



# INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE GROUP

A Leading International Network of Lawyers, Accountants & Tax Specialists

## Autumn Conference

Athens, 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010

held at the Royal Olympic Hotel



"The Parthenon...enjoys the reputation of being the most perfect Doric temple ever built. Even in antiquity, its architectural refinements were legendary, especially the subtle correspondence between the curvature of the stylobate, the batter, or taper, of the naos walls and the entasis of the columns."

*John Julius Norwich, ed. Great Architecture of the World. p63.*

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## From the airport to the Royal Olympic Hotel

**By Metro** to the city center (**Syntagma Square Station**) for **€6**. Group tickets (2 or 3 persons) are also available and they provide some discount. The airport Metro line is an extension of Line 3 (**blue line**) that takes you to the downtown **Syntagma station**. From the **Syntagma station** you can pick up a taxi (just signal the taxi driver), to bring you to the hotel. Taxis are relatively cheap and the hotel is very near to the Syntagma Station. The expected Taxi fare is €5 maximum.

Don't forget to validate your ticket before going down to the platform and boarding a train (there are validation machines at the top of the escalators in the ticket hall). Failure to validate your ticket at the start of the journey can mean a fine of up to €120. The ticket inspectors are rigorous and won't hesitate to call for police assistance if you start to object.

Those taking the Metro from Athens to the airport should note that not all trains go to the airport; typically the airport trains run every half hour, while trains in the intervals don't go the whole route. Airport trains are indicated on the schedule and by an airplane logo on the front of the train; they are also announced by the signs on the metro platform. It's useful to go to the Metro station the day before, explain to the agent (most speak English) when you need to be at the airport, and ask what time you should catch the airport train from that station. You can also get this information at the airport metro station, which has a desk staffed most hours by someone who speaks English. It's possible but not necessary to buy your ticket in advance; buying in advance though means you won't risk missing your train if you find at the last minute you don't have change for the ticket machines and have to stand in a line to buy it from the agent.

**By bus: Take the number X95 to Syntagma Square** (subway Lines 2 and 3) for **€3,20**. It's easiest to take it and it's probably quicker than the Metro. It takes 45 min to 1.5 hrs depending on traffic. Buses, unlike Metro, operate 24 hours a day.

**By taxi for €30 - €35:** If you take a taxi be careful. Make sure that the meter is switched on and shows tariff 1 (tariff 2 applies after midnight and is twice as expensive).

### Address of the hotel

#### Royal Olympic Hotel

28-34 Athanasiou Diakou Str.  
117 43, Athens, GREECE

Tel.: +30 210 92.88.400

### For further assistance, please do not hesitate to call:-

Andreas Ploubidis, mobile No. +30 6932611429  
Sozos Papakyriacou, mobile No. +357 99677162

## Your Host



&



**Papakyriacou & Partners Ltd**, is an established firm of Chartered Certified Accountants founded in 1992 in the Republic of Cyprus. The firm is offering a wide range of quality professional services to the businesses community in Cyprus and abroad. Since the firm's foundation, our team was spurred on by the realisation that a gap existed in satisfying client's requirements which could only be filled by an accounting firm with a dynamic and progressive approach to accounting practices and business service.

### **P & P's Philosophy**

Our mission is to offer our clients a real alternative to the large traditional accounting firms, providing them a partner-led service and value for money. In light of the advent of a new millennium the firm recognizes that, it is its professional responsibility to know and understand clients - business and their goals and to assist them in meeting the challenges posed both by successful domestic and cross border ventures. International and Local clients are assured that the partners and other highly trained senior staff of the firm participate on the day-to-day basis in serving clients business needs.

### **Our services**

The main services provided are Book keeping, Accounting, Audit assurance, Corporate and individual Taxation, International Tax Planning and advice, Incorporation and Administration of Companies, Nominee and secretarial services, Formation and Administration of Trusts.

### **Address**

28 Sofoulli Str  
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Website: [www.papaky.com.cy](http://www.papaky.com.cy)

### **Andreas Ploubidis Integrated Solution LLC**

The firm was founded in 1982 by Mr. Andreas Ploubidis and is a member of the Athens Association of Qualified Accountants. The main services provided are Bookkeeping, Accounting and Supervision, Corporate and Individual Tax advisory Services, Labour administration and advisory services and Incorporation of Companies.

