



FORUM

delle Camere di Commercio dell'Adriatico e dello Ionio
of the Adriatic and Ionian Chambers of Commerce
Gospodarskih Komora Jadransko-jonskog područja



Pescara and Chieti

7th – 9th June 2017

**17th
Forum
of the Adriatic
and Ionian
Chambers of Commerce**

**18th
Forum
of the Adriatic
and Ionian
Cities**



Camera di Commercio, Industria,
Artigianato e Agricoltura
Pescara



Camera di Commercio
Chieti



Città di Pescara
Medaglia d'oro al Merito Civile





Authentically Olympic life time experiences

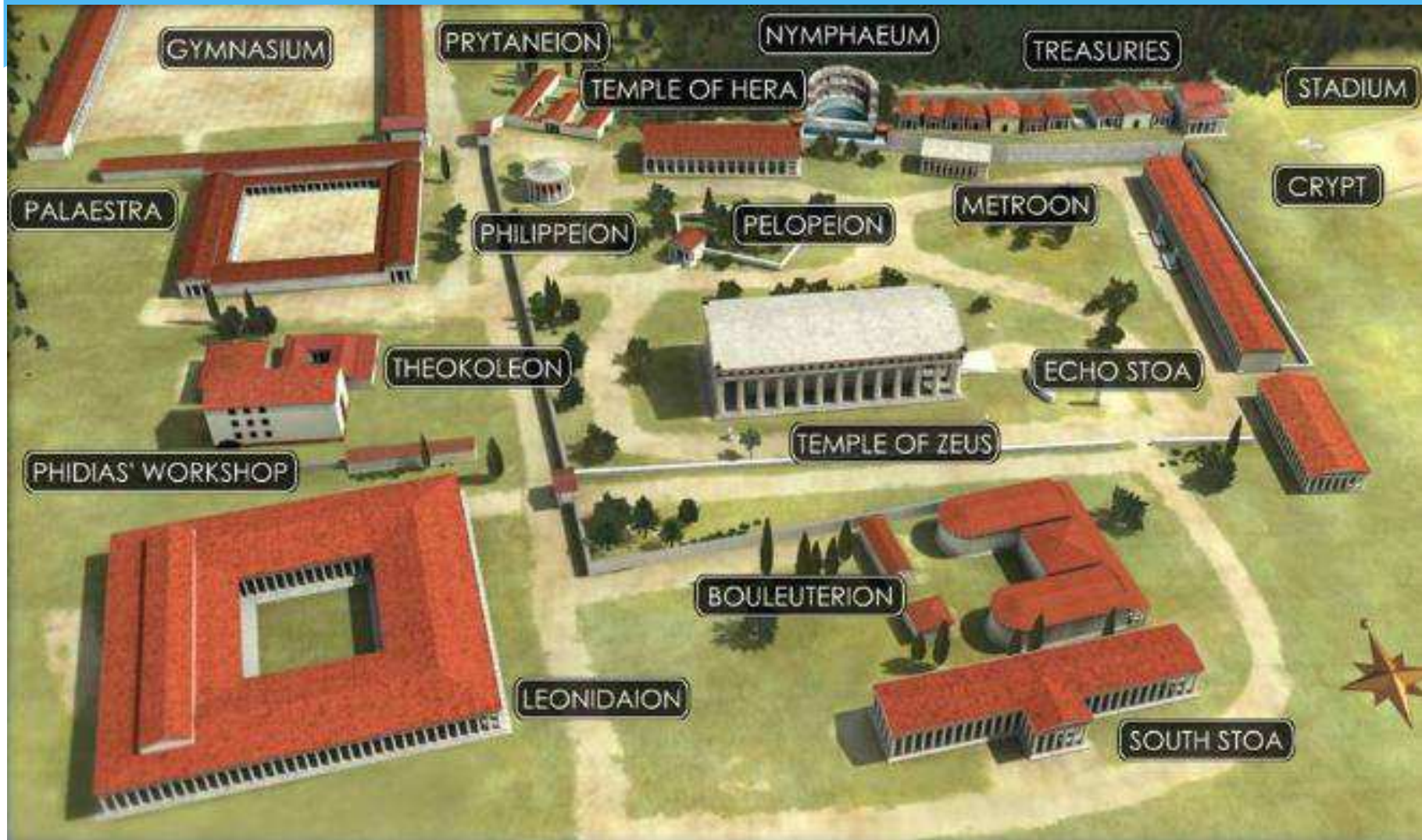
*Mr. Nikoloutsos Konstantinos
President
Ilia Chamber of Commerce*

Map of Iliia



THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANTIQUITY

776BC



THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANTIQUITY

776BC



The Olympics were held in honor of the most prominent god of the ancient Greeks Zeus, after the completion of four years during the month of July or August. The time inbetween two Olympic Games was called an Olympiad.

According to tradition, the Olympic Games began in **776 B.C.** when the "sacred truce", (the ceasing of fighting in all of the Greek world for as long as the Olympic Games were on) was made among the Kings in power of important cities of that time.

This treaty was the decisive event for the development of the sanctuary as a Panhellenic centre.

The national, racial and spiritual unity of the Greeks was forged thanks to the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games combined the deep religious spirit along with the heroic past of the Greeks, thus unifying to the highest degree body, mind and soul according to universal and philosophical values, and so projecting the individual as well as the cities, through the highest ideal of freedom.

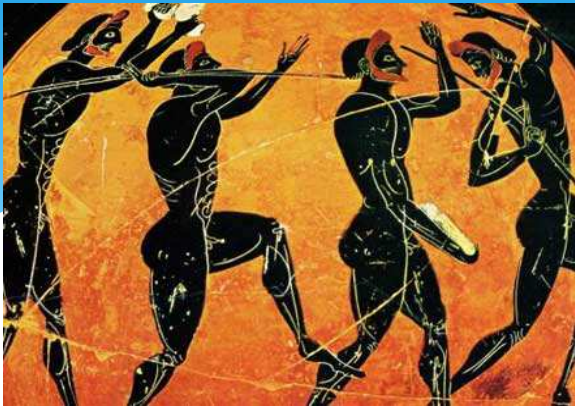


Source:

ΟΔΥΣΣΕΥΣ

THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANTIQUITY

776BC



In the beginning the games lasted only one day and comprised of only one event, the running of one Stadion, but gradually more events were added resulting, towards the 5th century B.C., in the games lasting for 5 days.

In total the Olympic Games consisted of 10 events: running, the pentathlon, jumping, discus, "ekebolon" javelin, wrestling, boxing, the pancration, chariot racing, and horse racing.

All Greeks who were free citizens and had not committed murder or heresy, had the right to take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not entitled to take part, except as owners in the horse races, while being strictly prohibited from watching the games.

As a reward for the victors, the cotinus, which was a wreath made from a branch of wild olive tree that was growing next to the opisthodomus of the temple of Zeus in the sacred Altis, was established after an order of the Delphic oracle.

The victors enjoyed great honours and on returning to their cities their compatriots pulled down part of the walls for them to enter. They were also given special privileges and high office.

The institution of the Olympic Games lasted for twelve continuous centuries and was abolished in 393 A.D. (the 293rd Olympiad) by order of Theodosios I when the functioning of all idol worshiping sanctuaries was forbidden.

