The portCITY
SEE | HEAR | TASTE | DISCOVER

THES SALONIKI
GREECE
WELCOME TO THESSALONIKI

Thessaloniki is the center of the Greek North and the country’s second largest city. With a history of twenty-three centuries reflected in its countless ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and modern monuments, this port city, now home to more than a million people, has always been a cosmopolitan metropolis and a powerful economic and cultural force throughout the entire southeastern European region.

Today more than ever, Thessaloniki is in a position to offer its visitors unique and UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCES.

With its own very special atmosphere, a blend of western civilization and eastern influences…

With natural beauty spots and endless emerald-green shores less than an hour away…

With a fascinating journey into art and civilization through its museums, galleries and unique monuments…

In addition Thessaloniki is renowned for its lively nightlife and is considered to be gastronomic capital of the country, with famous restaurants and many local specialities.

In 2012, Thessaloniki celebrates 100 years since its liberation. A lot of events and festivals scheduled throughout 2012, will create a unique atmosphere in the city.

Stelios Aggeloudis
President and C.E.O. of Thessaloniki Port Authority S.A.
The port of Thessaloniki is one of the largest and busiest ports of Southeastern Europe. Thessaloniki port is located in the cross roads of National (Egnatia highway and Patra - Athens - Thessaloniki - Evzoni highway) and Trans European Transport Networks (X and IV road axis) and is an important sea hub for the European Union since it is close to the countries of Southeast Europe and the Black Sea.

Commercial activity and sea-trade in the Balkan area relies to a great extent on the International Port of Thessaloniki.

As part of the Port Authority’s strategy to bolster the ties between the port and the city of Thessaloniki, THPA S.A. has proceeded to the renovation of the port area that is not used for port operations anymore.

A series of warehouses on Pier 1 have been renovated into modern, functional multi-purpose spaces suitable for conferences, seminars, exhibitions, cinema and receptions, while the traditional style façades have been preserved.

Pier 1 hosts three museums (Museums of Cinema, Photography and Contemporary Art) as well as Thessaloniki Film Festival. Pier 1 is the cultural hotspot of the city and an attractive destination for locals and visitors.

The cruise traffic is facilitated by a modern cruise passenger terminal located near (500m) the city centre.

The “Macedonia” cruise passenger terminal is hosted on the ground floor of a neoclassical building. Its high specification and modern facilities meet the requirements of the Schengen treaty and the ISPS Code.

The terminal includes Duty Free shops, Infokiosk and Wireless Access Points that contribute to the creation of a friendly environment and to the provision of high-quality services to passengers.

The passenger terminal and the surrounding area have many signs that guide cruise passengers to the city centre and the major tourist attractions.

Outside the cruise passenger terminal, there is a taxi station as well as a large parking space which can facilitate up to twenty buses simultaneously.

Moreover, Thessaloniki’s port is at a driving distance of 16 kilometers from the International “Macedonia” Airport and 1 kilometer from the Railway Station.
Cruise ships are facilitated at the area between the 1st and the 2nd pier as shown in the following diagram.

The cruise terminal can facilitate cruise ships up to 400m (length) at the quays 4 - 8 and cruise ships up to 230m (length) at quay 9. The pier between quays 4-8 can facilitate simultaneously two cruise ships of about 200m.

The depth of the cruise terminal (at the quay front) is 8 m between quays 4 - 8 and 8.6m in quay 9. The average depth is 8.20 m at a distance of five meters (towards sea) from the quay walls 4 - 8.

The port basin provides sufficient space and depth for cruise ship maneuvering.

The cruise terminal is well protected from weather conditions (winds, undulation etc.) providing a safe berthing for cruise ships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUAY</th>
<th>LENGTH</th>
<th>DEPTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.1</td>
<td>325 m</td>
<td>8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.2</td>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.3</td>
<td>230 m</td>
<td>8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.4,5,6,7,8</td>
<td>400 m</td>
<td>8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.9</td>
<td>230 m</td>
<td>8.60 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The port provides a variety of port services to cruise ships and cruise passengers. The services are provided either by Thessaloniki Port Authority S.A. or by private companies. The cruise terminal is running 24/7 offering flat rates.

### Services Provision to Cruise Ships

- Berthing
- Anchoring
- Waste reception facilities
- Mooring - Unmooring
- Water supply
- Storage facilities
- Telecommunication connections
- Harbour Master’s Office
- First Aid Station
- Custom Control Offices
- Veterinary Services
- Chemical Laboratory
- Fire fighting Department
- Pilotage (VHF Channel 12, Range 16 - 24 Kilometers)
- Towage (VHF Channel 8 and radio telephones)
- Lashing/Unlashing Companies
- Baggage handling
- Safety
- Security
- Anti - pollution services (confrontation with sea - pollution incidents)
- Bunkering
- Cruise ship supplies - lubricants, food stuff, consumables etc.

* Service provided by a private Company

### Services Provision to Cruise Passengers

The port provides the following services to cruise passengers.