### **Address**

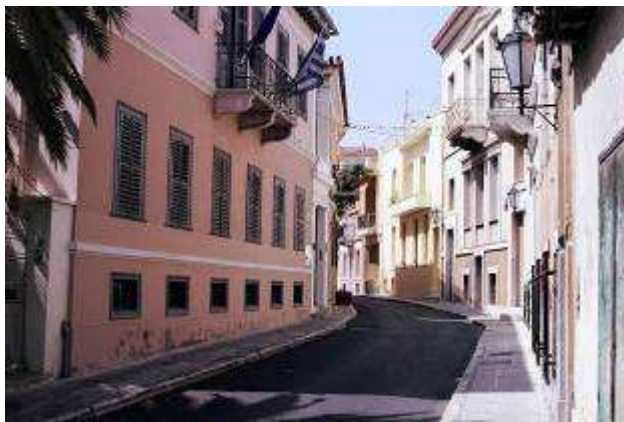
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## Athens

Athens, the capital and largest city of Greece is one of the world's oldest cities, its recorded history spans around 3.400 years. Athens has not only a great history but also a very promising present.



The magnificent Acropolis, crowned by the iconic Parthenon temple, rises above the city, watching the sprawling modern metropolis evolve. Athens is now a conspicuously wealthier, more sophisticated cosmopolitan city. The shift is evident in a gradual gentrification and the new art and leisure precincts around town, and in the lifestyles of the hedonistic, trend-conscious Athenians. Stylish new restaurants, shops and revamped hotels continue to open.



Perhaps the most significant change is in the historic centre, virtually unrecognisable since cars were banished, with most significant ancient sites linked in what has become Europe's longest and arguably most stunning pedestrian promenade. This huge archaeological park has reconciled past and present, with the city's cultural and social life once again taking place around the ancient monuments and

surrounding neighborhoods. Athens remains a city of contradictions, as frustrating as it is seductive. It is the oldest city in Europe, yet still in a state of transition. It's one of Europe's safest and liveliest cities – a heady mix of grunge and grace with an undeniable urban soul.

Most visitors will leave impressed with its vibrant street life and relaxed lifestyle, where people take time out for endless coffees and evening strolls, dine out until late and enjoy the city's nightlife, long after the rest of Europe has gone to bed. Athenians are the first to debate and lament their city's many shortcomings – but most of us wouldn't live anywhere else.

### Early history

The early history of Athens is inextricably interwoven with mythology, making it impossible to disentangle fact from fiction. What is known is that the hill-top site of the Acropolis, with two abundant springs, drew some of Greece's earliest Neolithic settlers. When a peaceful agricultural existence gave way to the war-orientated city-states, the Acropolis provided an ideal defensive position.

By 1400 BC the Acropolis had become a powerful Mycenaean city. It survived the Dorian assault in 1200 BC but didn't escape the Dark Age that enveloped Greece for the next 400 years. Little is known of this period.



After its emergence from the Dark Age in the 8th century BC, a period of peace followed, during which Athens became the artistic centre of Greece, excelling in ceramics. The geometric vase designs from the dark age evolved into a narrative style, depicting scenes from everyday life and mythology (known as the Proto-Attic style).

By the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, Athens was ruled by aristocrats and generals. Labourers and peasants had no say in the functioning of the city until the reform-oriented Solon became arhon (chief magistrate) in 594 BC and improved the lot of the poor. Regarded as the harbinger of Athenian democracy, Solon's most significant reforms were the annulment of debts and the implementation of trial by jury. Continuing unrest over the reforms created the pretext for the tyrant Peisistratos, formerly head of the military, to seize power in 560 BC.

Peisistratos built up a formidable navy and extended the boundaries of Athenian influence on land. A patron of the arts, he inaugurated the Festival of the Great Dionysia, the precursor of Attic drama, and commissioned many splendid sacred and secular buildings – most of which were destroyed by the Persians.