Source:

ΟΔΥΣΣΕΥΣ



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological site of ancient Olympia

Entry for the ancient stadium



The sanctuary of Olympia



View of the ancient Stadium



Ancient Gymnasium of Olympia



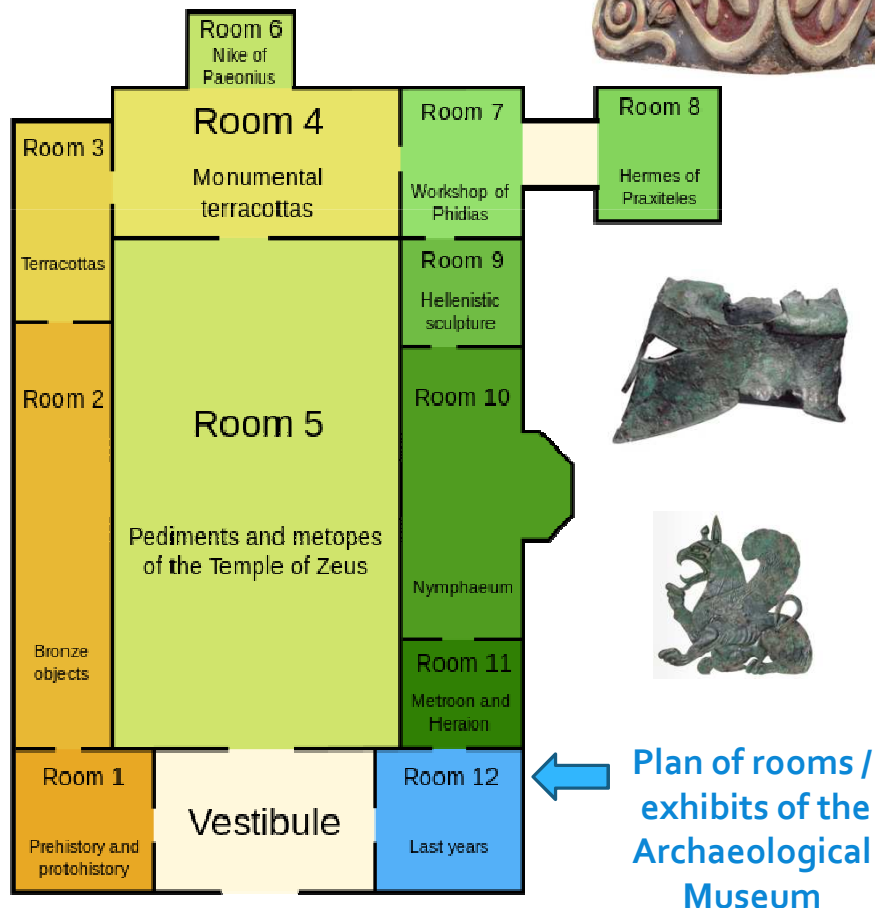
Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Olympia



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Olympia

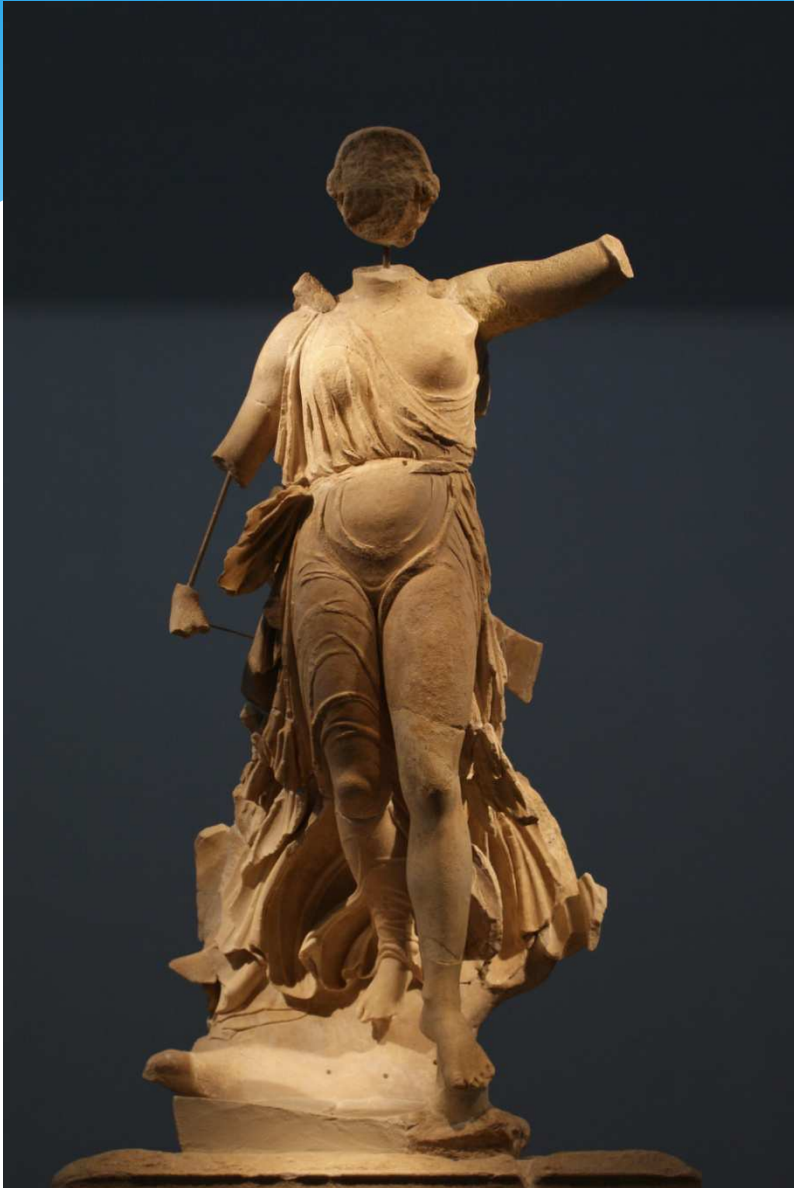


The Archaeological Museum of Olympia, one of the most important museums in Greece, presents the long history of the most celebrated sanctuary of antiquity, the sanctuary of Zeus.

The museum's permanent exhibition contains finds from the excavations in the sacred precinct of the Altis, dating from Prehistoric times to the Early Christian period.

Among the many precious exhibits the sculpture collection, for which the museum is most famous, the bronze collection, the richest collection of its type in the world, and the large terracottas collection, are especially noteworthy.

❖ Archaeological Museum of Olympia



The statue of Nike of the sculptor Paionios (421BCE) is a masterpiece of the sculptural art of ancient Greece.

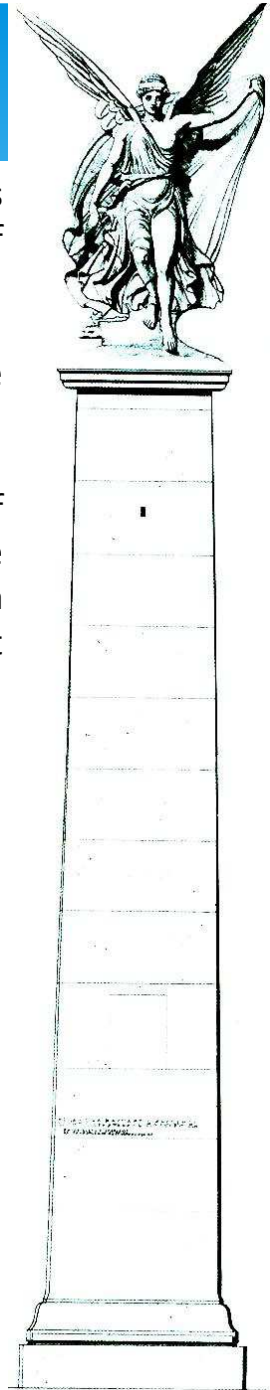
It was found in 1875 and is exhibited today at the Archaeological Museum of Olympia.

The statue is made of marble of the island of Paros. It has a total height of 2.90 meters up to the top of the wings, while it was placed on a triangular pillar 9 meters high, so the total height reached 12 meters.

Goddess Nike is represented having just arrived in the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia to announce the much anticipated message of victory.

The goddess is wearing a thin, almost transparent garment tied up on one shoulder that covers all body, leaving one chest naked.

She steps with the toe of one foot on the ground, while preparing to touch the other foot, having just arrived from mount Olympus.



