1. Profile of the Region of Peloponnese

2. Peloponnese’s competitive advantages

3. Investment Opportunities
1. Profile of the Region of Peloponnese

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3. Investment Opportunities
Peloponnese, a region in southern Greece, includes the prefectures of Arcadia, Argolida, Korinthia, Lakonia, and Messinia

- The **Peloponnese region** is one of the thirteen regions of Greece and covers 11.7% of the total area of the country.
- It covers most of the **Peloponnese peninsula**, except for the northwestern subregions of Achaea and Elis which belong to West Greece and a small portion of the Argolid peninsula that is part of Attica.
- On the **west** it is surrounded by the **Ionian Sea** and bordered by the Region of Western Greece, on the **northeast** it borders with the region of Attica, while on the **east coast** it is surrounded by the Sea of Myrtoo.
- The region has a total area of about **15,490 square kilometers** of which 2,154 km² occupied by the prefecture of Argolida, 4,419 km² by the prefecture of Arcadia, 2,290 km² by the prefecture of Korinthia, 3,636 km² by the prefecture of Lakonia and 2,991 km² by the prefecture of Messinia.
- Key cities include namely **Tripoli, Argos, Corinth, Sparta and Kalamata. Tripoli** also serves as the Region’s capital.
- The **prefecture of Arcadia** covers about 18% of the Peloponnese peninsula, making it the largest regional unit on the peninsula.
# Peloponnese Region: Quick facts (II)

## Demographics and Workforce

### Peloponnese

- **Population:** 577,903 (2011)
- **5.34%** of the total Greek population

### Laconia

- **Population:** 89,138 (2011)
- **15.40%** of Peloponnese

## Main macroeconomic data of the Region of Peloponnese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP*</th>
<th>GDP per capita**</th>
<th>Gross fixed capital formation*</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,847</td>
<td>13,390</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,766</td>
<td>13,291</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>13,449</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7,878</td>
<td>13,579</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In million euros
**In euros

## Main macroeconomic data of Laconia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP*</th>
<th>GDP per capita**</th>
<th>Gross fixed capital formation*</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>12,375</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>12,056</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>12,209</td>
<td>12,005</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>12,005</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In million euros

**Source:** Hellenic Statistical Authority
### Significant performance indicators: Peloponnese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry/ Sector</th>
<th>Gross Value Added (amount in million euro)</th>
<th>% in total GVA of the Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, energy, water supply and waste management</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Communication</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and Insurance activities</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate activities</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific, administrative and support service activities</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration, education, health and social work activities</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, recreation and other service activities</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,876</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority data processed by Enterprise Greece*
### Significant performance indicators: Laconia

#### Gross Value Added by Industry 2016 (Laconia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry/ Sector</th>
<th>Gross Value Added (amount in million euro)</th>
<th>% in total GVA of the Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, energy, water supply and waste management</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Communication</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and Insurance activities</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate activities</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific, administrative and support service activities</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration, education, health and social work activities</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, recreation and other service activities</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>952</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority data processed by Enterprise Greece*
1. Profile of the Region of Peloponnese

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3. Investment Opportunities
The main characteristic of the morphology of the Peloponnesian region is the big mountains that constitute the 50.1% of its total extent, while only 19.9% of this area is flat and 30% is mountainous.

Taygetus is a mountain range in the Peloponnesian peninsula in Southern Greece. The Taygetus Massif is about 100 km (62 mi) long, extending from the center of the Peloponnesion to Cape Matapan, its southernmost extremity. It contains the tallest mountain in the Peloponnesion, the Profitis Ilias summit, reaching 2,404 m.

Ancient sites include the Homeric palaces of Agamemnon at Mycenae and of Nestor at Pylos and the best preserved of all Greek theatres at Epidaurus.

The medieval remains are scarcely less rich, with the Venetian, Frankish and Turkish castles of Nafplio, Methoni and ancient Corinth; the battle towers and frescoed churches of Mani; and the extraordinarily well-preserved Byzantine enclaves of Mystra and Monemvasia.
It has been said that instead of trees, in Laconia, **towers grow**. Legends, myths and fairytales have circulated around Laconia for centuries. The compelling sacrifice of **300 men** is now one of the most heroic stories in world history, and **Sparta** was recognised as a **leading force** in the Ancient Greek world.