Peisistratos was succeeded by his tyrant son Hippias in 528 BC. Athens managed to rid itself of this oppressor in 510 BC with the help of Sparta. Hippias went to Persia and returned with Darius 20 years later, only to be defeated at the Battle of Marathon.



### **Athens' golden age**

After Athens finally repulsed the Persian Empire at the battles of Salamis and Plataea (again, with the help of Sparta), its power knew no bounds.

In 477 BC Athens established a confederacy on the sacred island of Delos and demanded tributes from the surrounding islands to protect them from the Persians. It was little more than a stand over racket because the Persians were no longer much of a threat. The treasury was moved to Athens in 461 BC and Pericles (ruler from 461 to 429 BC) used the money to transform the city. This period has become known as Athens' golden age, the pinnacle of the classical era.

Most of the monuments on the Acropolis today date from Athens' golden age. Drama and literature flourished in the form of the tragedies written by such luminaries as Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. The sculptors Pheidias and Myron and the historians Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon also lived during this time.

### **Roman & Byzantine rule**

Athens continued to be a major seat of learning under Roman rule, when many wealthy young Romans attended Athens' schools. Anybody who was anybody in Rome at the time spoke Greek. The Roman emperors, particularly Hadrian, graced Athens with many grand buildings.

After the subdivision of the Roman Empire into east and west, Athens remained an important cultural and intellectual centre until Emperor Justinian closed its schools of philosophy in 529. The city declined into an outpost of the Byzantine Empire.

Between 1200 and 1450, Athens was continually invaded – by the Franks, Catalans, Florentines and Venetians, all opportunists preoccupied with grabbing principalities from the crumbling Byzantine Empire.

### **Ottoman rule & independence**

Athens was captured by the Turks in 1456, and nearly 400 years of Ottoman rule followed. The Acropolis became the home of the Turkish governor, the Parthenon was converted into a mosque, and the Erechtheion was used as a harem.

In the early stages of the War of Independence (1821–27), fierce fighting broke out in the streets of Athens, with the city changing hands several times between Turks and Greek liberators. In 1834 Athens superseded Nafplio as the capital of independent Greece and King Othon set about transforming the sparsely populated, war-scarred town into something worthy of a capital. Bavarian architects created a city of imposing neoclassical buildings, tree-lined boulevards, flower gardens and squares. Sadly, many of these buildings have been demolished. The best surviving examples are on Vasilissis Sofias Avenue and Panepistimiou Str.

### **The 20th century**

Athens grew steadily throughout the latter half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and enjoyed a brief heyday as the 'Paris of the eastern Mediterranean'. This ended abruptly in 1923 with the Treaty of Lausanne, which resulted in nearly a million refugees from Turkey descending on Athens – an event that marked the beginning of its much-maligned concrete sprawl.

Athens suffered appallingly during the German occupation of WWII, during which time more Athenians were killed by starvation than by the enemy. This suffering was perpetuated in the civil war that followed.



The industrialisation program launched during the 1950s, with the help of US aid, brought another population boom as people from the islands and mainland villages moved to Athens in search of work.

The colonels' junta (1967–74), with characteristic insensitivity, tore down many of the old Turkish houses of Plaka and the neoclassical buildings of King Othon's time. But the junta failed to tackle the chronic infrastructure problems resulting from such rapid and unplanned growth. The elected governments that followed in the late 1970s and 1980s didn't do much better, and by the end of the 1980s, the city had developed a sorry reputation as one of the most traffic clogged and polluted in Europe.

The 1990s were a turning point, with politicians finally accepting the need for radical solutions. Inspired initially by the failed bid to stage the 1996 Olympics, authorities embarked on an ambitious program to drag the city into the 21st century. The 2004 Olympics deadline fast-tracked projects that had been on the drawing board for years and forced many more changes across the public and private sectors. Key elements were a major expansion of the road and underground metro network, and the construction of a new international airport.