- Parking areas
- Embarkation - Disembarkation
- Road network in the port area
- Info kiosks
- Safety
- Security
- Bus station outside the port gate
- Taxi station outside the passenger terminal
- Customs control
- Automatic Teller Machines
- Check - in counters
- Waiting area
- Wi-Fi hotspots
- Vending machines
- Card phones
- WC’s
Thessaloniki Port Authority S.A. implements a port facilities security plan and is fully complied with the ISPS Code requirements. ThPA S.A. is strongly committed to security and closely observes and follows any new security initiative/rule/regulation implemented at international, European and national level.

**HEALTH SAFETY ENVIRONMENT**

The company’s sensitivity to personnel and passenger safety as well as its respect for the environment protection plays an important role in the company’s operation.

Thanks to regular measuring of radiation, noise, chemical factors and other elements, the Environment, Health and Safety department has contributed to the improvement of occupational safety and health conditions.

The results of the above systematic efforts are reflected in the significant reduction of the labor accident frequency and severity indicators in the recent years.

Within the framework of environmental protection and sustainable development, ThPA S.A. was the first port of the Mediterranean to receive the “Port Environmental Review System” certification for environmental issues by the European Sea Ports Organisation (ESPO) and the ECOPORTS Foundation.

Moreover, in harmonisation with the community directive 2000/59/CE and the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, ThPA S.A. implements a ship’s waste reception and management plan.

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES & RESEARCH**

Thessaloniki Port Authority S.A. has expanded and upgraded the communication infrastructures within the port, developing a modern digital communication network. The company has created its own Web Site and activated an electronic mail node.

**SECURITY**

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**HUMAN RESOURCES**

The specialized personnel of ThPA S.A. is the company’s driving force. The employees are specialized in providing quality port services that have established ThPA S.A. as a major port in the Mediterranean.

The company looks after the continuous improvement and advancement of its workforce as well as to its systematic training while aiming, at the same time at the creation of an ideal working environment, in position to secure the implementation of its strategy in the most efficient manner.

The personnel of ThPA S.A. is certified with ISO 9002 and trained according to the PD Program of the International Labour Organisation.

ThPA S.A. also uses a digital telephone network and has developed specialized applications with regard to the dissemination of information through mobile telephony and PDA, the promotion of electronic exchange and the dispatch of documents using numerous modern technologies such as XML, Email, VMS, Infopoints, Wi-Fi Access Points. The company has also installed and operates an electronic document management system.

The upgrading and expansion of the technological infrastructures along with the use of state-of-the-art software packages and the development of specialised applications allow the company to increase its productivity, to simplify and achieve quality services to its customers.

The participation of ThPA S.A. to research contributes to the transfer of know-how and to the follow-up of modern safe and quality ship service trends while improving the performance of the port activities.

Such research programs contribute in the development of the port environmental protection policy and to the acquisition of significant know-how in electronic technologies in the transportation field.

In the next two years the port authority will invest heavily in new technologies in the cruise terminal. Among others the port authority intends to implement an Integrated Information Management System at the cruise terminal and the implementation of electronic services for port users like an e-banking system (the cruise terminal users will be allowed to pay online for the port services they use).
The efforts of Thessaloniki Port Authority S.A. to attract cruise traffic at the port-city of Thessaloniki are evident on the ThPA’s aggressive port tariff policy. Since 1.7.2010 a price reduction policy for port services provision at the cruise terminal has been applied. More specifically:

- Zero barge fees for barges used by cruise ships
- A 20% reduction in the cruise ships passenger embarkation/transit fee.

Port tariffs are posted in the ThPA’s official website (www.thpa.gr).

The major tariffs for cruise ships include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Tariff</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port call cost</td>
<td>0.05€ per GRT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruise ships that are owned by the same cruise company and use the port of Thessaloniki as the starting point of their cruises, are eligible for a 10% discount if they call more than five times at the port of Thessaloniki within a calendar year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruise ship berthing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day starts at 00.01 and ends at 24.00. Fractions are counted as a whole day.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0.61€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste reception facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4.999 GRT: 191€</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 - 9,999: 383€</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 19,999: 574€</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The flat rate is compulsory even if the cruise ship doesn’t make use of waste reception services. The flat rate includes the delivery up to 7cm of oil wastes and the delivery of disposable wastes up to 5cm.</td>
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Strategic Planning and Investment Policy

In the near future the port authority’s strategic planning and policy regarding the cruise terminal can be summarised in the following:

- Enhancing port competitiveness
- Improving the port services provision (variety and quality)
- Efficiently integrating the cruise terminal within cruise passengers transport chains. Towards this, the port authority will seek cooperation with the airport and the rail station of Thessaloniki
- Application of a dynamic marketing policy in order to promote Thessaloniki as a cruise destination
- Exploiting potential cooperation schemes with other Greek and SE Mediterranean cruise ports
- Exploiting business opportunities with cruise companies (terminal concession, development of new services to passengers etc)
- Zero barge fees for barges used by cruise ships
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The port of Thessaloniki is at a short distance from other cruise ports in the Southeastern Mediterranean. This makes easier the integration of Thessaloniki at the cruise companies’ current and future itineraries. The port of Thessaloniki apart from a port of call can serve also as a homeport not only due to the port’s state of the art infrastructures and superstructures, but also due to the ports’ proximity to the famous Greek islands (Mykonos, Rhodes, Crete etc) and other attractive destinations in neighboring countries.