**Sparta**, the capital of the Laconia Regional Unit, lies in a green valley between the **Parnonas** and **Taygetos** mountain ranges, near the right bank of the **Eurotas River**.

**Tainaro Bay** is the **southernmost tip** of Europe and the Balkan Peninsula, while for modern Greeks, it provides an unforgettable walking experience, surrounded by a **unique energy**. For the ancients, the journey to the underworld began at the **edge of Mani, the very edge of continental Europe**.

**Vatheia**, also known as the ‘**Parthenon**’ of Manian architectural tradition, built into a wild and impressive landscape on the top of a Manian hill, is the most famous and most photographed site in the whole of Mani.

**Monemvasia**, the whole of this castle-state is a **unique gateway** to the medieval past, providing romantic tours of Byzantine monuments, hiking routes to the famous **Aghia Sofia**, enjoying a panoramic view of **Myrtoo coast** as far as the mountains of **Crete**.
Agricultural Production

• Peloponnese Region has based its economy on its two major agricultural products: raisin and oil. The cultivation of raisin, the famous currant — known as the “golden gold” during the 19th century — was for the Greek economy what coffee was for Brazil and amounted to 70% of the total value of its exports.

• The production of cereals, wine, figs, olives, rice and cotton is quite common in the areas of Peloponnese.

• The orange groves of Laconia, along with the ones in Argolida and Corinthia, are the largest in Greece.

• Messinia and Laconia are famous for their extra virgin olive oil — of the Koronean variety — considered to be one of the best in the world.

• Peloponnese is the largest wine making area of Greece. Its 22,000 hectares of vineyards produce annually 1,500,000 hectoliters of wine. There are famous vineyards: Nemea, Mantinia, Lakonia, (Moshofilero, Kidonitsa, Petrolianos, Mavroudi, Malvasia, Agiorgitiko, Roditis, Fileri, Assyrtiko, Fokiano).
The University of Peloponnese (UoP) was founded in 2002 and comprises five schools in Tripoli, Corinth, Kalamata, Nafplion and Sparta.

The University was inaugurated on 20 September 2002 with the beginning of operations of the Department of Computer Science and Technology and the Department of Telecommunication Science and Technology of the School of Science and Technology.

The University offers summer Greek classes in the Kalamata campus. The program is directed at Greeks living abroad, especially in the United States, Canada, Australia and the UK. The World Council of Messenians Abroad provides the funding for the scholarship program.

Technological Educational Institute of Peloponnese was founded in 1988 as an off-campus faculty of the TEI of Patras. The first department of the faculty was the Electrical Engineering Department which started its operation in the spring semester of the academic year 1987-88. In 1989, a Presidential Decree established the TEI of Kalamata as a separate institution.

Source: https://www.uop.gr
Education and research (II)

School of Economy, Management and Informatics (Tripoli)
Department of Informatics and Telecommunications
Department of Economics

School of Humanities and Cultural Studies (Kalamata)
Department of Philology
Department of History, Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management

School of Social Sciences (Corinth)
Department of Political Science and International Relations
Department of Social and Educational Policy

School of Fine Arts (Nafplio)
Department of Theatre Studies

School of Human Movement and Quality of Life Sciences (Sparta)
Department of Sports’ Organization and Management
Department of Nursing

Technological Educational Institute of Peloponnese
School of Management and Economics
School of Agricultural Technology & Food Technology and Nutrition
School of Health & Welfare Professions
School of Applied Technology

Source: https://www.uop.gr
http://teipel.gr/en/
The Region is served by **one airport** in Kalamata, **two ports** in Kalamata and Gythio, the **“Moreas Motorway”** that starts from Corinth and continues to Kalamata, passing through Tripoli, the **“Olympia Odos”** and the railway network.

**Airports**
Kalamata International Airport **“Captain Vassilis Constantakopoulos”** - Kalamata

**Ports**
Kalamata Port
Gythio Port
Large Infrastructure Projects

The motorway project "Korinthos - Tripolis - Kalamata" and "Lefktro - Sparti" section is one of the most important on-going PPP projects of the country with a total length of 205 km, and constitutes one of the major factors towards the economical flourish and population growth of the Central and Southern Peloponnese region.