❖ Archaeological Museum of Olympia

Nike of Paionios



Since 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens, at the obverse of each Olympic Medal, the statue of Nike of Paionios from Olympia's Museum is depicted, along with the Panathinaic Stadium of Athens as a background

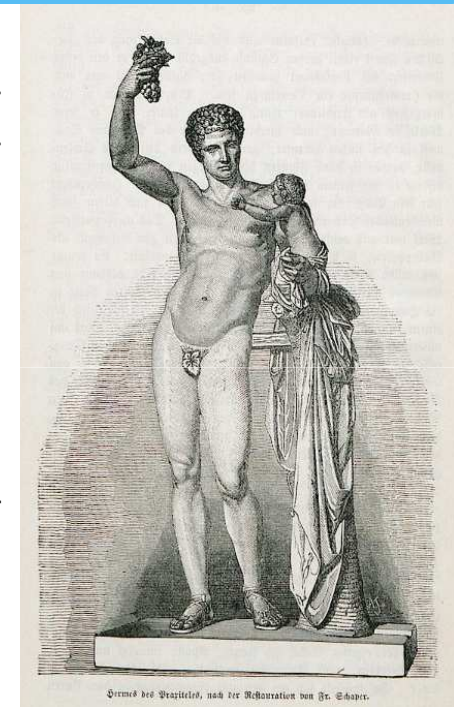
❖ Archaeological Museum of Olympia

Praxiteles Hermes



Hermes and the Infant Dionysus, also known as the Hermes of Praxiteles or the Hermes of Olympia, is one of the most exquisite works of art of Hellenique Antiquity, preserved in almost excellent condition.

The sculptural complex was discovered in 1877 in the ruins of the Temple of Hera, Olympia. It is displayed at the Archaeological Museum of Olympia.



It is traditionally attributed to Praxiteles and dated to the 4th century BC, based on a remark by the 2nd century Greek traveller Pausanias, and has made a major contribution to the definition of the Praxitelean style



ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ
(ΠΑΛΑΙΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΣ – ‘ΣΥΓΓΡΕΙΟΝ’)
MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANTIQUITY



Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού

Ζ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών
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Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Museum of the Olympic Games of Antiquity



The preparation of Greece and of Olympia to welcome the 2004 Olympics in Athens has resulted in the execution of important works for the promotion of the Archaeological Site and the city of Olympia.

Major projects of renovation literally re-established the Museums of Olympia according to the requirements of the science of museology .

The elegant neoclassical building, also known as the **“Old Museum of Olympia”**, is one of the first provincial museums of Greece, founded in **1883-1887** near the archaeological site in Olympia to house exclusively the treasures of the famous sanctuary of antiquity. Since March 2004 it is converted to the Museum of the Olympic Games of Antiquity

Through its collections comprised by more than 450 ancient artefacts, originating from the Sanctuary of Zeus of Olympia, as well as from other Museums of Greece, the Museum is presenting the thousand-year history of the Olympic Games, the longest lasting institution of antiquity.

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Museum of the Excavation of Olympia



It is located next to the Museum of the Olympic Games of Antiquity. It consists of a single exhibition hall containing photographic material, archaeological equipment and memorabilia, through which the history of the excavations of Olympia is presented, from the first attempts made to locate and identify the site to the commencement systematic excavation of 1875 until today.

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ SPAP CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION CENTRE



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ SPAP CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION CENTRE



Loaded with memories, glamor and excess, on top of the hill where the Old Museum of Olympia, stands the historic hotel SPAP, real jewel of the modern town of Olympia. Its luxurious rooms and suites hosted hundreds of ordinary visitors who came to admire the treasures of Olympia but also Kings, Heads of States and personalities that marked the modern Greek and world history.

Today SPAP hotel, renovated in 2004, serves as the homonymous **exhibition and congress center**.

The conference room has a **capacity of 170 people** with a modern translation center available. The beautiful and comfortable facilities have already hosted important events and exhibitions such as "Tribute to Olive Tree" in 2007 - 2008, and the International Workshop of Unesco on "Disaster Risk Management at World Heritage Properties" in November 2008



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Lighting of the Olympic Flame in Olympia



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Lighting of the Olympic Flame in Olympia



“The Olympic flame is the flame which is kindled in Olympia under the authority of the IOC” (Olympic Charter, Rule 13).



The Olympic flame’s modern history begins with the XI Olympiad. Inspired by torch races that were held in ancient Greek times, for the 1936 Summer Games a Flame was lit in Olympia and transported to Berlin for what would be the first Olympic torch relay. It marked the start of what is now an Olympic tradition.



In the context of the modern Games, the Olympic flame represents the positive values that Man has always associated with fire. The purity of the flame is guaranteed by the way it is lit using the sun’s rays. The choice of Olympia as a departure point emphasises the link between the Ancient and Modern Games and underlines the profound connection between these two events.

COUBERTIN'S MARBLE STELE IN OLYMPIA

COUBERTIN GROVE

Sacred Olympia, the birthplace of the Ideals to which Coubertin had devoted his life, always held a special place in his heart.

After his death in 1937, according to his last wishes, his heart was taken to Olympia, to rest in peace forever in the commemorative stele, which had been commissioned in his honour by the Greek government in 1927.



The stele stands in the Coubertin Grove and is a part of the IOA grounds. Every Session of the IOA starts with the ceremonial laying of wreaths at Coubertin's stele.

The first runner in the Olympic torch relay, following the lighting of the Olympic Flame lights a marble altar in the Grove, in honour of the man who revived the Olympic Games, and afterwards sets off, thus beginning the traditional race to Athens and ending up at the host city.



INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY


International Olympic Academy



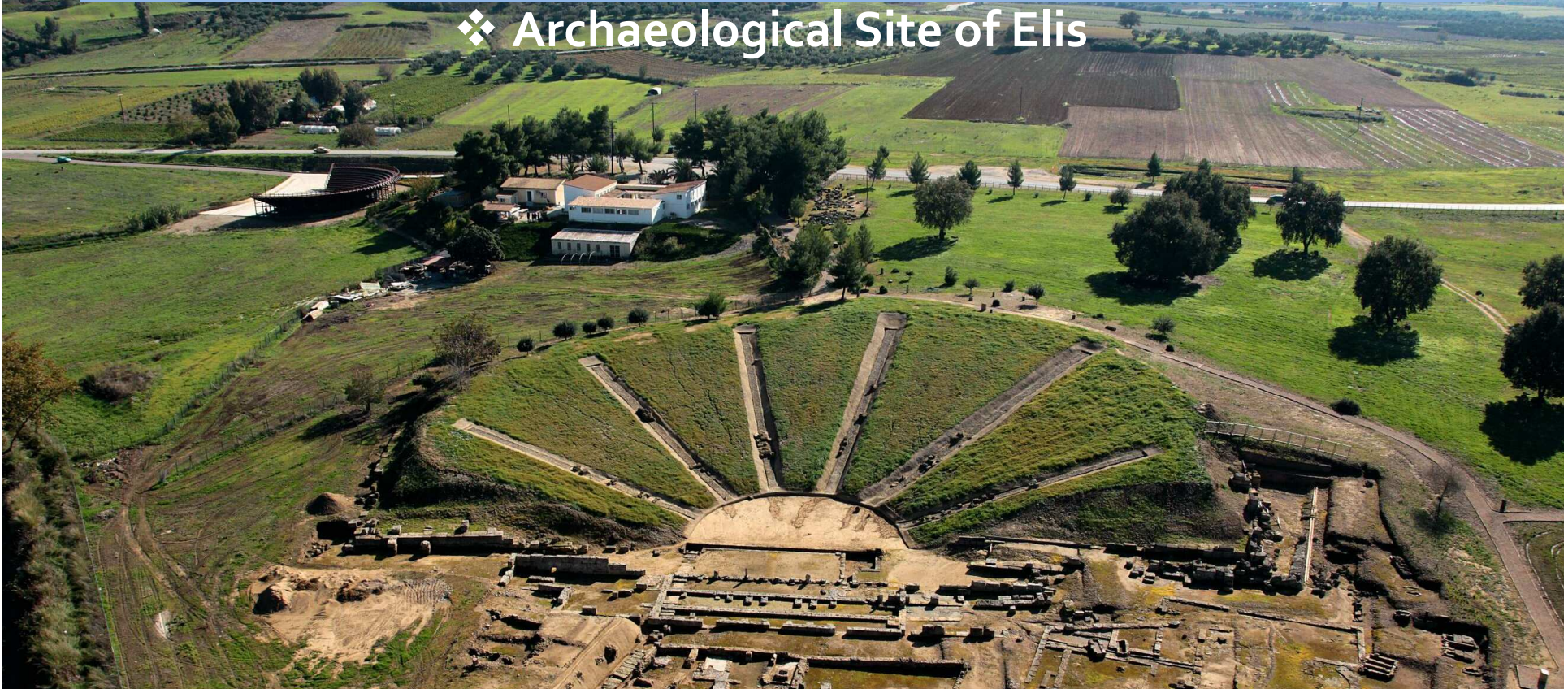
International Olympic Academy (I.O.A.) is a cultural and educational centre of international renown. Its objective is to disseminate the values and principles of Olympism and to broaden the knowledge on the subjects of this humanist philosophy.

