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**Crete - Italy
share parallel
routes**

Special Term Crete Business Issue

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John Tsamichas

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**The reopening of the Theological School
in Chalki constitutes an urgent need**

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Kalyves Chania / Crete

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Therefore, it becomes imperative today more than ever before to reopen the Theological School of Chalki for the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its survival” as stated in an interview to “In-On” magazine Vasileios Anagnostopoulos, Professor of the Theological School of Chalki under the command of His Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew.



The Holy Ecumenical
Patriarch Bartholomew

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George Makris
President of the Chefs’ Club of Crete



Cretan Creative Cuisine

“Pulses, greens, vegetables, cereal, honey, wine, herbs and naturally the use of olive oil have characterized Cretan Diet since antiquity” George Makris the President of the Chefs’ Club of Crete underlined in an interview to “In-On” magazine regarding the contribution of ancient Cretan Diet to tourism.

Question: To what extent has ancient Cretan cuisine helped the tourist development of Crete?

Answer: Nowadays, Cretan Diet is widely-known. Cretan cuisine can become a pole that attracts tourists and for that reason there is a coordinated effort to integrate Cretan breakfast in the hotel network and promote it as much as possible. Tourists have the opportunity to taste Cretan products, which are preferable due to their good quality, they recognize and choose them wherever they see them. This can significantly help the promotion of Cretan products abroad with reasonable benefits for economic growth and tourism.

Question: What are the differences between ancient Cretan cuisine and today’s?

Answer: Cretan Diet has its roots deep in antiquity and shows us the way to a better quality of life as well as wellbeing. Recent archaeological excavations and study of written material have revealed new data that prove that ancient Cretan Diet has a lot in common with the contemporary one.

Regarding the differences it can be noted that although Crete is an island, Ancient Cretans did not particularly prefer seafood and they were not regular meat eaters.

However, the similarities are certainly more than the differences. Pulses, greens, vegetables, cereal, honey, wine, herbs and naturally the use of olive oil have “sealed” Cretan Diet since antiquity.

Question: Tell us about the new dishes that have been created after the discovery of the benefits of the ancient Cretan Diet

Answer: There are many new dishes based on ancient Cretan

Diet, but over time they have been evolved according to modern data related to taste.

Dishes like: Dried beans with artichokes, bulbs vinaigrette, beans with onion, lamp with avronies plant and kid in the oven with honey and thyme which continue to be cooked since ancient times.

Also, the development of ancient Cretan Diet is evident in the following dishes: Kalitsounia with spinach, fennel or weed, sfakian pies, meat pie, snails cooked with various recipes, bourek from Chani, apaki or sygolino (smoked pork), local sausage, dakos (Cretan Rusk with tomato, oregano, feta cheese and olive oil) and dairy products such as Cretan gruyere, cream cheese and staka butter.

Curriculum Vitae

George Makris was born on January 14th 1977, in Chania. He studied in the School of Tourism in Rhodes from which he graduated in 1999. There are many milestones in his professional career such as: Grand Hotel, the Casino of Rhodes, Catering Moderno, Asterion Hotel. At the age of 30, he started to give his knowledge to people who wanted to become chefs, teaching at IEK XINIS, for state vocational schools in Chania and also in the Employment Agency in Chania. Today, he is a teacher in a private school of culinary art in Chania and he finds the role of the teacher very significant. He mentions “A teacher that respects his students should devote time to read and also constantly monitor the new trends in the profession”. Moreover, he is an advocate of the Cretan Creative cuisine and stresses «What I am trying to do in my dishes is to highlight the clarity of the raw materials and combine them harmoniously with the uniqueness of the herbs and aromas of Crete”.

Today he works as an Executive Chef in Galini Sea View and Galini Beach & Eden Hotels.

New business partnerships between Crete and Italy

“Greece is the fourth exporter of Italy. Cretans play a leading role, having managed to create business units on food production based on the uniqueness of Cretan raw materials. Indeed, agro tourism has been developed in Crete which can be included in the export sector, not merely as an export product but due to the fact that through it «Greece itself and its culture are exported» ,underlined in an interview to “In –On” magazine, John Tsamichas, chairman of the Greek- Italian Chamber.

Question: What is the role of the Chamber in the business partnerships between Cretans and Italians?

Answer: One of the basic services provided by the Greek-Italian Chamber of Athens is to facilitate in every way the search of business partners’ abroad and also primarily, through detailed information, the promotion of the Greek products so as to find the position they deserve in the exportation framework.