Distance from Other Cruise Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance (nautical miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valletta</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instabul</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civitavecchia</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>1057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izmır</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limassol</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genova</td>
<td>1179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haifa</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piraeus</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraklion</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volos</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thessaloniki, the capital of the Region of Macedonia

Named after Alexander’s The Great sister, princess Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki was founded by king Cassander in 315BC. However, the region surrounding the city has been inhabited long before, since prehistoric times.

Thessaloniki is a modern European and multicultural city at the center of Northern Greece and it is the country’s second largest city. Thessaloniki has a population of 1 million residents and is Greece’s second major economic, industrial, commercial and political centre, and a major transportation hub for the southeastern Europe.

Thessaloniki has been a crossroad for different nationalities and faiths, the traces of which are still to be seen in the city’s many monuments - the distinctive features of its historic centre as well as in the stories and traditions of its people.

One can divide the history of the city into five general periods: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and modern Greek.

Today more than ever, Thessaloniki is in position to offer its visitors unique and UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCES.

- With its own very special atmosphere, a blend of western civilization and eastern influences...
- With natural beauty spots and endless emerald-green shores less than an hour away...
- With a fascinating journey into art and civilization through its museums, galleries and unique monuments...

In addition Thessaloniki is renowned for its lively nightlife and is considered to be gastronomic capital of the country, with famous restaurants and many local specialities.

Winters are relatively dry, with common morning frost. Thessaloniki’s summers are hot with rather humid nights. In the following table you can see the average temperature per month in Thessaloniki.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE HIGH °C</td>
<td>8.9 (48)</td>
<td>10.6 (51)</td>
<td>13.9 (57)</td>
<td>18.3 (65)</td>
<td>23.9 (75)</td>
<td>28.9 (84)</td>
<td>31.1 (88)</td>
<td>30.6 (87)</td>
<td>26.7 (70)</td>
<td>21.1 (68)</td>
<td>14.4 (58)</td>
<td>10.6 (51)</td>
<td>20 (68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE LOW °C</td>
<td>1.1 (34)</td>
<td>2.2 (36)</td>
<td>5.1 (41)</td>
<td>7.8 (46)</td>
<td>12.2 (54)</td>
<td>16.7 (62)</td>
<td>18.9 (66)</td>
<td>18.3 (65)</td>
<td>15.1 (59)</td>
<td>11.1 (52)</td>
<td>6.7 (44)</td>
<td>2.8 (37)</td>
<td>10 (50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every corner of Thessaloniki has some distinctive pleasure to offer, something to satisfy even the most demanding traveler.

With its rich and colorful life and architecture, the centre of the city is an inviting setting for a walk: there is history on every street corner, in the architecture of the buildings and in the exotic names.

There is the Kapani, the oldest of the city’s street markets, and the narrow streets around Athonos Square, where a host of tavernas attract a clientele of young people and students - for both lunch and dinner.

In the heart of the city, Aristotelous Street and Square lead down from Egnatia street to the seafront, cutting across the main parallel thoroughfares - Ermou, Tsimiski and Mitropoleos streets.

Just after the disembarkation and before leaving for the programmed excursions or a city tour, the passengers can visit two important museums, located inside the port.

In the first pier of the port there are the Museum of Photography and the Museum of Cinematography.

The Museum of Cinematography is also located in the port area. It is housed in Warehouse A at the 1st pier of the port. The museum offers to the visitors a journey into the past through rare cinematographic machinery, old films, photo gallery with Greek and foreign actors, promotional material for movies and documentaries recorded since 1910.

The Museum of Photography is located in Warehouse A at the 1st pier of the port. It was founded in 1997 and except from preserving the collection of past and modern photography, it plays an active role in the art of photography by promoting exhibitions and other photography related activities. It is the only museum of its kind in Greece.
THE ANO POLI/CASTLES

Ano Poli - meaning Upper Town - is still one of the most picturesque districts in Thessaloniki. The visitor can enjoy the panoramic view of Thessaloniki from its well-preserved castles which were used for the protection of the city when attacked by sea. The visitor will also see the so-called Tower of Trigonio as well as the inner part of the walls, the Eptapyrgio, a byzantine fortress serving as a prison for many years. The tiny streets and traditional houses, the way of life of its inhabitants seems untouched by modernity. “Ano Poli” is certainly the most fundamental part of Thessaloniki’s architectural heritage and its old churches and monuments.

20’ with bus or a taxi from the port

THE WHITE TOWER

The White Tower is widely regarded as the symbol of Thessaloniki and has been standing for six centuries on the waterfront of the city. The white Tower was built in the 15th century as a coastal defense tower. It originally linked the city’s east and south wall perimeter, which was demolished in 1866.