The International Olympic Academy hosts each year a series of international sessions attended by young people from all over the world, representatives of sports institutions, and special courses on peace, international relations, humanitarian law and other scientific subjects related to the sociological impact of Olympism on our modern world.



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Site of Elis



Built on a privileged site, on the left bank of Peneios river, ancient Elis was the capital of Eleans' state and the organizing city of the Olympic Games in antiquity.

Archeological investigation indicates human presence as early as the Prehistoric period (from ca. 120000 BC onwards), and a considerable growth during the Bronze Age (2800-1100 BC).

According to a tradition mentioned by Pausanias, Oxylos from Aetolia became the founder, first king and colonizer of Elis, and **also the establiher of the Olympic Games.**

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Elis



In March 2004, the year of the Olympic Games in Greece, the new Elis Archaeological Museum opened its doors to the public.

It hosts representative finds from the city, its cemeteries, and the wider area. Photographic and archival material on the history of excavations is displayed in the Old Archaeological Collection .



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Elis



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Elis



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Elis



Cultural & Religious Tourism

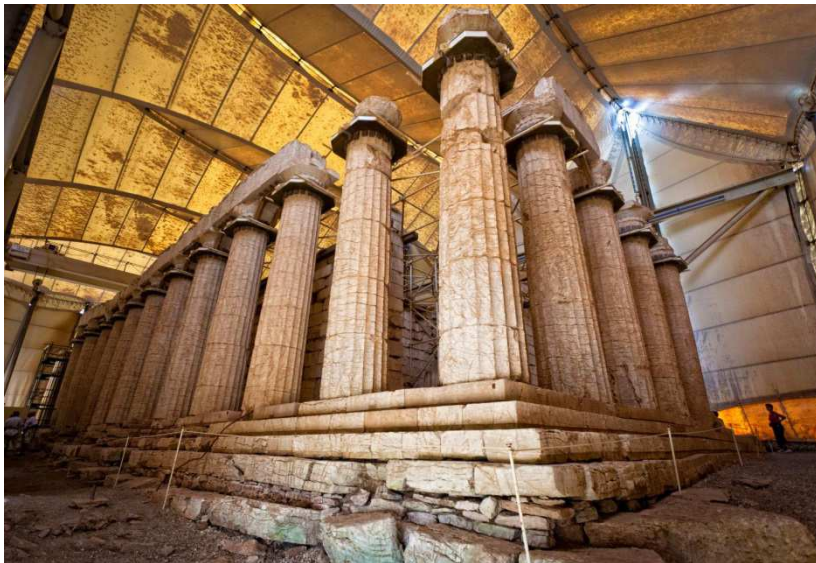
❖ Temple of Epicurean Apollo



Temple of 420 BC dedicated to Apollo Epikourios ('Apollo the Helper') protector and healer of souls and bodies.

The Greek historian Pausanias wrote, in the second century AD, that the name 'Helper' was given to Apollo by citizens of nearby Phigaleia, as thanks for their deliverance from the plague of 429-427 BC.

He also wrote that the temple was designed by Iktinos, one of the architects of the Parthenon.



The lay of the land dictated that the temple had to be built on a north-south axis, instead of east-west, which was more usual for Greek temples. Local limestone was used, except for the sculpture and some architectural details such as column capitals, which are in marble

Made at an altitude of 1130 m, today it is covered with a shelter for weather protection. The monument is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (1986).

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Temple of Epicurean Apollo

One of the many unique and radical characteristics of the Temple of Apollo **was the frieze** which ran high around the interior of the principal room. The subject matter is divided between two mythological battles: Greeks fighting Centaurs, and, as here, Greeks fighting Amazons. A central scene shows Herakles naked on the right, fighting with Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons. Herakles wears his lion-skin and wields a club. The capture of Hippolyta's belt was one of the twelve labours set for the hero by his cousin Eurystheus



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Chlemoutsi Castle



Chlemoutsi castle stands on the summit of a hill on the westernmost headland of the Peloponnese. It was built in 1220-1223 by prince **Geoffrey I de Villehardouin** and was the strongest fortress in the Frankish principate of Achaia.

The castle was built from the outset by the Franks, who called it Clermont, the name becoming Chlemoutsi in Greek. It was later known as **Tornese**, on the basis of an erroneous assumption that it was the location of the famous mint that issued the tournois coins.



The location chosen for the new castle was a strategic site. From the top of it's hill Chlemoutsi protected the famous commercial port of **Glarenza** and the capital of the principate, **Andravidia**, and controlled the area that formed the core of the Frankish possessions in the **Morea**, which enjoyed great prosperity and repute during the time of the Villehardouins.

The troubled period that began with the death of William de Villehardouin and lasted throughout the entire 14th century led to the gradual decline of the Frankish principate and Chlemoutsi became a prize of contention between different nobles.

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Reliques of the Frankish Saint Sophia in Andravida

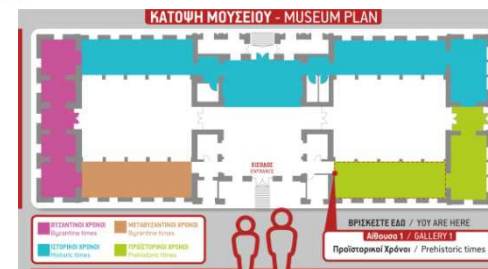
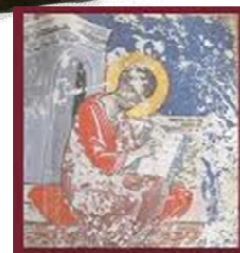
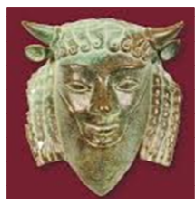


Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Pyrgos



The Museum hosts archaeological treasures found throughout the region of Iliia from the prehistoric to contemporary times.



Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Archaeological Museum of Pyrgos



The erection of the edifice, in the heart of the city of Pirgos, dates back to the late 19th century (1890) and is considered one of the most important works of contemporary architecture of the late 19th century, probably the work of the architect Ernest Chiller.



Prior to its restoration and transformation into a museum, for decades, it served as the Municipal Market, vibrant with life, a place of commerce and of exchange of goods, but also a meeting point for people with different views and experiences

Cultural & Religious Tourism

➤ Monastery of Vlacherna - Killini



The katholikon (main temple) of the Vlacherna Monastery of the 13th cent. CE, near the port of Killini. It is dedicated to Virgin Mary. The library of the monastery contains manuscripts, ecclesiastical relics, and more.

➤ Monastery of Frankavilla - Amaliada



The katholikon (main temple) of the Frankavilla Monastery. Its name hints at connections to the Franks. Cypress and other trees surround the monastery giving it a very natural and peaceful presence. The church was built in the 11th century and is the only building that has been preserved by the monastery complex. Subsequent additions have altered its form externally, which now appears bulky. In the interior, interesting frescoes are preserved.

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ The temple of the Dormition of Virgin Mary in N. Figalia (Zortsa)



The recently restored temple of the 10th century CE near the city of N. Figalia. It is considered as the katholikon of a monastery and it has been erected on the remains of an older edifice.



The old spring "kamari" near the temple, one of the oldest of Peloponnese.

❖ Monastery of Panagia Chrysopigi in Ano Divri



Wall painting in the katholikon (main temple) of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysopigi in Ano Divri, one of the most important Monasteries of Ilia and of Greece in general. It was built in the 17th century (1667)

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Church of Panagia Katholiki, 13th century CE



The church of Panagia Katholiki, dedicated to the Dormition of Virgin Mary. Its name probably comes from the fact that it was the central church of Gastgouni. It was built in second half of the 13th century CE, according an inscription at the arch of the altar which probably is a copy of the initial founding inscription. According to it, the church was erected in 1278/9.