Through the organization of business missions in Italy, the realization of business meetings at the headquarters of the Chamber, the participation in programs and events that presented products, the exploration of export opportunities and generally through a series of initiatives taken in the areas of production, a way out opens.

Furthermore, the other members of the Chamber are informed, which facilitates partnerships, the internal reception of useful information and the exchange of viewpoints and suggestions so as to enhance competitiveness under conditions of better quality and overcoming difficulties.

Question: Tell us about the Cretan products that are significant for the Italian market

Answer: Both primary and secondary production which is related to processing agricultural products in collaboration with the tertiary sector of tourism have already started to play a key role in the new development model that our country can adopt in order the Greek economy to be led to a sustainable and stable growth course.

Thus, a strategic choice for the Greek agriculture would be a shift from a low cost agriculture to a quality one.

Crete can play an important role by actively participating in this developmental model because it certainly has a wide variety of products and also tourism with great potentials of further development.

In fact, Cretan olive oil in bulk is exported in huge quantities to Italy. More particularly, according to the data from the Hellenic Statistical Authority, 68% of the exported Cretan olive oil goes to the neighboring country.

Also, there is great demand for the hard, non milled wheat since Greece in general is the fourth exporter of Italy.

However, it is my view that the Cretans have played a leading role, since they have managed to create business units on food production which are based on the uniqueness of Cretan raw materials. In Crete, of course, agro tourism has also been developed which can be included in the export sector, not merely as an export product but due to the fact that through it «Greece itself and its culture are exported»!

Question: What is the role of the historical-religious monuments for Tourism?

Answer: Crete, in its long history, has always been a place with intense spirituality and this is naturally witnessed in the numerous places of worship, the ruins of temples of various time periods, the shrines and chapels as well as the monasteries with the precious heirlooms.

So, to my way of thinking the visitor who comes to Crete, which is an island with a unique character and identity, can experience Greek hospitality and also devote as much time as he/she wants to religious or pilgrimage tourism, in the wider sense of the term.

As a paradigm, the foreigners that arrive in Crete, in the context of scientific programs related to religious tourism, get informed on issues that deal with energy saving by visiting monasteries and having the ability to see bioclimatic architecture, the application of renewable energy sources and the utilization of water recourses.

Then, even when we are not talking about theme tourism, the historical and religious monuments of a region define its character and demonstrate the relevance of cultures, the plenty common features that Greece and Italy share, the “parallel routes”, which were strongly emphasized in a recent conference in Herakleion.

Curriculum Vitae

John Tsamichas is the chairman of the board of the Greek- Italian Chamber in Athens since 2010. He is a graduate of the Law School of Federico II University of Naples and holds an MA



John Tsamichas, chairman of the Greek- Italian Chamber

from the University of Naples and specialized in International Law.

He is also a lawyer in Athens and a solicitor of the following firms: Generalli Hellas, Ansaldo STS, Finmeccanica Spa, and a solicitor and representative of AnsaldoBreda Spa in Greece. He served as a legal counselor of Calcestruzzi Spa and Heracles cement on issues that dealt with free and unfair competition. He is also a member of the Board of Italtel Sistemi Hellas SA. Since 2011, he leads the program «We export more Greece in 52 countries through 74 Italian Chambers of Commerce». He

actively participates in international fora on Greek extroversion as those of the International Chamber of Commerce in Milan, Alcide de Gasperi and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung.

After a decision of the President of the Italian Republic Mr. Giorgio Napolitano and a proposal of the Cabinet of the Italian government when Mario Monti was the prime minister, on June 2nd 2012, he was declared ‘Knight of the Order of Virtue of the Italian Republic (Cavaliere Ordine al Merito della Repubblica Italiana). In 2012, he was awarded the prize Bartolo Longo alla Carità.



Diet – Culture parallel routes

“Cretan Diet seems to be the best nutritional model as far as health and pleasure are concerned” Anastasia Markaki, Phd Lecturer at the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics in the Technological Educational Institute (TEI) of Crete pointed in an interview to “In-On” magazine.

Question: What is the role of diet in culture?

Answer: Diet is culture itself and literally two routes that go together. More particularly, during a period of prosperity, when there is, therefore a growth in culture, a variety and abundance of food exists and at this stage food becomes part of the culture. Through food there is socialization - gift exchange while more emphasis is given to the image, the taste and the variety of food. In contrast, during difficult financial conditions where civilization suffers, food is restricted to the basic role of survival.