Source: Lonely Planet

## Athens Royal Olympics Hotel

28-34 Athanasiou Diakou Str.  
117 43, Athens, GREECE

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E-mail: [info@royalolympic.com](mailto:info@royalolympic.com)

[www.royalolympic.com](http://www.royalolympic.com)



Athens Royal Olympic is a family run five star property in the centre of Athens. The hotel lays just in front of the famous Temple of Zeus and the National Gardens. Underneath Acropolis, hotel is only 2 minutes walk to the new Athens Acropolis Museum.

After a complete renovation that finished in 2009, the Royal Olympic was transformed to an art hotel very elegantly decorated and more important very well looked after in every detail. One of the aspects given particular attention to, was to create a very personal hotel and as much environmentally friendly as possible.

Stylish, comfortable and tastefully decorated using bright colors and elegant furnishing, all the rooms have a magnificent view to the swimming pool garden.

Athens Royal Olympics offers a homemade traditional buffet breakfast that varies every day for guests to have the opportunity to taste different local recipes, always using carefully selected healthy raw materials.



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## **IPG GOLF at Glyfada Golf Course**

***Thursday 7th October 08:30 – 16:00***

The Glyfada Golf Course is a green oasis of rolling hills, landscaped with mature trees and shrubbery.

The Glyfada Golf Course is located in the seaside town of Glyfada which is a suburb of Athens. The course is an 18 hole, Par 72 course and was designed by Donald Harradine.

The Glyfada Golf Course opened in 1966 and has continually hosted such events as the World Cup Tournament in 1979 , the Mediterranean Gamers in 1992, and for the past three years, the PGA Senior Greek Open.

The Glyfada Golf Course is a green oasis of rolling hills, landscaped with mature trees and shrubbery. In addition to its Pro Shop, driving range and putting green, the course has facilities for meetings and social events for up to 2,000 people.



### **Golf Tournament**

For further information see the Golf Registration form.

#### **Glyfada golf club**

P.O BOX 70034,  
16610 Glyfada, Athens  
Tel: +30 210 89 46 820  
Fax: +30 210 89 43 721  
email: [ggca@otenet.gr](mailto:ggca@otenet.gr)  
[www.athensgolfclub.com](http://www.athensgolfclub.com)

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**Gala Dinner at St' George  
Lycabettus Restaurant – Le Grand  
Balcony**

**Friday, 8<sup>th</sup> October 2010 at 20:00**

2 Kleomenous Street,  
106 75 Athens, Greece

Tel. +30 210 7290 711-9

e-mail: [info@sgl.gr](mailto:info@sgl.gr)

[www.sglycabettus.gr](http://www.sglycabettus.gr)



*"Drink, dine and entertain in a stylish environment!"*

Built high on the slopes of Lykabettous Hill, the St. George Lycabettus Hotel offers a panoramic view of the city. Capitalising on this is its gourmet restaurant that is housed inside a recently renovated dining room with large picture windows. The creations of awarded chef Ector Botrini and executive chef Vassili Milio reveal how deeply they are inspired by the Greek and Mediterranean culinary traditions with many vegetarian dishes and ingredients like lamb and fish. The beautifully presented food is accompanied by live piano music or traditional Greek music.



Le Grand Balcony, as is named the St George Lycabettus restaurant, serves the best in gourmet Greek cuisine. Unforgettable views of the Acropolis and the Athens skyline enhance the Le Grand Balcony experience.

Le Grand Balcony is located on the sixth floor, overlooking the entire city.



## “Panorama” Sea Food Tavern

Saturday 9th October 2010 at 20:00

4 Iliou,  
166 71 Kavouri - Vouliagmeni, Greece

Tel./Fax. +30 210 89 51 298  
[www.panorama-restaurant.gr](http://www.panorama-restaurant.gr)



*Listen* to the sound of the waves gently crashing next to you.

*View* the vastness of the sea and the magic of the sunset.

*Taste* varieties of handmade appetizers, hot dishes, fresh fish from Greek seas, specialties that fill the mouth, which are reflected in the mind, bring memories of home favorite cooking.

This Fish Tavern, next to the sea, promises to satisfy all the five senses...