For centuries, it was used both as guards’ quarters and as a prison. Today, it accommodates a museum with various collections of icons, frescoes and other artifacts, most of them dating from the Byzantine era. It also exhibits byzantine coins dating from the Justinian period of the 13th century.

15’ walk from the port

ARISTOTELOUS SQUARE

Aristotelous Square is the only remaining part of architect Ernest Hébrard’s plan after the great fire of 1917, which destroyed most of the historical centre of Thessaloniki. He designed the axis of Aristotelous Square so that it would connect the northern part of the square (the city’s administrative building) with the waterfront part of the square.

Aristotelous Square serves as a popular spot for tourists and locals with many cafes lining in the two sides of the area.

5’ walk from the port

JEWISH MONUMENTS

Apart from the Jewish museum and the Jewish cemetery, there are a lot of buildings that belonged to Jewish families or hosted charity institutions. The most important ones are:

VILLA ALLATINI

A work by the Italian architect Vitaliano Pozelli. It was built in 1888 as the summer residence of the Allatini family. Today, Villa Allatini hosts the Prefecture of Thessaloniki. Other monumental buildings that belonged to the Allatini family and are still in use today are the mills on Antheon Str. and their Bank on Stock Market Square.

VILLA FERNANDEZ/CASA BIANCA

Built in 1910 by the Italian architect Pierro Arigoni to be the residence of the Jewish businessman Dino Fernandez it has been associated with the romantic story of his daughter Aline’s affair with Lieutenant Aliberti.

VILLA MORDOCH

Built by the Greek architect Xenophon Paxiades in 1905 to be the residence of the Turkish Division Commander Safiulah Pasha. In 1923 it was bought by the Jewish family Schalom and in 1930 by another Jewish family, the Mordochs. Today it is used by the Municipality of Thessaloniki as an Exhibition Hall for paintings.

VILLA JACOBS MODIANO

It was built in 1906 to be the residence of Jacob Modiano by the engineer Eli Modiano. Since 1970 it has been housing the Macedonian Popular Art Museum.

The visitor interested in the sites associated with the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki can also visit the picturesque Modiano Market, the “Saul Modiano Arcade”, the Hippocrates Hospital, built in 1907 by the Jewish Community with the support of Baroness Clara de Hirsch, and finally “Yenni Djami” built in 1902 by the “Donmes” (Jews who had converted to Islam in the 17th century) and used later as Thessaloniki’s Archeological Museum.

OTTOMAN MONUMENTS & BUILDINGS

The passengers can visit Bei Hammam and the magnificent Bezesteni arcade and learn the important role they played in Thessaloniki’s social life. Close to Bei Hammam and Bezesteni you will visit Hamza Bei Tzami, known as Alkazar today.
THE ANCIENT ROMAN AGORA

The restored ancient roman agora, a commercial, administrative and social centre of the late 2nd century A.C. and the eminent "Las incantadas", the entrance to the Roman Agora as named by the Hispano-Jews is a monument inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO and some of its parts are also preserved in the Louvre Museum in Paris.  

10’ walk from the port

KAMARA / The arch of Galerius

Close to the Rotunda stands the famous Kamara - or the Arch of Galerius, to give its formal title. The Kamara was erected in 298 B.C. to celebrate the victory of tetrarch Galerius of the east district of Macedonia over Sassanice Persians.  

10’ walk from the port

THE ROTUNDA / Church of Ag. Georgios

The cylindrical church of Agios Georgios is a roman monument of the city. It was built on the orders of tetrarch Galerius in the 4th century. It was more likely intended to be a temple for Zeus or Kaveiros. A few centuries later, Emperor Theodosius embellished it with high artistic quality mosaics and converted it into a Christian church.  

20’ walk from the port

BYZANTINE CHURCHES / Unesco World Heritage Sites

The landmarks of Thessaloniki also include many Byzantine churches - among them Agios Dimitrios (7th century) with its mosaics and catacombs. Every year Thessaloniki celebrates on October 26 the day of its Patron Saint, Agios Dimitrios.  

Tourists must also visit the majestic Agia Sophia (7th century), whose huge central dome is decorated with a vast mosaic of the Ascension, the Panayia Halkeon (11th century), and the Ahetropoiotics (5th century), with the oldest and best - preserved eastern basilica to have survived to the present day.  

Other religious buildings worth seeing in the city are the Vlatadon monastery (with each little Katholikon), Osios David (6th century) with its superb mosaic, the Vlatadon Monastery (14th century) the Church of Agios Nikolaos Orphanos (14th century), which is the major temple of an older monastery, and also the Agion Apostolon and Agia Aikaterini churches, examples of the so - called Palaelogan style of the 14th century, Thessaloniki’s Golden Age.  

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF PAUL THE APOSTLE IN THESSALONIKI

In 50 A.C. St. Paul visited Thessaloniki in order to propagate Christianity to the city’s residents. The duration of the Apostle in the city is a matter for speculation. Due to his sermon Paul the Apostle has been pursued by supporters of other religions. He escaped from an area in the city in the vicinity of which the Vlatadon monastery was later founded. Not far from the spot where the Vlatadon monastery stands today, there was a spring.  