Cultural & Religious Tourism

❖ Skafidia Monastery, 10th century CE



The Holy monastery of Skafidia is located 10 km from Pyrgos the capital of the region, and close to the Ionian sea. Dedicated to Virgin Mary, it was built in 10th century CE. Among its "treasures" there are ecclesiastical vessels, vestments, reliquary and a library with handwritten books. Most interesting is its tower dating around 1686. It is located in the center of the western side of the Monastery and it consists of a four-sided two-storey building, with its four corners formed as bastions .



Cruise & yachting

❖ Katakolo Port



Cruise & yachting

❖ Katakolo Port



The harbor receives hundreds of cruise ships a year to visit the sights of Olympia. Based on the number of cruise passengers arriving in 2014, Katakolo port is the main cruise port, with 251 cruise ships arriving in 2014 with 585,000 passengers. It is worth noting that 429 cruises with a total number of 820,000 passengers were made in 2011.

In 2015 there were 251 cruises with 459,882 passengers respectively, in 2016 there were 274 cruises with 505,111 passengers

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS FROM CRUISES

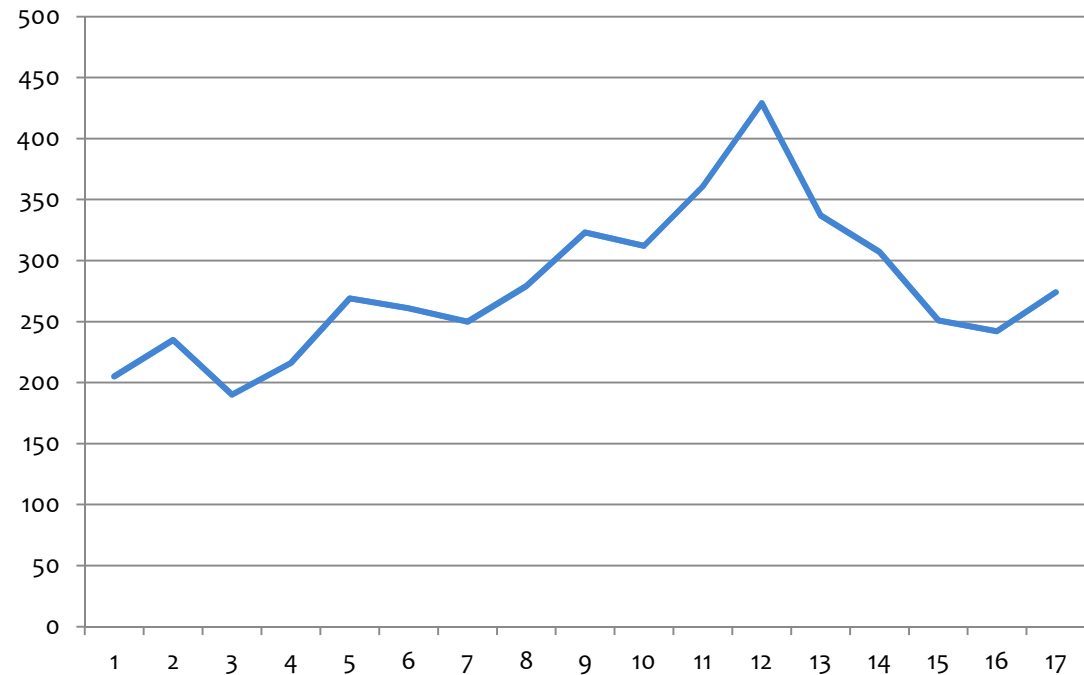
2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
PASSENGER	CRUISES	PASSENGER	CRUISES	PASSENGER	CRUISES	PASSENGER	CRUISES	PASSENGER	CRUISES
749.892	337	763.966	307	584.879	251	459.882	242	505.111	274

Cruise & yachting

❖ CRUISE SHIPS MOVEMENT AT THE PORT OF KATAKOLO



YEAR	SHIPS
2000	205
2001	235
2002	190
2003	216
2004	269
2005	261
2006	250
2007	279
2008	323
2009	312
2010	361
2011	429
2012	337
2013	307
2014	251
2015	242
2016	274

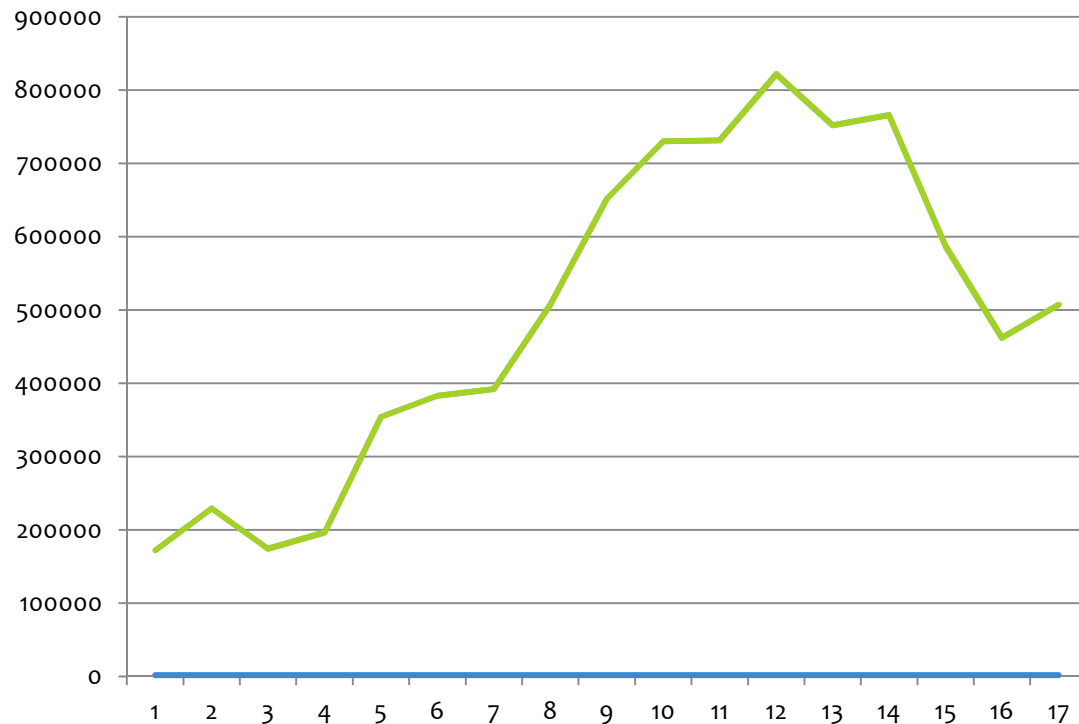


Cruise & yachting

❖ PASSENGERS MOVEMENT AT THE PORT OF KATAKOLO



YEAR	PASSENGER
2000	170038
2001	227142
2002	172226
2003	194606
2004	352250
2005	380926
2006	390011
2007	504944
2008	650069
2009	728235
2010	729306
2011	819943
2012	749892
2013	763966
2014	584879
2015	459882
2016	505111



Cruise & yachting

❖ Katakolo Port Yachting



Infrastructures MICE

(Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Events)