... and remember that we have promised you to dance the famous Greek Sirtaki



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zpOAnWEyzt8>

## Temple of Poseidon at Sounio cape

### Accompanying persons' half day out on the 8th October

According to legend, Cape Sounion is the spot where Aegeus, king of Athens, leapt to his death off the cliff, thus giving his name to the Aegean Sea. The story goes that Aegeus, anxiously looking out from Sounion, despaired when he saw a black sail on his son Theseus's ship, returning from Crete. This led him to believe that his son had been killed in his contest with the dreaded Minotaur, a monster that was half man and half bull. The Minotaur was confined by its owner, King Minos of Crete, in a specially designed labyrinth. Every year, the Athenians were forced to send 7 boys and 7 girls to Minos as tribute. These youths were placed in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. Theseus had volunteered to go with the third tribute and attempt to slay the beast. He had agreed with his father that if he survived the contest, he would hoist a white sail. In fact, Theseus had overcome and slain the Minotaur, but tragically had simply forgotten about the white sail.



The ancient sanctuary built by the Athenians in honour of Poseidon, the mighty god of the sea, stands tall on top of a natural hummock surrounded by water on the southernmost edge of Attica. According to the myth, the dispute between Athena and Poseidon over the domination of Attica ended with Poseidon's defeat when the king of Athens chose the sacred olive over Poseidon's sea horses. Still, Athens has always been heavily dependent on the sea. The cult of Poseidon eventually found its rightful place on the highest part of Sounion cape, which was always considered to have great military importance because it controlled the entrance of the gulf of Saronikos. The promontory was fortified with powerful walls quite early on, and was always guarded by well trained men. There was also a naturally formed harbour underneath Sounion, used as an advanced naval port with its very own shipyards. Keeping up the promontory guard was always a major concern for the Athenians.

### Afternoon Leisure – Shopping Therapy



Downtown Athens is a shopper's paradise. Besides the areas of the Plaka and Monastiraki which are well known to travelers for their large variety of tourist shops all of central Athens is a shopper's Mecca. Streets that were once choked with traffic have now been closed to all motor vehicles and this diverse shopping area has become a walking shoppers' paradise with every kind of shop you can imagine, and some you never imagined existed.

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## Sight-seeing

Friday 8<sup>th</sup> at 18:00

### Acropolis

The word "Acropolis" means city by the edge, and there are many acropolises all over Greece. They were always situated on a high spot, and were often used as a place for shelter and defense against various enemies. The one in Athens is the best known of them all, and is therefore often referred to as "The Acropolis".

The Acropolis of Athens and its monuments are universal symbols of the classical spirit and civilization and form the greatest architectural and artistic complex bequeathed by Greek Antiquity to the world. In the second half of the fifth century BC, Athens, following the victory against the Persians and the establishment of democracy, took a leading position amongst the other city-states of the ancient world. In the age that followed, as thought and art flourished, an exceptional group of artists put into effect the ambitious plans of Athenian statesman Pericles and, under the inspired guidance of the sculptor Pheidias, transformed the rocky hill into a unique monument of thought and the arts. The most important monuments were built during that time: the Parthenon, built by Ictinus, the Erechtheon, the Propylaea, the monumental entrance to the Acropolis, designed by Mnesicles and the small temple Athena Nike.



The most important monuments were built during that time: the Parthenon, built by Ictinus, the Erechtheon, the Propylaea, the monumental entrance to the Acropolis, designed by Mnesicles and the small temple Athena Nike.

### Acropolis Museum (accompanying persons only)

The new Acropolis Museum was designed with two objectives: the first to offer the best conditions for the exhibition of its exhibits and secondly to be a Museum that welcomes and befriends its visitors. A walk through its galleries is a walk through history – between the masterpieces of the Archaic and Classical periods, but also in the ancient neighborhoods of Athens. The Museum offers many opportunities for rest and recreation, as well as a visitor friendly environment for some of the most emblematic works of antiquity.



### Plaka

Plaka is the picturesque old historical neighborhood of Athens, clustered around the northern and eastern slopes of the Acropolis, and incorporating labyrinthine streets and neoclassical architecture. Plaka is built on top of the residential areas of the ancient town of Athens. Until the early 20th century Plaka was known as the Albanian (Arvanite) quarter of Athens. At one time it was the nightclub district, but now is an area of restaurants, Jewelry stores, tourist shops, and cafes.