According to a local lore, Paul the Apostle stopped here to quench his thirst. This spring is known today as the “hagiasma of Apostle Paul”. After the liberation of Thessaloniki from the Ottomans, in 1912, a church dedicated to Paul the Apostle was built near the spring. Paul the Apostle left from Thessaloniki in a hurry. But he never forgot the Christians he left behind. Proof of his concern are the two Epistles to the Thessalonians which are among the most important documents of Christianity.
Museums

Thessaloniki Archæological Museum

The Thessaloniki Archæological Museum illustrates the life and culture of Macedonian region from the dawn of prehistory to the final days of ancient world and the early years of Christianity. The philosophy of the museum is to re-create the life and daily routine of the people who inhabited the region over the many centuries of the ancient world.

6, M. Andronicou str. / tel. +30 2310 830538
www.amth.gr

Folk Art & Ethnological Museum of Macedonia and Thrace

The Thessaloniki Folk Art and Ethnological Museum is housed in the Old Governor’s Residence, built in 1906. The Museum has a permanent exhibition on the Mills of Thessaloniki and Thrace and Traditional Costume of Macedonia and Thrace, 1860 - 1960.

66, V. Olgas str. / tel. +30 2310 830591
www.lemth.gr

Municipal Art Gallery

Villa Mordoh | Casa Bianca | Culture Center

The Thessaloniki Municipal Art Gallery was founded in 1966 and now has three exhibition venues, the main Villa Mordoh building, the Casa Bianca and the Cultural Centre. The works of artists from Thessaloniki make up the most important of the Gallery’s collections, in terms of quantity and quality.

www.museums.gr

State Museum of Contemporary Art

State Museum of Contemporary Art is housed in the Lazarist Monastery, and its activities include the work of the Centre for Contemporary Art. Among other exhibitions, the Museum also houses the very important Costakis Collection of 1,275 works by artists of the Russian avant - garde.

21, Kolokotroni str. / Moni Lazariston / tel. +30 2310 589140
www.greekstatemuseum.com

Museum of the Macedonian Struggle

The purpose of the Museum is to preserve and disseminate information on the Greek struggle to liberate Macedonia, and to conduct research into the recent history and cultural identity of the Macedonian region. The Museum helps to familiarize the public with Greek and Balkan history of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

23, Prinseos Koroniou str. / tel. +30 2310 22978
www.museums.gr

Museum of Byzantine Culture

Winner of Council of Europe Prize in 2005, the Museum of Byzantine Culture seeks to present various aspects of life in the Byzantine and post - Byzantine periods: art, ideology, social organization, religion and the influence of historical developments and the political situation on the daily life of ordinary people. At the same time the museum serves as an exemplary center for the preservation, research into and promotion of Byzantine and post - Byzantine culture.

2, Stratou Ave. / tel. +30 2310 868570
www.mbp.gr

Folk Art & Ethnological Museum

The Thessaloniki Folk Art and Ethnological Museum is housed in the Old Governor’s Residence, built in 1906. The Museum has a permanent exhibition on the Mills of Thessaloniki and Thrace and Traditional Costume of Macedonia and Thrace, 1860 - 1960.

66, V. Olgas str. / tel. +30 2310 830591
www.lemth.gr

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23, Prinseos Koroniou str. / tel. +30 2310 22978
www.museums.gr
**WATER WORKS MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI**
The Water works Museum of Thessaloniki is housed in what was once a pumping station of Thessaloniki Water Supply and Sewerage Co., to which it belongs. The purpose of the museum is to educate the visitor regarding the history of the city’s water supply, and in the correct management of water supplies. The pumping station was built in the late 19th century (1890 - 94) at a distance of about 1,500m from the western walls of the historic city centre.

49, 26 Oktovriou str., Sfageia / tel. +30 2310 514029
www.eyath.gr

**JEWISH MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI**
Jewish population in Greece was the oldest in mainland Europe, and was mostly Sephardic. Thessaloniki became the largest center of the Sephardic Jews, who nicknamed the city “la madre de Israel” (Israel’s mother) because of this. The collection of the museum includes Jewish costumes, domestic ware and a rich photographic archive, depicting the life of Jewish people in Thessaloniki. It is housed in a monumental building in the city centre. Furthermore, in the market of Modiano tourists, can visit the Jewish Historical Museum of Thessaloniki which has a permanent photography exhibition depicting the everyday life of Jewish people in Thessaloniki.

West in Dendropotamos is a Jewish cemetery where someone can find the monumental lamp with seven lights dedicated to the 46,000 Jews of Thessaloniki who died tragically in concentration camps.

Agios Minas 13 str. / tel: +30 2310 250406

**HOME OF KEMAL ATATURK**
In 1935 the Thessaloniki City Council donated to the Turkish state the house where Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkish republic, was born. Now converted into a museum, the building has two floors, with an exhibition of personal items belonging to Kemal and documents from his schooldays.

