PRACTICAL GUIDE

Enlargement and Integration Action
"Road-transport & Emissions Modelling (REM) Workshop"

DATES: 10th – 11th September 2015, Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Venue: Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje
Faculty of mechanical engineering – Skopje

Karposh II b.b., 1000 Skopje, FYROM
MEETING VENUE

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering – Skopje

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Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje

The Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje is the first state University in the FYROM, founded in 1949, initially with three faculties. At the moment, the University represents a functional community of 23 faculties, 5 research institutes, and 4 public scientific institutions - associate members, 1 associate member - other higher education institution and 7 associate members - other organizations. Its activities are stipulated by the Law on Higher Education and the Statute of the University.

The Ss. Cyril and Methodius University develops study programmes in all scientific fields – natural sciences and mathematics, technical and technological sciences, medical sciences and health, biotechnical sciences, social sciences, humanities and arts. Except for the faculties, the research work, also is carried out in the independent research institutes as an integral part of the University.

Nowadays, the illustration of UKIM through figures is as follows: over 60,000 enrolled students from FYROM in the first and second cycle of studies, as well as over 700 foreign students. The third cycle - doctoral studies is realized within the School of Doctoral Studies, with a total of 655 students. Over 3,100 teaching, research, associate, as well as administrative staff, participate in the realization of the teaching and scientific process at the faculties and institutes. The University has produced around 150,000 graduated high-professional staff (with obtained Bachelor degree); 10,000 candidates obtained Master’s and Specialist's degree and around 4,000 candidates obtained the doctoral degree in all teaching and scientific fields. The overall activities of the University also include sport, artistic, informative, recreational and other activities organized within many associations, clubs etc.

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering – Skopje

Mechanical Engineering studies started in the autumn of 1959 at the Technical Faculty in Skopje, within which the Department of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering was created. Due to the increased social demand for mechanical engineers in FYROM, in 1965 within the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, a separate Faculty of Mechanical Engineering was established with two divisions: Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.
The last reform of the Faculty's curriculum that was done in 2012 permitted the incorporation of new trends in the science of Mechanical Engineering. Today, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering offers education process with incorporated new trends in European Higher Education Area, as an ECTS and postulates of Bologna Declaration.

The Faculty has six institutes and one department, as follows: Institute of Production Mechanical Engineering with 5 laboratories; Institute of Mechanical Construction, Mechanization Machines and Vehicles with 3 laboratories; Institute of Thermo technology and Termoenergetics with 5 laboratories, Institute of Hydrotechnology, Pneumatics and Automatics with 2 laboratories; Institute of Welding and Welding Constructions with 4 laboratories; Institute of Mechanics with 1 laboratory and a Department of Mathematics and Information Technology.

In the educational process the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering offers two Bachelor's degree programs: Bachelor of Science in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (4 years studies) in the following majors: Production Engineering and Management; Transport, Mechanization and Logistics; Thermal Engineering; Automatics and Fluid Engineering; Materials, Welding and Structure Engineering; Industrial Engineering and Management; Motor Vehicles; Power Engineering and Ecology; Mechatronics; and Bachelor of ENGINEERING (3 years studies) in the following majors: B.E. in Production Informatics, B.E. in Industrial Design, B.E. in Applied Thermal Engineering, B.E. in Hydraulics and Automatics, B.E. in Welding and Structural Design.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering offers Master studies of Science in Mechanical Engineering in full time studies (1 year) in nine postgraduate study programs and part time studies (2 years) in six postgraduate study programs. The Faculty offers Doctoral studies for Ph.D. in Technical Sciences.

Today the activity of the Faculty is accomplished by a staff of 126, of which 35 are full professors, 16 associate professors, 10 assistant professors, 8 assistants, 23 junior assistants, and the rest being research fellows, laboratory technicians and administrative and technical clerks. The Faculty continually pays attention to the professional and scholarly development of its staff.