## Odeon of Herodes Atticus

The famous Herod Atticus Odeon dominates the western end on the south slope of the Acropolis. It was the third Odeon constructed in ancient Athens after the



Pericles Odeon on the south slope (fifth century) and the Agrippa's Odeon in the ancient Agora (15 BC). The construction of the monument during the second century AD was sponsored by Tiberius Claudius Herod Atticus, renowned offspring of an important Athenian family and a benefactor; he thus acted in remembrance of his wife Regilla, who died in 160 AD. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it was certainly built sometime after

Regilla's death and 174 AD, when the traveler and geographer Pausanias visited Athens and referred to the monument in great admiration.

## Thiseio

Thiseio, also Thisio, is the name of a neighborhood in downtown Athens, Greece, northwest of the Acropolis. Its name derives from the Temple of Hephaestus, also known as Thiseio, as it was, in earlier times, considered a temple of Theseus.



The area has cafes and meeting points, which are most crowded during summer, and is also served by the nearby ISAP station of the same name.

## Ancient Agora of Athens



The Agora was the heart of ancient Athens, the focus of political, commercial, administrative and social activity, the religious and cultural centre, and the seat of justice.

The site was occupied without interruption in all periods of the city's history. It was used as a residential and burial area as early as the Late Neolithic period (3000 B.C.). Early in the 6th century, in the time of Solon, the Agora became a public area.

## Panathinaiko Stadium

The Panathinaiko Stadium, also known as the Kallimarmaro in Athens is the only major stadium in the world built entirely of white marble. In ancient times it was used to host the athletic portion of the Panathenaic Games in honour of the Goddess Athena. During classical times the stadium had wooden seating. It was remade in marble by the archon Lycurgus in 329 BC and was enlarged and renovated by Herodes Atticus in 140 AD,



to a seated capacity of 50,000. The stadium was refurbished a second time in 1895 for the 1896 Olympics, with completion funding provided by the Greek benefactor George Averof (whose marble statue now stands at the entrance).

## National Garden of Athens



The National Garden is a peaceful, green refuge of 15.5 hectares in the center of the Greek capital. It is located directly behind the Greek Parliament building and continues to the South to the area where the Zappeion is located, across from the Panathenaiko or Kalimarmaro Olympic Stadium. The Garden also encloses some ancient ruins, tambourines and Corinthian capitals of columns, mosaics, and other features. On the Southeast side are the busts of Capodistrias, the first governor of Greece, and of the Philhellene Jean-Gabriel Eynard. On the South side are the busts of the celebrated Greek poets Dionysios Solomos, author of the Greek National Hymn, and Aristotelis Valaoritis.

## The Temple of Olympian Zeus

Also known as the Olympieion is a colossal ruined temple in the centre of the Greek capital Athens that was dedicated to Zeus, king of the Olympian gods. Construction began in the 6th century BC during the rule of the Athenian tyrants, who envisaged building the greatest temple in the ancient world, but it was not completed until the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian in the 2nd century AD some 638 years after the project had begun. During the Roman periods it was renowned as the largest temple in Greece and housed one of the largest cult statues in the ancient world.



The temple's glory was shortlived, as it fell into disuse after being pillaged in a barbarian invasion in the 3rd century AD. It was probably never repaired and was reduced to ruins thereafter. In the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire, the temple was extensively quarried for building materials to supply building projects elsewhere in the city. Despite this, substantial remains remain visible today and it continues to be a major tourist attraction

## The Syntagma Square and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



Syntagma Square Athens is the heart of the city and it is for all intents and purposes the most important square in all of Greece. Syntagma Square is a prime beginning point from which to access many of the main attractions in Athens, and many of the city's most notable streets begin at the square. Vassilissis Sophias Avenue, also known as Museum Mile, is one of the prolific city arteries which runs out of Syntagma Square. Among the museums found along this strip are the Benaki Museum, the Byzantine Museum and the Museum of Cycladic Art. Many of the most expensive Athens

hotels are found at Syntagma Square, including the Grande Bretagne Hotel, as well as Ermou Street, the city's most expensive shopping strip. Ermou Street connects Syntagma Square Athens to Monastiraki, where tourists and Athenians alike shop for bargains at the Monastiraki Plaka flea market. Other notable neighborhoods near Syntagma Square are the chic Kolonaki, and the neighborhood of Psiri. Within walking distance of Syntagma Square Athens are the Acropolis, the Tower of Winds, Lykavittos Hill and a series of other attractions, including many historic churches.