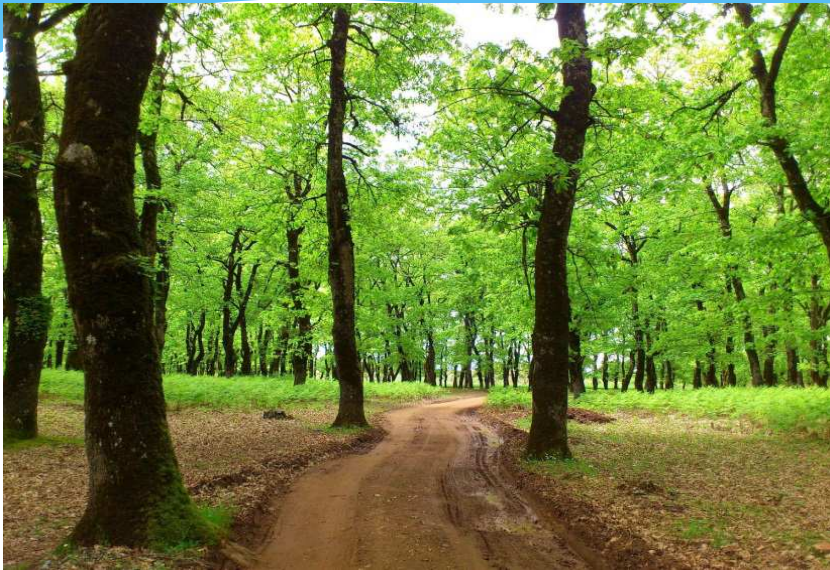
Conference Center in Pirgos	Operating since 2004, this large and modern conference center has hosted numerous conferences and meetings mostly of national and local interest
Facilities of the International Olympic Academy Ancient Olympia	With a capacity of 300 people, it hosts yearly many international conferences and sessions mostly related to Olympism and Culture
3 hotels in Killini And Skafidia	Significant conference facilities for 300 to 3,000, fully equipped with systems



Activities - Nature

❖ Scenic Routes

❖ Oak Forest Of Foloji



Foloji oak forest is a designated site under NATURA 2000 that dates back to ancient times.

It's the only flat forest in Greece, situated on the boundaries between Elis, Arcadia and Achaia, at an altitude of 600 meters.

It covers a total surface of 218.000 acres and it consists mainly of broadleaf oaks.

According to mythology, the forest was named after the Centaur Pholos who lived here. Pholos was a good friend of the hero Hercules who came to visit him on his way to capture the Erymanthian Boar, one of his twelve labors. In antiquity, the plateau of Foloji was covered by a dense plantation; namely, oaks, pines, kermes oaks, strawberry trees etc. as well as wild animals such as wolves, deer, boars, foxes, francolins, woodcocks, and numerous other species.



Activities - Nature

❖ Scenic Routes

❖ Kotychi Lagoon and Strofilia Forest



Kotychi lagoon is a network of laggons, lakes, swamps and forests, across the northern-west beaches of Peloponnisos. The lake is located right next to the forest of Strofylia and along with other laggons is protected by the Ramsar treaty.



Kotychi is an important resting place for many migratory birds, such as Erodi, Chalcocot, Swallow, Chalapitheni, Hawk, Trygonia, Glaronia and others. The macrochloride composition of the area includes the following species: salami, wild spinach, daydream, aliquot, turmeric, lily of the sea, lily of the valley, lilac, calamitha, knife, swarf, lizard, salmi

Activities - Nature

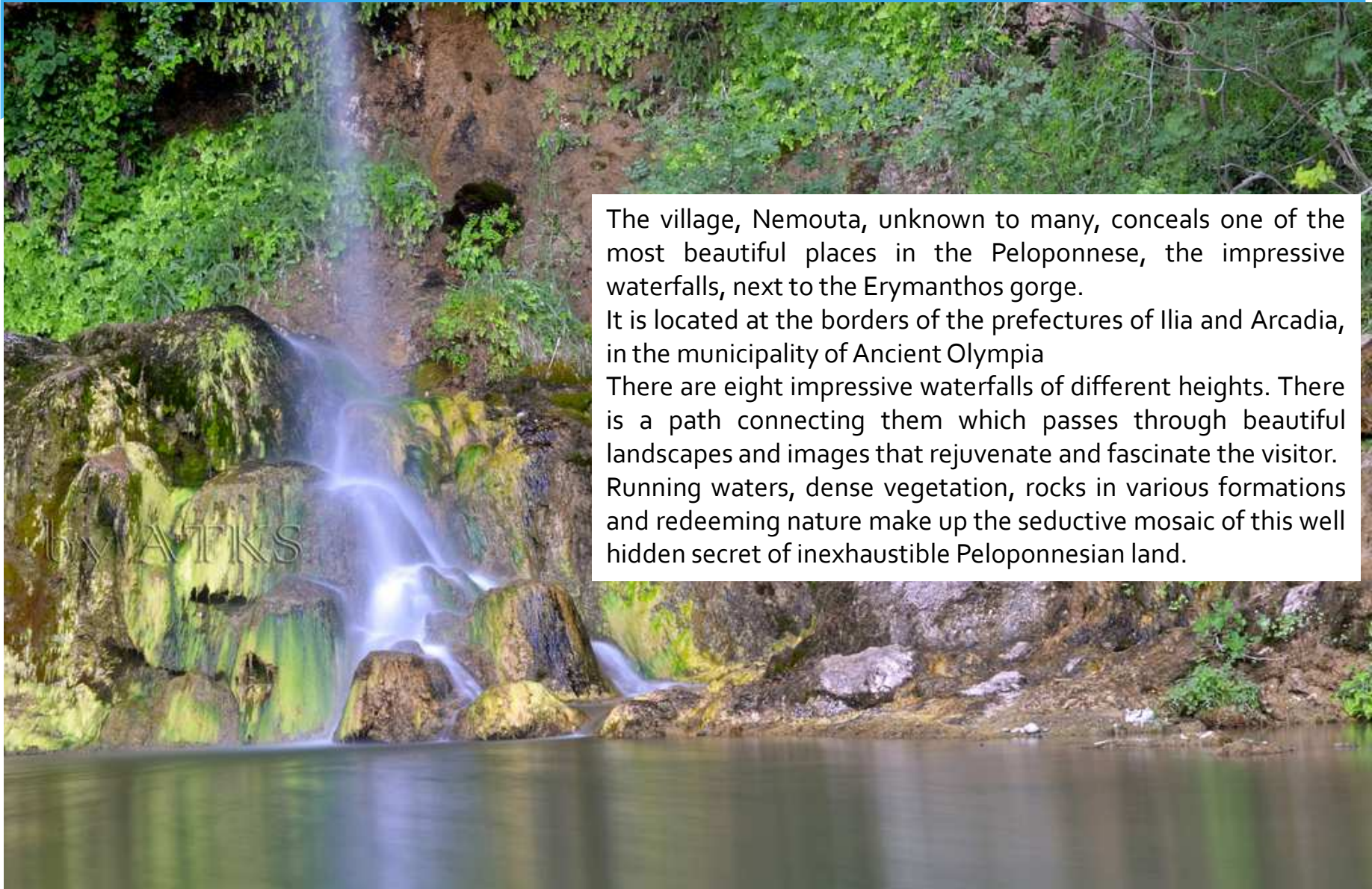
❖ Neda waterfalls, a forgotten paradise



In the south region of Olympia, in the borders of Ilia and Messinia lies the "heavenly" canyon of Neda. It flows from Lyceon mountain, very close to Andritsena. The water is following a route of natural wealth of 32 kilometers and ends at the Ionian sea, in Elea one of the magnificent beaches of the west coast.

Activities - Nature

❖ Nemouta waterfalls, a forgotten paradise



The village, Nemouta, unknown to many, conceals one of the most beautiful places in the Peloponnese, the impressive waterfalls, next to the Erymanthos gorge.

It is located at the borders of the prefectures of Ilia and Arcadia, in the municipality of Ancient Olympia

There are eight impressive waterfalls of different heights. There is a path connecting them which passes through beautiful landscapes and images that rejuvenate and fascinate the visitor. Running waters, dense vegetation, rocks in various formations and redeeming nature make up the seductive mosaic of this well hidden secret of inexhaustible Peloponnesian land.