Ap. Pavlou & 151 Aghiou Dimitriou str. (behind the Turkish Consulate) / tel. +30 2310 248452

**MACEDONIAN MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART**
The Macedonian Museum of Contemporary provides the visitors the opportunity to acquaint themselves with visual artists from Greece and abroad, through major exhibitions and parallel events.

154, Egnatia str., Helexpo / tel. +30 2310 240 002
www.mmca.gr

**“NOESIS” THESSALONIKI SCIENCE CENTRE & TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM**
The Noesis Centre for Dissemination of Science and Museum of Technology is the ideal environment in which visitors can learn and understand issues of science and technology. The Centre also takes an active interest in issues of technical culture. The main facilities of the Centre include:

**Digital Planetarium**
There are 150 reclining seats from which visitors can observe the demonstration of a variety of astronomical and Physical phenomena.

**Virtual Reality Simulator**
With 18 seats, offering simulations of various situations including a journey into space and voyage to depths of the ocean.

**Auditorium | Wide | Screen Cinema**
A special auditorium with 300 seats and the largest flat screen in Greece (17m x 23m).

**Technology Museum**
exhibiting the history of technology and science, with the appropriate informational material and multimedia applications.

6th km. Thessaloniki - Thermi highway / tel. +30 2310 483000
www.tmth.edu.gr
Of all the Greek cities, Thessaloniki has the richest calendar of cultural Events and Festivals - many of them dating back several decades. These activities are attracting thousands of visitors every year. Among the most important events and festivals are:

**MONI LAZARISTON/FESTIVAL LAZARIST MONESTERY | JUNE**

The Monastery was built in 1886 by the monks of the famous Order of St. Vincent de Paul, based in the Saint - Lazare church in Paris. It was reconstructed in 1997 and now houses a number of small theatres and the State Museum of Contemporary Art.

Every June the Festival of the Moni Lazariston is held in the grounds of the Monastery, with a rich programme of concerts, events for children and the much - loved ‘Babylon of flavours’.

21, Kolektotoni str, Stavroupoli / tel. +302310650999
www.monilazariston.gr

**INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL | NOVEMBER**

The last ten days of November each year, Thessaloniki hosts the biggest film festival in south eastern Europe. It offers a platform for the promotion of Greek and foreign films, as well as special tributes to luminaries of world cinema.

The festival was started in 1960 as a Greek Week, and assumed its current international status in 1992. It features a special competition for full-length films by new directors presenting their first or second film, as well as special themed units such as ‘Days of Independence’, ‘Views of the Balkans’, ‘Focus’ and ‘Digital Wave’.

www.filmfestival.gr

**DEMETRIA | SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER**

The Demetria Festival is organized each autumn by the City Council. The first festival was organised 40 years ago.

The festival is organised from September till November with the participation of the Greek and international arts scene (theatre, music, dance and visual arts).

www.dimitriathess.gr

**DOCUMENTARY FESTIVAL | MARCH**

Every March, the city hosts the Thessaloniki Documentary Festival - Images of the 21st Century, which comes under the umbrella of the city’s Film Festival.

The festival presents documentaries from many different countries - a veritable window on the world.

www.filmfestival.gr
The Olympus Festival is held each summer during July and August at the ancient theatre of Dion and the Byzantine Church of Panagia Kontariotissa, just 85 kilometres from Thessaloniki. The festival was launched in 1972 under the title Festival of the Muses and has gradually evolved into a major contemporary arts event.

www.festivalolympou.gr

Close to Thessaloniki, in the tourists regions of Halkidiki and on the Olympics Riviera in Pieria, there are cultural festivals each summer with concerts of Greek and foreign music, dance events and art exhibitions. are:

KASSANDRA FESTIVAL | JULY TO SEPTEMBER
The Kassandra Festival is held each summer, from early July to the end of September. It takes place at the Siviri amphitheatre, on the first peninsula of Halkidiki, about a hundred kilometres from Thessaloniki. The programme features a range of arts events, with emphasis on concerts and performances of ancient and modern Greek drama.

www.festivalkassandras.gr

SANI FESTIVAL | AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER
The Sani Festival is organised during the summer in the grounds of the Sani Resort in Halkidiki, 80 kilometres from Thessaloniki. The programme includes the jazz on the Hill festival with open-air jazz concerts on Sani Hill, the three-day Sounds of the World festival, with music from ethnic performers from around the world, and the Sani Classic festival of classical music, held from August to early September.

www.saniresort.gr

www.festivalolympou.gr
The city of Thessaloniki is characterized as the “heaven” of gourmet food. All lovers of good food will be delighted with the choices offered in the historical and commercial centre of the city.

In the city centre the visitor can discover picturesque tavernas with their own distinctive look and character, as well as luxurious restaurants.

Mediterranean cuisine is well represented, but it is also possible to enjoy international and gourmet cuisine, as well as local dishes.

The evening begins at a leisurely pace in Thessaloniki, with food and a coffee - although the restaurants and cafes stay open till late - and then continues with a relaxed drink at a bar before going somewhere more exciting like a club or one of the famous bouzoukia, where someone can enjoy the local music.