One of the great things to do in Athens is to visit Syntagma Square for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Greece, which is located at the Parliament Building. Every hour, guards called Evzones perform the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Greece changing of the guard. The Evzones wear curious uniforms with pom-poms on the toes of their shoes and skirts with stockings. The uniforms differ in the summer from the winter garb, and on Sundays and special celebrations the uniform is the most formal. The 11 o'clock a.m. Sunday changing of the guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Greece is a more ornate ceremony, where scores of people gather to watch. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Greece is also the monument of choice during major holidays, where top officials of Greece lay wreaths in honor of the nameless fallen Greek soldiers from battles gone by. Found at the site is an inscription bearing the famous Funeral Speech by Pericles, and other inscriptions that commemorate past Greek army victories like the 1821 Greek Revolution.



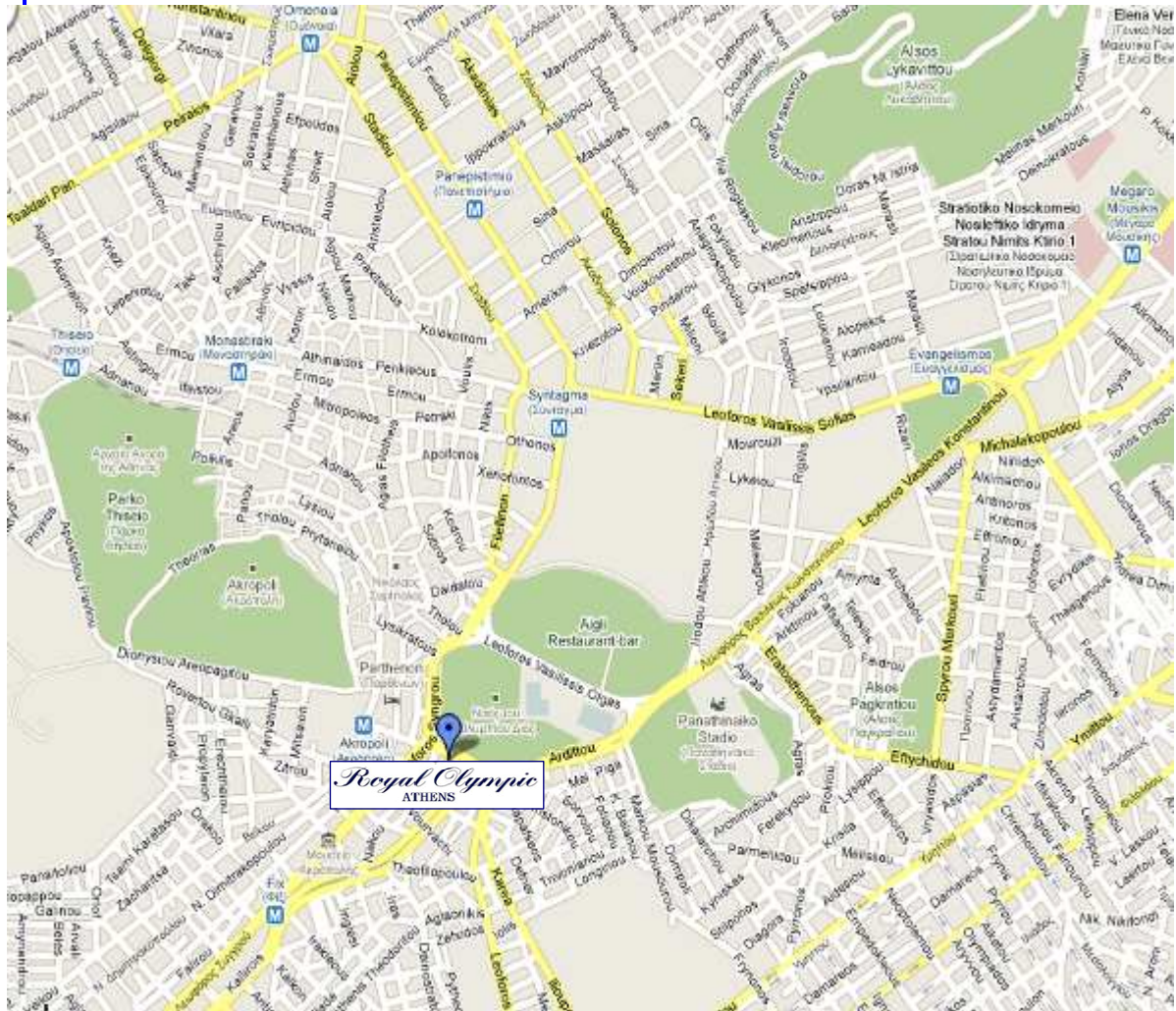
## Delegates Program

<b>Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
08:30 – 16:00	Golf (optional)
After 13:00	Registration of arrivals
19:00 – 20:30	Have a drink at the Roof Garden Bar or at the Lounge Bar of the Hotel
20:30 – 22:00	Dinner at Panorama Haul of Royal Olympic Hotel (Dress code: Casual)
<b>Friday 8<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
07:00 – 08:45	Breakfast
08:00 – 09:00	Registration of delegates
09:00 – 12:45	Conference
12:45 – 02:00	Lunch in Hotel
02:00 – 17:00	Conference
18:00	Leaving the hotel by bus (joint with accompanying persons)
18:00 – 19:30	Athens sight-seeing and after that go directly for the Gala dinner
20:00 – 23:30	Gala Dinner at St' George Lycabettous Restaurant (Dress code: Formal)
<b>Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
07:00 – 09:15	Breakfast
