospel (2005) from Serbia have been added to the World Documentary Heritage register. Also, the UNESCO MAB Council has declared part of the Golija nature park as the Golija-Studenica Biosphere Reserve. UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to which Serbia has its own ambassador.

Archaeological sites The territory of modern Serbia is rich in traces of the past and of ancient civilisations. Besides archaeological sites testifying to human presence from as far back as prehistoric times, there are also frequent finds of Late Pleistocene animals: mammoth, bison and giant deer. Archaeological evidence of human settlement on the territory of Serbia dates back to the Paleolithic era, 40,000 BC. The oldest known civilisations in Europe date back to the Mesolithic and Late Neolithic Lepenski Vir (6500-5500 BC) and Vin?a (5500-3500 BC). The most abundant examples of classical cultural heritage on the territory of Serbia are those left behind by the great Roman Empire. The territory of modern Serbia produced 17 Roman emperors, a fifth of their total number. Among them was Emperor Constantine one of the most important figures in the establishment of the Christian civilisation. The banks and waters of the Serbian portion of the Danube Basin have, since far back into prehistory, been the stage for many cultural developments and historical events. Archaeological materials are heterogenous in their chronology and type: tools, weapons, metal vessels, money, pieces of ceramic vessels. To date, two boats from the Roman era have been discovered in Serbia rivers. One of the first military fortifications on the Danube was Viminacium near Poarevac. The largest Roman bridge over the Danube, almost a kilometre and a half long, was built in the ?erdap Gorge. Near to Sremska Mitrovica was Sirmium, the oldest Roman town on the territory of Serbia. Mediana near Ni, Gamzigrad near Zaje?ar, Carl?in Grad near Leskovac and Singidunum todays Belgrade are all sites rich in Roman remains. Serbia sits at the crossing of the ways of Eastern and Western culture, and this has been a major influence on the unique cultural heritage of this region. Especially numerous are mediaeval Byzantine and Orthodox monuments, first and foremost those Serbian monasteries and churches from the 12th century and later, as well as the remains of Turkish and Austro-Hungarian structures.

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Unique in their architecture, sculpture and ornamentation, frescoes, icons, manuscripts and numerous works of applied art, the monasteries of Serbia have long been a focus of attention for tourists and mediaeval art experts alike. The architecture of mediaeval Serbian monasteries is particularly varied. During the 13th and into the 14th century some of the most striking churches were built, whose proportions and decorative fade and sculptural work suggest Romanesque influence (Studenica, Banjska, De?ani, Gradac, Arilje, Mileeva, Sopo?ani and others). These are referred to as belonging to the Raka School. The first half of the 14th century during the reign of King Milutin saw the construction of works of exceptional architecture and artwork, such as Gra?anica. The period after 1371 saw the rise of a characteristic architectural style called the Morava School in the Morava river valley, with its multicoloured fades and decorative relief work, (e.g. Ravanica, Lazanica, Ljubostinja and Kaleni?). Mediaeval monasteries and churches are not just features on the landscape of Serbia, they are features of the soul of Serbia, as well as being art galleries in a very real sense. The frescoes and icons in Serbia churches are a significant part of Serbia cultural, historical and national wealth. One of the greatest Serbian Orthodox holy places is Hilandar, a Serbian monastery located on the northern part of the Holy Mountain of Mount Athos-a monastic republic formed of 20 major monasteries, situated on the third leg of the Halkidiki peninsula in northern Greece. The monastery of Hilandar was built by Stefan Nemanja and his sons, the monk Sava and Stefan Prvoven?ani (the First-Crowned) in 1198.

It does not take long for foreign visitors to Serbia to discover the hospitality, kindness, openness and warmth of the country's residents. Shaking hands, done using the right hand, is customary when being introduced or meeting somebody of either gender. Kissing is not a necessity when meeting somebody for the first time, but every time you meet from then on, if you have
developed affection for the person in question, kissing three times on the cheeks is the order of the day in Serbia. Of course, nobody will object if you only kiss once or twice while giving a long and sincere hug. In Serbia, toasts are usually made with traditional rakija (brandy), often home-distilled. Toasts are made by clinking glasses, making direct eye contact and loudly proclaiming iveli! A speech is usually only made on formal occasions, normally by the host, but a guest may give one, too. Serbs enjoy rich and flavoursome food and normally have three meals a day, with lunch being the largest. Paying the bill in restaurants is a big part of the Serbian mentality. The host will almost never allow a guest to pay for lunch, dinner or drinks because it is customary for the host to take care of all expenses while a guest is staying with him or her. In contrast to the rest of Europe, there is no single day of the week in Serbia when you cannot have a night out and that holds true for all generations, for all lifestyles and musical tastes and for all available budgets. After a wild night out, somewhere around three or four o'clock in the morning, people continue onward in search of grilled meat or burek.

Telenet Hotels Network | Serbia
Hotel Prag, Belgrade
Media Center Belgrade
Phone: +38164 5558581; +38161 6154768;
www.booking-hotels.biz ebrochures@booking-hotels.biz