If the visitor follows the waterfront in an easterly direction, he will come to Nea Krini, a district with a lively nightlife, many cafes, bars and tavernas along Plastira Street and near the marina, where many impressive leisure vessels are moored.

The area around the airport is another district which is an attraction for both local residents and tourists. There are many nightclubs offering lively entertainment, particularly in the summer months.

**Modiano Market**

Folklore Atmosphere

Thessaloniki is also renowned for its food markets. At the Modiano Market, the visitor will find the authentic cuisine of Thessaloniki rich in colors and flavors. Within the Modiano Market, adjacent to the butchers’, fishmongers’ and greengrocers’ stalls, the visitor can also find little tavernas, cafes and ouzo bars, with some of them offering live folklore music.

**Ladadika**

Authentic Atmosphere

The Ladadika district, close to the port, is an authentic and unspoiled part of the city’s history. The renovated buildings give the sense of older times, while the visitors can enjoy their meal or dinner in one of the numerous tavernas located in the area.

**Old City - Ano Poli**

City View

Also in the Old City (“Ano Poli”), there are tavernas and bars with panoramic views of the city. Many of them tucked away in the narrow streets in the shade of the Byzantine walls, a living part of the city’s history.

**Coast of Thermaikos**

Sea View

Along the city’s waterfront till the Peraia district, just outside the city, there are a large number of fish tavernas offering a wide range of dishes. These are wonderful places allowing you to sit at the water’s edge, enjoying your food and having a great view to the sea.
As in so many other facets of its life, in shopping Thessaloniki combines the traditional with the modern, the old and familiar with the latest trends from abroad.

The shops and shopping streets of Thessaloniki are familiar to those of any other European capital.

Along Tsimiski, Agias Sophias, Mitropoleos, Karolou Diehl, Proxenou Koromila and Aristotelous streets, there are numerous haute-couture boutiques, gift shops which can satisfy even the most demanding customer.

Other commercial streets in the centre offering a wide choice of goods to shoppers are Ermou, Egnatia, Pavlou Mela, Vassileos Irakelou, Venizelou and Iones Dragoumi streets.

All the major international fashion houses are represented in Thessaloniki, while local craftsmen produce their own masterpieces in leather, copper and bronze, not to mention the fine work of the city’s jewelers.

The Commercial Association of Thessaloniki has recently released the Thess bonus card. This card can be used by the cruise passengers, simply by sending an SMS from their mobile phone.

In a few minutes they will receive an MMS with a bar-code. From that time the cruise passenger enters in a world full of bonuses. That’s it!

**M A K I N G  E A S I E R  T H E
SHOPPING EXPERIENCE
FOR CRUISE PASSENGERS**

With the bonus card, the cruise passengers can:

- Benefit from special discounts and bonus points at the stores cooperating with the Thessbonus card programme.
- Can be informed which stores are offering discounts near their location.
- Can be informed which stores are selling the products they want to buy.

More info at: www.thessbonus.gr
From as early as the end of 5th century BC magnificent ceremonies and sacrifices to Zeus and the Muses of Parnassus took place here. The archaeological site is organized to provide visitors with a unique tour experience, and there is a guide who can help them during the tour.

At the end of the tour, visitors must visit the Dion Archaeological Museum, which holds all the findings excavated at the site. One of the most famous of these is the 2nd century mosaic from the symposium room, depicting the triumph of God Dionysus.

The town's main church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin and dates from 1814.

The city was destroyed by Philip II and then rebuilted by Alexander in honor of his tutor.

Visitors can see the park with the statue of Aristotle, as well as a number of towers (one of them dating from the 16th century) some public baths and the tower of Madem Aga, from the time when blast furnaces were operating here.

The spiritual power had drawn hermits and monks to live in the caves and forests of the mountain since long before the dawn of the Christian era.

Today, weekend hikers and young travelers dash up and down the peak in a single day. It is certainly a beautiful place for such a hasty hike, yet to draw upon the real magic of Olympus one should come as a pilgrim and remain for a few quiet days in the woods.

Olympus, the physical boundary between the regions of Macedonia and Thessaly, is the highest mountain in Greece (2,917 metres).

It was no accident that the twelve gods made Mt. Olympus their home; the remote beauty of the mountain, its inaccessible peaks covered with snow all year round, stimulated the fertile imagination of the ancient Greeks.

And beneath the peaks, in the thick, shady forests of the foothills, the Muses played.

Arriving at the town of Litochoro at the foot of Mt. Olympus, it is easy to see why the early inhabitants of the region imagined these hills and mountains as the scene of the Battle of the Titans.

The town of Litochoro is the gateway to the National Park of Mt. Olympus. From here the park can be entered by way of several trails. The hike to the top of Mt. Olympus is of great difficulty, but those who can make the ascent will be rewarded with a splendid view of the mountains and the sea.

The town's main church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin and dates from 1814.