Source: http://www.aktor.gr/korinthos_tripoli_kalamata_motorway_moreas/
Peloponnese offers an interesting environment for investment...

Peloponnese boasts a number of comparative advantages related to its:

• Proximity to Athens and the mainland
• Great existing transport infrastructure
• Academic-R&D infrastructure & dynamics
• Tourism and Cultural sites
• Opportunities in the renewable energy sources
• Skilled work force, especially in Tourism and Agriculture

Under the new Investment Incentives Law L.4399/2016, Thessaly enjoys attractive investment incentives varying from 35% to 55% of the total investment cost, according to the size of the company and the region of the country in which the project will be implemented.

• The aid schemes of the Law include:
  1) Tax exemptions
  2) Cash grants
  3) Leasing subsidies
  4) Wage costs subsidy
  5) Stable corporate tax rate for 12 years
  6) Financing of business risk through loans or equity
  7) Fast track licensing

All aid schemes are provided individually or in combination and they are calculated cumulatively for the determination of the total aid.
**Operational Program Peloponnese 2014-2020**

### Expected impacts

- Support of more than 195 SMEs and cooperation of more than 40 enterprises with research institutions
- Creation of 100 full-time equivalent jobs
- Improved water supply to additional 13,000 persons and solid waste treatment to additional 3,341 persons
- By investing in education 7,750 pupils and 1,150 students should directly benefit. In parallel, improved health and social care services can be provided to 50,000 people
- Year reduction in CO₂ 120 tonnes equivalent
- Support of 250 micro and small enterprises including social ones while 600 long-term unemployed and 10,000 belonging to vulnerable groups should benefit of the programme
- Newly built and upgraded sections of roads are expected to reach respectively 28km and 32km
- In supported cultural and natural sites visits can increase from 360,000 to 500,000 by year.

### Investment incentives quick facts

**New Investment law L.4399/2016:** Subsidies of up to 55% for business plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total OP budget</th>
<th>270,342,339 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total EU contribution</td>
<td>216,273,871 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERDF</td>
<td>160,803,272 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>55,470,599 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funding Priorities

- Reinforcement of competitiveness, attractiveness and extroversion of the Region (especially of SMEs) and transition to a qualitative entrepreneurship with focus on innovation and on an increased regional added-value" (ERDF 15% of the EU allocation)
- Development and optimisation of the use of human resources skills - Active social integration" (ESF 25%)
- Infrastructures for the support of human resources" (ERDF 9%)
- Environmental protection -transition to an environmental friendly economy" (ERDF 22%)
- Development - modernisation - completion of infrastructures for the economic and social development" (ERDF 27%)
- Technical Assistance (ERDF 1.5% and ESF 0.5% of EU allocation respectively): provision of technical assistance

Source: [https://www.espa.gr/en/Pages/staticOPPeloponnesus.aspx](https://www.espa.gr/en/Pages/staticOPPeloponnesus.aspx)
1. Profile of the Region of Peloponnese

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Reasons to Invest in Peloponnese

- **Natural and cultural treasures**: Unique natural beauty combined with long history, religious treasures and friendly people.

- **A production locomotive**: The primary sector, especially agriculture, plays a key role in GDP.

- **Tourist destination**: Popular destination offering an upgraded and diversified tourist product that includes hiking in the mountains, sightseeing, local gastronomy, sea sports etc.

- **Industrial sites complex**: The region disposes three industrial zones, providing land and easy licensing procedure for industrial use.

- **Potential in Renewable energy**: The region has a strong wind and solar potential.

- **Transport infrastructure**: The region disposing over substantial infrastructure, capable to support wide investment activity in the area.

- **Urban infrastructure**: The urban infrastructure is well developed, including a sufficient number of hospitals, both private and public, courts of various levels, banks, telecommunications, primary and secondary schools, etc.

- **Support of the local Authorities**: The consistent and unwavering support of the local Authorities, as well as the hospitable and business.