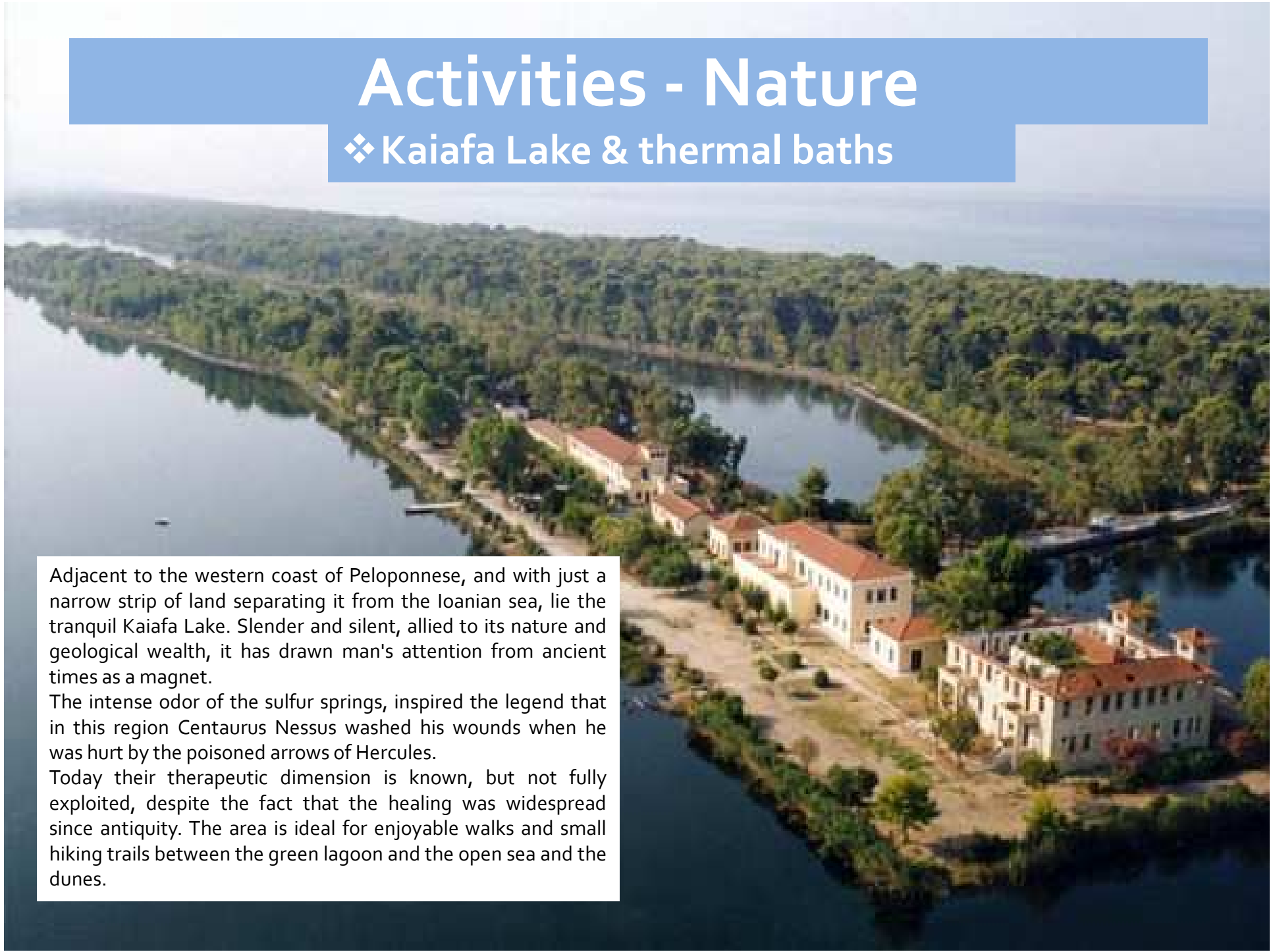
Activities - Nature

❖ Kaiafa Lake & thermal baths

Adjacent to the western coast of Peloponnese, and with just a narrow strip of land separating it from the Ionian sea, lie the tranquil Kaiafa Lake. Slender and silent, allied to its nature and geological wealth, it has drawn man's attention from ancient times as a magnet.

The intense odor of the sulfur springs, inspired the legend that in this region Centaurus Nessus washed his wounds when he was hurt by the poisoned arrows of Hercules.

Today their therapeutic dimension is known, but not fully exploited, despite the fact that the healing was widespread since antiquity. The area is ideal for enjoyable walks and small hiking trails between the green lagoon and the open sea and the dunes.



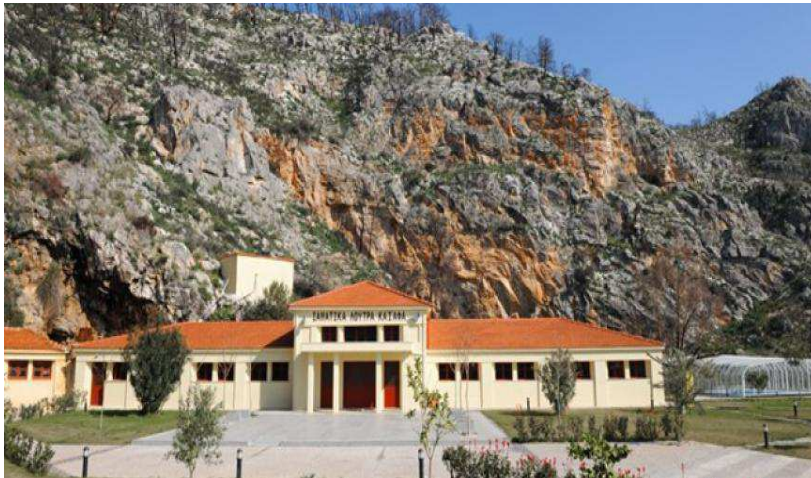
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Activities - Nature

❖ Spa Springs of Kyllini



The thermal springs of Killini are located on the northwestern coast of the Peloponnese, facing the sea at a distance of 330 meters just opposite the islands of Zakynthos and Kefalonia. The wider area is forested and with dense vegetation. Most impressive are the enormous eucalyptus trees planted in the years 1890-1892, transported from France by the company which had taken over the exploitation of the Baths.



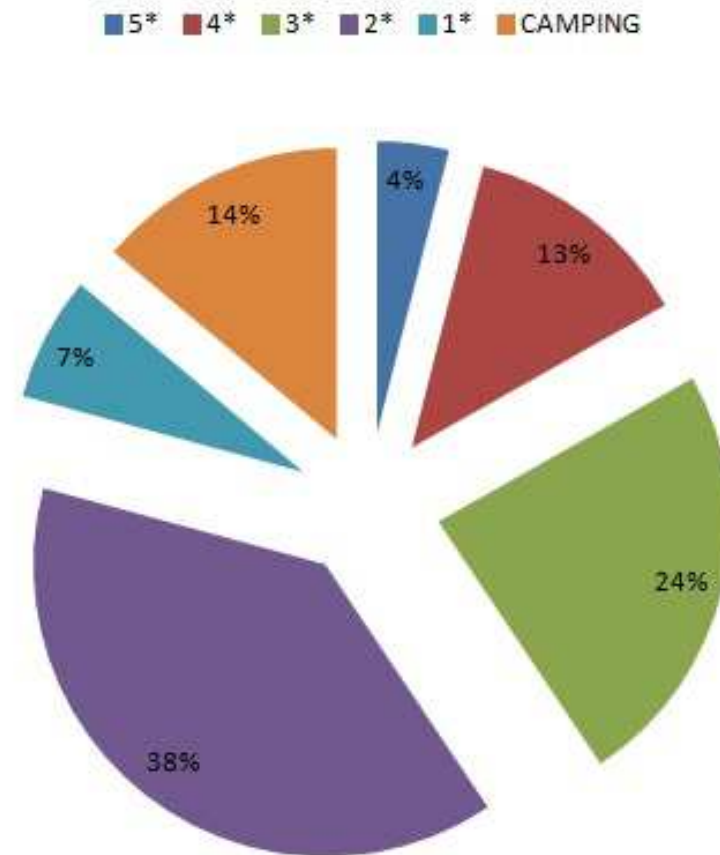
Accommodation

Most hotels in Ilia are located on the west coast, while a large number can be found in Olympia.

There are 87 listed hotels in 2016, of which 19% belong to the highest category of 4-5 star hotels. The largest share in 2016 was the 2-star category, accounting for 47% of all hotels.

In addition 80 accommodation units and 14 camping were recorded.