One hour and 30 minutes travel with a bus
**EXCURSIONS TO NEARBY DESTINATIONS**

**SPECIAL DAY TOURS**

Thessaloniki can serve as an excellent starting point for tours/excursions to nearby destinations of Northern Greece. The following are some very popular half or one-day tours:

**METEORA/UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

Meteora could be described as a miraculous geological formation of numerous mountain-like rocks, located near the small town of Kalampaka. Monasteries, built on the peak of these rocks, are where monks have been living as hermits for more than 600 years.

Monasteries are decorated with unique icons and other items of Byzantine art. The view from the top of the rocks is simply breathtaking.

**MOUNT ATHOS/UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

The unique “monastery republic” of Mount Athos is internationally recognized as a sanctuary of Christian faith. A guided boat trip takes visitors along the coastline of Mount Athos, where they can view the unique landscape and the magnificent architecture of the monasteries.

The itinerary can also include a stopover at the fishermen’s village of Ouranoupolis for lunch and swim.

**TORNOS BAY**

A relaxed day cruise between the peninsulas of Kassandra and Sithonia (Halkidiki Region). Sailing the crystal-clear waters of Tornos Bay, you may enjoy full-bar facilities on board.

Disembarkation is at the port of Marmaras, a tourist resort of Sithonia. A stopover is often included for coffee at the picturesque town of Neos Marmaras, where one can enjoy panoramic views from various points of the town. Another stopover at Sarti offers time for swimming and a delicious lunch by the sea.

**PETRALONA**

This unbelievably beautiful cave, with its stalagmites and stalactites, is also of great anthropological importance. It is where traces of the first “homo sapiens in Europe” were found.

The tour includes a visit to the cave and nearby museum, as well as the picturesque neighboring village of Athitos.

**INCENTIVE PROGRAMS**

Incentive programs are offered by local organizers that combine their destination knowledge with their imagination and creativity, in order to produce incentive activities that are both original and enjoyable.

Programs are designed to suit the client’s special interests and preferences. The city’s history, culture and joyful lifestyle, the natural beauty of neighbouring destinations, the indulging gastronomy and long tradition in wine-making, are unending sources of inspiration for successful incentives.

Incentive programs could include activities such as:

- Ancient Greek Theater Events
- Private events in Planetarium
- Private cruises around Mount Athos Peninsula (Monastery Republic - Unesco World Heritage Site)
- Greek Cookery demonstrations/lessons
- Winery visits/wine-tasting events
- Spa Experiences
- Snuba Diving and water sports at over 40 “Blue Flag” beaches nearby
- Hiking in the pine forests of Northern Greece
- Following in the footsteps of St. Paul on a special tour... and many more equally interesting activities.
HOW TO MOVE INSIDE & OUTSIDE THE CITY

TRANSPORTATION

BY BUS
The organization of Urban Transportation of Thessaloniki (OASTH) operates Thessaloniki’s buses. A fleet of 536 buses along 68 bus route serve the city of Thessaloniki and the suburban areas.

All buses are air conditioned, friendly to the environment and equipped with facilities for disabled people. At the bus stations the passengers can be informed on the exact arrival time of the buses through an electronic board.

BY TAXI
Taxis in Thessaloniki are plentiful and economical and can easily be found everywhere in the city, and at the city airport, port and railway station. Taxi companies operate 24 - hours call centers.

Most taxis use satellite navigator systems which enables the fast and easy transfer to any destination in the city. Luxury - VIP taxis are also available.

THE NEW METRO PROJECT
The Thessaloniki Metro system is currently under construction. The main metro line (9.6 km) extending from the city center (at the main railway station) to the eastern districts of Thessaloniki (Nea Helvetia) is scheduled to be completed by October 2015.

BY RAIL
Thessaloniki International Railway Station is operated by the Hellenic Railways Organization. Thessaloniki is connected by regular daily services to the capital city of Athens and all major Greek cities (frequent connections are available). The high - speed ‘Intercity’ trains reach Athens in 4 hours.

Direct connection from Thessaloniki to International destination such as Skopje, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sofia, Budapest, Istanbul and Moscow are available. Transfers to various other international destinations are also available through members of the International Union of Railways.

BY COASTAL SHIPS & HYDROFOILS
Frequent connections by ferry Boats or hydrofoils to the Greek Islands are available. Thessaloniki is connected by sea with the islands of Skiathos, Skopelos, Alonisos, Syros, Paros, Naxos, Santorini, Heraklion (Creta), Lemnos, Miltiadi, Chios, Samos, Kalymnos, Kos, Rhodes.
State of the art port infrastructures and superstructures
Ability to accommodate large cruiseships (>350 m LOA)
Provision of all the necessary port services to cruise ships and cruise passengers
International Airport - Direct flights to European Capitals and other cities
Boat connections to the most popular Greek islands
Excellent starting point for interesting excursions to destinations of natural beauty and historical interest
23 centuries of history - ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine treasures
Alexander the Great’s kingdom
Opportunity to follow the footsteps of Paul the Apostle
Rich cultural life
Exciting nightlife
Offers local & international - ethnic cuisine
A city by the sea with an annual average sunshine of 300 days
One of the most important port cities in Southeastern Europe