Question: To what extent can diet assist health?

Answer: If seen either from the scope of daily practice or from scientific research data, it can be said that diet is closely related to health and disease. Indeed, an adequate diet which is rich in nutrients assists the prevention and treatment of various diseases. On the other hand, an exaggerated or deficient diet may cause or aggravate a disease.

Question: Tell us which foods are necessary for humans

Answer: The foods which contain the essential nutrients for survival and growth are necessary. To be more exact, these essential nutrients are the following: Protein which is found in animal products and animal-related products such as eggs, milk, pulses or cereal. Carbohydrates contained in fruit, rice, pasta, bread or pulses and Fat found in animal products and in oil form mainly as olive oil. The best proportions for daily intake are: Carbohydrates 50% calories-proteins 15%-20% and

fat with olive oil as the main ingredient 30%-40%.

Question: To what extent can Cretan Diet assist tourism?

Answer: It has been proven that Cretan Diet is the best nutritional model regarding health as it simultaneously combines taste and pleasure. There is variety, nutritional adequacy, nice image and fine taste and thus with the right promotion, Cretan Diet can become the goal of a journey and so contribute to the growth and establishment of a culinary journey.

Question: Tell us about the course of Cretan Diet since antiquity

Answer: Since Bronze Age (about 3.000-1.000 B.C –Minoan Era) Cretan Diet contained basic foods: cereal – grapes - olives – possibly pulses - animal products – carob and lathyrus (sweet pea) probably as animal feed – animals maybe as supplementary food during stress periods.

Lathyrus was found during Minoan Era (1480-1425 BC) in Castelli, Chania and it was cultivated throughout Europe and Eastern Mediterranean during Bronze Age and earlier. It grows by itself or with other leguminous plants especially with peas. The consumption of animal products used to be: sheep and goats 53%, pigs 31%, cattle 16%. The sheep, goats and the pigs were probably consumed for their meat whereas the cattle were mainly used for plowing. It is also possible that deer and hare were consumed as well. Regarding fish a variety of white bream, grouper, tuna and seafood was consumed.

Till 1960, Cretan Diet included: olive oil 37%, olives, greens, snails, fish, meat and meat products, fruit, vegetables, pulses and unprocessed grains, medium-sized fish, nuts, dairy products and wine.

Today, Cretan Diet has proven beneficial as far as cardiovascular disease protection, cancer, Alzheimer, autoimmune dis-

eases, loss weight control etc is concerned.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Anastasia Markaki, Phd is a Lecturer of Applications of ‘Diet and Metabolism’ at the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics in the School of Agricultural Technology and Food Technology (STEGTET) at the Technological Educational Institute (TEI) of Crete.

She holds a PhD of the University of Crete, in the School of Medicine. Her doctoral thesis is entitled: «Correlation of the nutritional status of dialysis patients of stage 5 with inflammatory markers».

From 2005 till today, she is a lecturer at the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics in the Technological Educational Institute (TEI) of Crete.

Her research interests include:

- Nutrition Assessment end-stage kidney disease : Identification of indicators of inflammation (CRP, IL-6, IL-8), nourishment indicators (albumin, transferrin), indicators of bone disorders (parathyroid hormone PTH, calcium, phosphorus) as well as hormones under investigation (adiponectin, leptin), anthropometrics and measuring body composition through dermatopychometrisis u954 and Bioelectrical Impedance
- Effect of Dietary intake (energy and protein intake and compliance with the Mediterranean/Cretan Diet) within a nutritional status that promotes the reduction of cachexia degree of the end-stage kidney disease patients – Correlation with the Quality of Life, the depression and anxiety these patients suffer from

- Epidemiology of obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia and other chronic diseases

- Intervention studies in order to promote Mediterranean /Cretan Diet as well as other healthy nutrition standards for the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases.