In the academic 2014/2015 the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering enrolled 416 students in total in the first year, and so far 5704 students have graduated, 232 candidates completed postgraduate studies and 101 candidates obtained a Ph.D. Degree.
HOTEL ACCOMODATION & MEALS

We booked a block of single rooms (breakfast will be included) for the participants at Hotel Karpos for 2 nights (9th and 10th September). Hotel Karpos (http://www.hotelkarpos.com.mk/) is very close to the Faculty Venues. It takes 3-5 min walking to reach the University facilities. We will offer the participants also the lunch break that will be served at Hotel Karpos restaurant during the two days seminar.

The rooms will be booked under your name and according to your travel plan as soon as the participants will confirm their reservation. Any other extra nights or request will be paid directly by the participants. Please contact directly the Hotel in this case.

They offer single room for 55 Euro per night, and double room for 70 Euro (breakfast, Internet, and tourist tax included).

Hotel Karpos****  /  Tel +389 2 3088 388  /  Mob: + 389 70 273 741 hotelkarpos@hotelkarpos.com.mk
MEETING MANAGEMENT

Please consult the detailed Agenda enclosed.

SOCIAL PROGRAM

10th September:
19:00: departure from Hotel Karpos for a walking visit of the city centre if Skopje
20:30: social dinner at restaurant OGNISTE (kindly offered by the organizers).

Restaurant Ogniste is located in the city centre, being part of Holiday Inn Skopje. Ogniste is a Macedonian national restaurant with a longstanding tradition of proven quality offering a wide assortment of national specialties, a rich selection of local and foreign wines, a pleasant atmosphere in the traditional Macedonian interior style.

We kindly ask you to confirm your participation to this event in a due time

11th September:
18:00 departure of participants
18:30: optional visit to the “Millennium cross” at the mount Vodno, (around 1 hour 30 min). After that it is possible to walk through the city centre (walking from old railway station, trough the square Macedonia, crossing the old bridge and having a short walk through the old bazar. Free dinner in the city centre.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

AIRPORT
The Skopje Airport “Alexander the Great” is the larger and busier International Airport in the FYROM. It is located 17 km southeast of the national capital Skopje.
For Airport Guideline

TRANSFER TO CITY CENTER
The taxi services at Skopje Alexander the Great Airport are regulated by the price list which is exhibited at the exit of the airport and in each taxi vehicle separately.
The vehicles of the Airport taxi company are all in white colour and marked with a taxi sign numbered from 1 to 65. Airport taxi is the only company which has been authorized by TAV Macedonia to transport passengers from Alexander the Great Airport.
The vehicles are parked at the exit of the airport building 24 hours a day, so there is no need for reservations.
If you need transportation for larger groups you can make an arrangement via the e-mail or phone stated below.
Transportation services are available from the airport to Skopje, across the country and neighbouring Balkan countries.

Price: Airport – Skopje: 1220 den. (20) €
TOURIST INFORMATION AND ATTRACTIONS

About Skopje
Skopje is the capital of the FYROM, the City that lies in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula, at the crossroad of important communications, a city with a 2000 years old tradition. Skopje is a modern city with population of almost one million and presents FYROM’s major political, economic, educational and cultural centre. It continues to be a focus for new residents, economic development, construction and refurbishment. Skopje urban area extends across the Skopje valley for approximately 30 kilometres (18.75 mi) in width and comprises 10 municipalities. Skopje also is a very attractive tourist destination with its fortress, cultural and historical monuments, archaeological sites, sport halls, caves in the canyon of the River Treska and Lake Matka and a health spa in the eastern part of the city. Skopje is steadily becoming a vital regional route for international flight operators. The town with the beautiful quay of the Macedonian river “Vardar”, the narrow streets in the Old Bazaar which is the biggest bazaar preserved in the Balkans today, the town is internationally famous for being the birthplace of Mother Teresa. He has blossomed into a thriving, stimulating city to explore, defining itself as an exciting tourist destination with the 1500 years old fortress Kale and monastery St. Pantelejmon with the fresco “Lamentation of Christ”, with the first signs of the Renaissance, the Islamic monuments Sultan Murat’s- Hjunkar Mosque, the Daut Pasha’s bath.