09:30 – 12:00	Conference - AGM
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch in Hotel
14:30 – 18:00	Guide to Plaka (walking distance). Have a short break for a drink, guide to Akropolis monument (optional), Return to hotel - walking distance (Joint with accompanying persons)
19:15	Leaving the hotel by bus
20:00 – 24:00	Dinner at Panorama Fish Tavern (sea-side) (Dress code: Casual)
24:00	Return to the hotel

## Accompanying Persons' Program

<b>Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
08:30 – 16:00	Golf (optional)
After 13:00	Registration of arrivals
19:00 – 20:30	Have a drink at the Roof Garden Bar or at the Lounge Bar of the Hotel
20:30 – 22:00	Dinner at Panorama Haul of Royal Olympic Hotel (Dress code: Casual)
<b>Friday 8<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
07:00 – 09:00	Breakfast
09:30 – 12:30	Visit Cape Sounio by bus. Guide in Ancient Poseidon Temple
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch in Sounio
13:30 – 14:30	Return to Hotel by bus
15:00 – 17:00	Shopping time (walking distance) - Optional
18:00	Leaving the hotel by bus (joint with delegates)
18:00 – 19:30	Athens sight-seeing and after that go directly for the Gala dinner
20:00 – 23:30	Gala Dinner in St' George Lycabettous Restaurant (Dress code: Formal)
<b>Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> October</b>	
07:00 – 09:15	Breakfast
09:30 – 12:00	Guide in the Akropolis Museum (walking distance 10 minutes)
12:30 – 13:30	A short walk in Plaka area, have lunch and return to the hotel (walking distance)
14:30 – 18:00	Guide to Plaka (walking distance). Have a short break for a drink, guide to Akropolis monument (optional), Return to hotel - walking distance (Joint with delegates)
19:15	Leaving the hotel by bus
20:00 – 24:00	Dinner at Panorama Fish Tavern (sea-side) (Dress code: Casual)
24:00	Return to the hotel

## Map of Athens – Hotel Location



## Map of Attiki



Sounio Cape

Panorama Fish Tavern

# Map of Metro