NUMBER OF HOTELS - CAMPING PER CATEGORY 2016



Sun & Sea

❖ Stunning Beaches



Sun & Sea

❖ Stunning Beaches



❖ Sandy Beaches with facilities

Name	Blue Flag	Description
Skafidia	✓	Organized, sandy beach is suitable for families.
Kourouta	✓	Organized, sandy 5.4 km long sandy beach that gathers a lot of people. It has lifeguards and refreshments, as well as sailing facilities, bikes, canoes, etc. It is a spawning area of the Caretta-Caretta sea turtle.
Arkoudi	✓	Organized beach with warm waters, ideal for families, with water sports facilities. The most beautiful sunset of Ilia is here.
Bartholomio	✓	Organized, sandy beach.
Glyfa	✓	Quiet beach, although there are along the several small hotels. Particularly popular is the port of the naval group in the area.
Castle / Golden Beach 2	✓	Organized, sandy beach is warm.
1 & 2 Kyllini Baths	✓	Great, organized beach with clear waters. It has lifeguards and refreshments.

❖ Stunning Beaches

Name	Blue Flag	Description
Kaifa	-	Large, sandy beach on the Ionian Sea side. It is suitable for water sports.
Zacharo	-	A large, sandy beach with clear waters. It is suitable for water sports such as windsurfing and more. There is a cafeteria - restaurant at all times of the day, while in the evening it functions as a club. There is also another restaurant where the beach volleyball tournament is also hosted.
Palouki	-	Organized beach with warm waters, ideal for families. It has a refreshment room.
Samiko	-	Beach with sand and clear waters and pine forest. It has an organized section but also no points Organized for rent and relaxation.
Levantokori	-	Large sandy beach and scenic coves with proximity to the natural landscape. It attracts many Visitors during the summer months.
Agios Andreas	-	Small beach, organized by a combination of sand and rocks in the bay of Agios Andreas.
Paleochori - Bouka	-	Sandy beach with crystal clear waters. Surrounded by trees and low vegetation, one is composed Beautiful natural landscape.

Gastronomy & Local Products

PGI / TSG products and products of great dynamics

1



Extra virgin olive oil Olympia

Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)
Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)
Traditional Specialities Guaranteed (TSG)

4



Strawberries of Ilia (Manolada)
1st in production in Greece



2

Raisin of Ilia

3



Potato of Ilia

5



Watermelon

Gastronomy & Local Products

❖ Wines PGI - Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)

The vineyard of Ilia produces the **PGI Ilia** wines (Local Wine of Ilia).
In smaller areas the white wines of **PGI Pisatis** (Regional Pisatidos Wine)
and the red wines of **PGI Letrina** (Local Wine of Letrinon) are produced.

The **PGI Ilia** zone, established in 2004, is the boundaries of the homonymous regional unit, in the central part of the western side of the Peloponnese. The vineyards must be at altitudes from 10 to 700 m.

Until 10 years ago, the two PGI wine regions of Ilia (Lerion and Pisatidos) covered its wine production. However, the creation of many new wineries in other areas necessitated the establishment of PGI Ilia, the variety of which was expanded in 2008. At present, PGI Ilia wines are produced by 5 wineries within a zone.

Varieties

Asprudes, Asteroid, Rhoditis, Robolos, Siddopoulos, Filinis, Bionis, Sardinus, Svininus blanus, Trembianus, Agiorgitikos, Avgoustitis, Sagittarius, Mandilaria, Mavrodaphni, Mavroudia, Grevena ruz, Camberne Sovinion, Carinian, Merlo, Murvendre,

Types of wines

White dry

Dry dry

Red dry



Gastronomy & Local Products

❖ Wines PGI - Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)

In the peripheral unit of Ilia, in the central part of the western Peloponnese, the Phae **Pisati zone**, established in 2000, includes sections of the municipalities of Amaliada, Ancient Olympia, Irddanos, Lasionos and Foloji.

The area of the vineyards that give the PGI Pisati are the whole central western part of Ilia, including the area of Ancient Olympia, with great archaeological and not only interest.

PIGI Parias wines are produced by 3 wineries.

Varieties

Roditis, Fleri, Sardon, Svininon Blan.

Wine type

White dry

The **PGI Letrina** zone, established in 1993, is located at the boundaries of the municipalities of Elis and Pyrgos.

In direct contact with the Ionian Sea, in the heart of the west side of Ilia is the vineyard area that gives the PGI Letrinon. Here, for the first time in Greece, the variety of raphos has been cultivated. PGI Letrina wines are produced from one winery.

Varieties

Agiorgitiko, Mavrodaphni, merlo, refofos, sira.

Wine type

Red dry

Gastronomy & Wine Tourism

❖ Wineries



Merkouri Estate: It is located very close to the port of Katakolo. The company organizes important and interesting events such as conferences, musical events, movie evenings etc. Furthermore, the Estate offers agro-tourism services such as visits for wine and food tasting and purchasing products such as the PDO Olive oil "Olympia"



Brintzikis Estate: Next to the village Latzoi, Pyrgos, a few kilometers from Olympia. In 2010 the estate became the first **green winery in Greece**, using geothermal energy and other clean sources for its cooling and heating needs of the winery's tanks and premises. Its organic wines tend to have a zero energy footprint. The estate has a theater that often hosts concerts for the visitors of the winery.



Stavropoulos Estate: In Paleochori Gastouni. Visiting winery, with a reception area for visitors. The vineyards are a short distance from the coast, giving the visitor a unique combination of taste and visual delights.

Gastronomy & Wine Tourism

❖ Wineries

Markogianni Estate

It is a family business that has been active since 1982 in the cultivation of vineyards for the production of quality wines and spice distillation (tsipouro). Since 2001, the vineyards of the company have been organically grown and certified by DIO. In addition to its own vineyards, Markogianne winery supplies grapes from selected vineyards in the wider region of Skilloundia. Its main philosophy is respect for nature and the production of quality wines.



Olympia Land Estate is located in a small village, [Koskina](#), only two kilometers from the heart of Ancient Olympia, but very close to Pyrgos (20 km), the capital of the prefecture Iliia, and also in Katakolon (32 km) the commercial and tourist port of the country. The Olympia Land Estate is a family winery, operating since theyear 2000.



FORUM

delle Camere di Commercio dell'Adriatico e dello Ionio
of the Adriatic and Ionian Chambers of Commerce
Gospodarskih Komora Jadransko-jonskog područja



Plead for the Olympic Flame



Plead for the Olympic Flame



On several occasions in the recent years, different flames have been kindled and used for major Olympic events, such as the Youth Olympic Games and the European Olympic Youth Festivals.

These flames were lit in cities and sites like Athens, Rome, even in Azerbaijan creating confusion to the wide public.

Due to the lack of the necessary differentiation, these flames usurp values, symbolisms and connotations of the Olympic Flame and thus posing a great threat of its integrity, uniqueness and authenticity.



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Olympic Flame Resolution



The responsible authority of the Olympic Flame, the International Olympic Committee (IOC),

➤ should pledge the termination of all ceremonies being held in places other than ancient Olympia for obtaining a flame to be used for athletic meetings and festivals associated to Olympic Institutions, such as the Youth Olympic Games or the European Youth Olympic Festivals, because they create confusion and harm the uniqueness and authenticity of the cherished Olympic symbol.





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Olympic Flame Resolution



.... Furthermore...

The responsible authority of the Olympic Flame, the International Olympic Committee (IOC),

➤ should consider the implementation of the scientific proposal for the reinforcement of the authenticity of the cherished symbol, after an in-depth study of historical sources: *“the re – establishment of the ancient custom of the eternally burning flame in its historically documented place, on a hearth in the Prytaneion in the archaeological site of Olympia”*.





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Olympic Flame Resolution



.... Furthermore...

The responsible authority of the Olympic Flame, the International Olympic Committee (IOC),

- Should finally consider, under the influence of the “metropolis” - “colony” model of antiquity, the authentic Olympic Flame to be transferred and permanently preserved, at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne and at every city of the World that have hosted Olympic Games, commemorating and celebrating the connection between antiquity and contemporary era, and demonstrating the relation of the different hosts of the Olympic Spirit.
- It should be a sine qua non requirement that next to the Olympic Flag in various Olympic events only a flame with the original “Olympic genes” should burn.



Επιμελητήριο Ηλείας

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Thank You!

Nikoloutsos Konstantinos

President

Ilia Chamber of Commerce