The Millennium Cross

The Millennium Cross (Macedonian: Милениумски крст, Latinic: Mileniumski krst) is a 66 metre-high cross situated on the top of the Vodno Mountain in Skopje, FYROM. It was constructed to serve as a memorial of 2,000 years of Christianity in FYROM and the world. The construction of the cross
began in 2002 and was funded by the Macedonian Orthodox Church, the Macedonian government and donations from Macedonians from all over the world. The cross was built on the highest point of the Vodno Mountain on a place known since the time of the Ottoman Empire as "Krstovar", meaning "Place of the cross", as there was a smaller cross situated there. On 8 September 2008, the independence day of the FYROM, an elevator was installed inside the cross. In 2009, a restaurant and a souvenir shop were opened next to the cross. In 2011 the Millennium Cross ropeway was opened. The ropeway is three and a half km long. At night the cross shines down over the city.

The Old Bazaar

The Old Bazaar in Skopje is the largest bazaar in the Balkans outside Istanbul. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Vardar River, stretching from the Stone Bridge to the Bit-Pazar and from the Skopje Fortress to the Sèrava River. The Old Bazaar falls within the borders of Centar and Čair municipalities and is a protected national landmark. The earliest known documented sources that point out to the existence of a merchant quarter on the bazaar's territory date back to the 12th century. During the Ottoman rule with the city, the place underwent a rapid development to become city's main economic and merchant centre, evidenced by about 30 mosques, numerous caravanserais and hans, as well as other Ottoman buildings and monuments. The bazaar was heavily damaged by the earthquakes that occurred in 1555 and 1963, and the destructions caused during the First and the Second World War. Subsequently, it was reconstructed on several occasions and nowadays represents the only remaining cultural monument in the FYROM, which has kept its multicultural heritage of different civilizations.

The Ottoman architecture is predominant in the Old Bazaar, although remains of the Byzantine architecture are evident as well, while the most recent reconstructions lead to the application of elements specific to the Modern architecture. Most of the buildings that once were used to host the travellers or as hamams[disambiguation needed] for the political dignitaries were transformed into
museums and galleries, which today are used with the main purpose to host art exhibitions, concerts and other cultural events. Nowadays, however, the place and its proximity are still home to several mosques, türbes, two churches and a clock tower that together with the buildings of the Museum of FYROM and the Museum of Modern Art forms the core of the modern bazaar. The Museum of the Skopje Old Bazaar, situated in Suli Han, includes collections of artefacts that evidence the life within the bazaar, its development, and the crafts that were practiced during its history. On 13 October 2008, the Macedonian Parliament adopted a law recognising the Skopje Old Bazaar as a cultural heritage of particular importance for the country with a permanent protection. In early 2010, the Macedonian Government has commenced a programme for revitalisation of the Old Bazaar, which, in turn, includes restoration of several objects, providing support of the crafts, and aiming a further economic and cultural development of the site.

**Canyon "Matka"**

Matka - A gorge in which a rich complex of mediaeval building survives, including churches, monasteries and remnants of a fortress (the mediaeval town of Matka). There are dozens of caves and large number of endemic plants and animals. The Canyon covers an area of around 5.000ha and is located 15km south-west of Skopje. By its morphogenetic characteristic, it is a breakthrough gorge. Krastic form deserves particular attention here—ten caves with their length ranging between 20 and 176 meters and two vertical chasms with a depth up to 35 meters. Matka was one of the largest refugee centres during the glacial period resulting in the presence of high number of relic and endemic plants, 20% are endemic or relic spices. Among Tertiary relics, the most significant are the kosani violet and natay's Ramonda (Ramonda natalie). It is also important to mention that there are 77 species of Balkan endemic small butterflies in area of Matka Canyon, while 18 other species are new to the science.

The Treska canyon is vertically cut into the massive of Suva Mountain. The different formations in the canyon like the karrens, flutes, valleys, cracks, crevices and caves have been formed by a long term impact of the mountain rivers, as well as by great temperature oscillations. In the surroundings of the
Treska Canyon one can find dozens of caves, the most beautiful ones being Vrelo, Krshtalna and Ubava. The caves are filled with numerous stalagmites, stalactites and dripstone pillars and some of them are illuminated. The diversity of dripstone adornments has been captured by a well deployed illumination. Visiting tours are organized by an official guide. The Treska Canyon is the most important alpine climbing centre in northern FYROM. The major climbing season in Matka begins in spring, round the Easter holidays when visitors come from countries from all over Europe. The season continues throughout summer and fall until the end of November.