---

Tourism

Food & Beverage

Energy
Tourism
## Tourism in Peloponnese (I)

### Tourism data for the Region of Peloponnese (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and Prefecture</th>
<th><strong>5</strong>**</th>
<th></th>
<th><strong>4</strong>**</th>
<th></th>
<th><strong>TOTAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Greece</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>74,884</td>
<td>153,132</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>107,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peloponnese Region</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>6,142</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>4,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkadia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argolida</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>1,419</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakonia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messinia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>3,013</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority
### Tourism data for the Region of Peloponnese (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION AND PREFECTURE</th>
<th>HOTELS EXCEPT CAMPINGS</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GREEK</td>
<td>FOREIGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL GREECE</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,943,606</td>
<td>65,941,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELOPONNASE E REGION</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,460,924</td>
<td>1,343,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkadia</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,355</td>
<td>11,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argolida</td>
<td></td>
<td>429,544</td>
<td>539,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthia</td>
<td></td>
<td>322,588</td>
<td>342,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>230,404</td>
<td>89,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messinia</td>
<td></td>
<td>380,033</td>
<td>360,676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority*
Major tourism attractions

- Monemvasia Castle
- Bourzti, Nauplio
- Epidaurus Theatre
- Temple of Apollo
- Diros Cave
- Methoni Castle
- Palamidi
- Corinth Canal
- Cape Tainaron
- Dimitsana
Located in the southernmost section of continental Greece, the **vineyards** of the Peloponnese are from every aspect among the **most important Greek viticultural regions**

Peloponnesus features the most **vineyards, the most wineries** and produces the **greatest number of registered types of wines** than any other wine-producing area of Greece, a fact that renders **wine tourism** in the Peloponnese, which is viticulturally associated with the Peloponnese, an essential part of learning about wine production in Greece

The **Wine Roads** of the Peloponnese are designed and supported by the **Wine Producers Association of the Peloponnesian Vineyard (ENOAP)**
Wellness Tourism

✓ A **20-million-euro tourism investment** – the Euphoria Retreat – aims to establish Greece as an ideal wellness tourism destination, attract “seasoned” travelers to the Peloponnese, and boost the economy.

✓ Situated in the foothills of Mount **Taygetos** in Mystras, near Sparti, the Euphoria Retreat, consists of **45 rooms and suites** as well as **communal areas** designed with the five Taoist elements – fire, earth, metal, water and wood – in mind, to offer five-star wellbeing services, holistic treatments, alternative medicine, yoga, physical and mindfulness exercises.

Investment opportunities in various tourism segments

- Cruises and Sea tourism
- Eco Tourism
- Cultural and religious tourism
- Therapeutic tourism
- Wine tourism
- Development of existing state & private assets
Enterprise Greece maintains a portfolio of investment projects in all business sectors and Regions of Greece.

As far as Peloponnese is concerned the portfolio of Enterprise Greece includes:

➢ Land plots that could be used for tourism development
➢ Mixed use tourism projects under development
➢ Tourism facilities for sale or looking for co investors
Renewable Energy Sources
Renewable Energy Sources – Unexploited Capacity

Region of Peloponnese has unexploited capacity in Wind and Solar energy. As shown in the attached Maps the potential is tremendous.

Solar energy capacity

Wind energy capacity

Yearly solar electricity generated by 1 kWp photovoltaic system with modules mounted at optimum angle.

Greece
Investment opportunities in Greece: RES National Targets and Performance

Even during the economic crisis in Greece, the RES sector was one of the growing economic sectors where investments were made and employment was created.

Total investment in the Energy Sector is expected to reach €25bn, in the medium term.

New RES investments expected to amount to €2,5 bn in the next 2 years, directed mainly to wind farms.

Highly exploited area with growing capacity January 2019

Installed capacity (2017): 5,2 GW

Region of Peloponnese
Wind Parks: 546,50 MW
Small Hydro: 3,99 MW
PV’s: 275,21 MW

Source: www.lagie.gr
The home of the Mediterranean diet is becoming a favourite with foodies from around the world, who enjoy the highest quality ingredients on offer.
Peloponnesian products are held in high esteem, both in the Greek and global market. Producers’ dedication and skill, together with the coordinated efforts of local and national institutions managing and promoting agricultural products, have helped to acquaint the public with these unique, primitive, local products.