The Treska Canyon is also open for kayaking. Built in 1389 the Monastery of St. Andrew’s is located on Lake Matka (17 km away from Skopje) and contains frescos of great artistic importance. The Monastery of St. Nicholas Shishovski is situated on top of a cliff above Lake Matka giving the visitor a spectacular view of the lake and its surroundings. There is no precise information when this monastery was built, however it is known that it was first mentioned in the 17th century. Unfortunately, during the 18th century the monastery was abandoned, only to be resettled the following century. Close to both monasteries of St. Andrew’s and of St. Nicholas is the Matka Monastery dating from the 14th century, its frescos dating from the 15th century. The monastery is located on the left side of river Treska at a distance of about 12 km from Skopje. Church of St. Andreas - built and decorated with frescoes in the 14th century. The compositions - "Last Supper,, "Descent from the Cross,, and "Prayer on the Mount of Olives" deserve a special attention.

Fortress "Kale"

The Skopje Fortress, commonly referred to as Kale Fortress, or simply Kale (from kale, the Turkish word for 'fortress'), is a historic fortress located in Skopje, the capital of the FYROM. It is situated on the highest point in the city overlooking the Vardar River. The fortress is depicted on the coat of arms of Skopje, which in turn is incorporated in the city's flag.

The first fortress, according to research and available data, is believed to have been built amidst the 6th century A.D., on land that had been inhabited during the Neolithic and Bronze ages or roughly 4000 B.C. It was constructed with yellow limestone and travertine and along with fragments of Latin
inscriptions, asserts the idea that the fortress originated from the Roman city of Skupi, which was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 518. The fortress is thought to have been reconstructed during the rule of emperor Justinian I and constructed further during the 10th and 11th centuries over the remains of emperor Justinian's Byzantine fortress which may have been destroyed due to a number of wars and battles in the region, such as that of the uprising of the Bulgarian Empire against the Byzantine Empire under the rule of Peter Delyan. Not much is known about the Medieval fortress apart from a few documents which outline minor characteristics in the fortress' appearance.

Memorial house of Mother Teresa

The desire to pay respect to one the most famous person and Nobel Prize winner from FYROM was accomplished on the 30-th of January 2009 with the opening of the Memorial house dedicated to Mother Teresa. The Memorial house of Mother Teresa is non-profit organization financed by the Government of FYROM. The Location of the museum is not randomly chosen. That is to say, on this exact place the old Catholic Church “Sacred heart of Jesus” used to stand. It is where Mother Teresa, then Gonxha Bojaxhiu was baptized just one day after her birth, on the 27th of August 1910, place where she received her first communion and where she find her inner peace after her father’s death. This place had a great importance and influence on developing of the character of young Gonxha and to her desire to help the poor people. Since she was a child she sang in the Catholic Church choir and participated in charity organizations. Somehow the location itself represents a symbolic bridge that connects little Gonxha to one of the greatest humanitarian of the world, Mother Teresa.

*Source: http://www.exploringmacedonia.com/skopje.nspx
OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Travel Documents and Visa Requirements
For all foreign guests passport is required at outside. Participants are advised to verify whether they require a visa for entry into FYROM. For further information: http://www.mfa.gov.mk/index.php/en/consular-services/for-foreign-nationals/information-about-macedonian-entry-visas

Insurance
The organizer is not responsible for damage to property or injuries caused to persons during the period of the meetings. Participants are requested to consult their own insurance companies.

Emergency numbers
Police: 192
Ambulance: 194
Fire service: 193

Language
The official language in FYROM is Macedonian.

Currency
The Currency used in FYROM is Macedonian Denar (MKD) 61.5 MKD is approximately 1 EUR. You can exchange in the airport or at the hotel, also there are various exchange offices in the city.

Time Zone
UTC/GMT +1 hours