Peloponnesian Olive Oil has a centuries-old history. It was the nutritional basis of the Mycenaean civilization, revealed by excavations at the palace of Nestor at Pano Engliano. The most recent attempt at locating and classifying the varieties was made by FAO (1998), which categorized 538 varieties of oil-producing and table olives, with 1,300 synonyms. The ancient varieties that grow in the Region of Peloponnese are as follows:

- **ARGOLIS**: Ladolia Megaron, Manaki or Manakolia.
- **ARCADIA**: Koroneiki, Matsolia, Manakolia, Megareitiki.
- **CORINTH**: Koroneiki, Megareitiki, Manakolia.
- **LACONIA**: Athinolia, Asprolia, Koroneiki, Mourtolia.
- **MESSINIA**: Koroneiki, Matsolia, Mavrolia.

**Edible Kalamata olive PDO**: They are one of the most recognizable Greek products. Kalamata olives have received the PDO distinction, in recognition of their particular nutritional value.
**Peloponnesian wines** are among the best in the world. Wine-producers in Peloponnesian wines are among the best in the world. Wine-producers in Peloponnesian annually receive awards at world class events and are the ambassadors of wine culture in Greece. A detailed list of famous and distinguished wines from the Region of Peloponnes is as follows:

**PDO (VLQPRD) wines:**
- PDO (VLQPRD) Nemea (Corinth, Argolis),
- PDO(VLQPRD) Mantineia (Arcadia),
- PDO Monemvasia-Malvasia (Laconia).
- PGI wines (local)

**by regional Unit:**
- PGI Corinthia (Corinthian Local Wine),
- PGI Messinia (Messinian Local Wine),
- PGI Laconia (Laconian Local Wine),
- PGI Arcadia (Arcadian Local Wine),
- PGI Argolis (Argolian Local Wine).

And by variety:
- Agiorgitiko (Nemea Corinthia & elsewhere, red)
- Sklava, (Corinthia, Argolis, red)
- Roditis (throughout Peloponnese, rosé)
- Fileri (Messinia, white)
- Thrapsa (Laconia, red)
- Kydonitsa (Laconia, white)
- Mavroudi (Laconia, white)
- Petroulianos (Laconia, white)
- Moschofilero (Arcadia, rosé)
- Rokaniaris (Argolis, white).
Investment opportunities: Food & Beverage

Recent Developments/New Opportunities

- Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2014-2020 focuses mainly on strengthening farm viability and competitiveness, preserving and enhancing ecosystems and fostering the local development in rural areas
- Investments in wine, olives, olive oil cheese, meat, honey, apples and potatoes
- Further Investments in oil production and livestock farming
- Demand for ecologically produced agricultural products rising world–wide


Total OP budget: 5,880,192,246 €
Total EU contribution: 4,718,291,793 €
National co-funding: 1,161,900,453 €
Enterprise Greece is the new, **official agency of the Greek State**, under the supervision of the Ministry for **Economy and Development**. Its mandate is to showcase Greece as an outstanding destination for **investment** and to promote the highly competitive products and services produced in Greece for **export**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Trade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Attracts, welcomes, promotes, supports and retains investment in Greece</td>
<td>• Promotes the export of Greek products and services internationally through marketing, events, and trade centres</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Promotes Greece internationally as an attractive investment destination</td>
<td>• Supports Greek producers and service providers with guidance, assistance, information and resources to better reach international markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Accepts applications, evaluates and supports Greece’s Strategic Investment (Fast Track) projects</td>
<td>• Connects Greek exporters and entrepreneurs with potential partners around the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Provides investors with the Investor Ombudsman service</td>
<td>• Organizes the presence of Greek companies at conferences, fora, exhibitions and trade shows in global markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Informs investors of Greece’s institutional, tax, legal, and financial framework</td>
<td>• Hosts foreign delegations and visitors to Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Supports investors in accessing finance</td>
<td>• Partners with related organisations, domestic and international, to promote Greece’s export market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Partners with related organisations, domestic and international, to promote Greece as an investment destination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Your partner for growth

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