Participation in scientific organizations and societies:

- Member of the Greek (ESPEN) and European (ESPEN) Society of Clinical Nutrition & Metabolism, (since 02/2013)

- Member of ERA – EDTA (European Society of Nephrology) (since 10/2012)

- Member of the Association of Dieticians- Nutritionists of Greece (since April 2011)

- Member of the International Organization of Diabetologist Associations (ICDA) (since 2008)

- Member of the European Dietetic Association (EFAD) (since 2006) 18

- Member of the Greek Medical Obesity Society- EIEII (since 2005)

- Member of the Pan European Association of Obesity Studies – EASO (since 2005)

- Member of the International Association of Obesity Studies– IASO (since 2005)

- Member of the Greek Association of Atherosclerosis (since 2004)

- Member of Society Actions of Food – Proceedings of the Nutrition Society 2000- 2002)

- Member of the Association of Dieticians – Greek Food Technologists (since 1995)



Anastasia Markaki,
Phd Lecturer at the Department of
Nutrition and Dietetics
in the Technological Educational Institute
(TEI) of Crete

Vassiliki Madoulka
Head of the European Information Center



Reconstitution of the Beehives Funds

“The programs that promote Agricultural Products are co-funded at about 70% within duration of 1 to 3 years regarding the European Market as well as the Third Countries’ Markets based on the regulations 3/2008 and 501/2008.

The professional and inter-professional organizations that are largely represented have the right to submit twice a year, till the 30th of September and till the 15th of April” stressed in an interview to “In-On” magazine the Head of the European Information Center of Crete of the European Committee Mrs. Vassiliki Madoulka and Mr. Manolis Tsantakis, member of the European Team.

Question: Tell us about the new Regulation 1305/2013 of the European Committee that supports agricultural growth

Answer: The support is provided to producers’ organizations which are recognized by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food based on business plan.

This support is given in the form of a special grant (up to 100.000 Euros per year) in annual installments for five (5) years at a maximum rate since the date on which the producers’ organization was acknowledged, based on business plan in a descending mode.

Question: Do you calculate on the basis of the annual marketed production?

Answer: The support is provided so as forms of cooperation are promoted that involve at least two parts. More particularly:

- Methods of cooperation between institutions that contribute to achieving the goals of the rural development policy, including: producer associations, cooperatives and inter branch organizations
- Creation of clusters and networks
- Establishment and operation of the operational teams of the European Innovation Partnership

This cooperation includes among others the following:

- Pilot projects
- Development of new products, practices, processes and technologies
- Cooperation between small enterprises in order to organize joint working methods and joint facilities used as well as for the development and marketing of tourism services that are connected with agro tourism.
- Horizontal and vertical cooperation along the supply chain for the creation and development of the short supply chains and local markets.
- Promotional activities at a local level

Question: Tell us about the new Regulation 1308/2013 which es-

tablishes a common organization in the agricultural markets

Answer: Support in the field of olive oil.

The European Union funds three-year projects that are drawn up by producer organizations, associations of producer organizations or inter professional organizations that aim at:

- Monitoring and management of olive oil market
- Improvement of the environmental impacts on olive cultivation
- Improvement of the competitiveness of olive cultivation
- Improvement of the quality of olive oil production
- Tracking system, certification and quality protection
- Providing information on improving the quality of olive oil

Support the field of fruit and vegetables

The operational projects of the Producer Organizations in the fruit and vegetables sector range between three years minimum to five years maximum. Among others are funded:

- Coordinated varietal conversion (new planting, uprooting and replanting, revaccination)
- Propagation material related to perennial crops
- Cost for organic seeds
- Investments in greenhouses, methods of primary and secondary production
- Purchase of equipment for network weather warnings
- Purchase of machinery and equipment that is related to the production
- Acquisition of the methods of production of common use by the member producers
- Equipment acquisition of production collection along with methods of collection of common use by the member producers
- Equipment related to irrigation systems
- Provision of computer hardware for the improvement of production monitoring

The operational projects of the Producer Organizations in the fruit and vegetables sector range between three years minimum to five years maximum. Among others are funded:

- Complete integrated production management (certification costs)
- Organization and quality certification with ISO, HACCP
- Organization for traceability
- Plastic boxes for multiple use
- Greenhouse nylon covers
- Computerization of the quality control systems
- Staff costs involved in the improvement or maintenance of a high level of quality
- Investments for the creation or/and the improvement of the infrastructure used for the marketing of production (reception, sorting

- production, packaging, storage)

The operational projects of the Producer Organizations in the fruit and vegetables sector range between three years minimum to five years maximum. Among others are funded:

- Investments in commercial offices
- Investments in transport due to additional facilities related to cooling mechanisms or controlled atmosphere
- Creation of a website
- Market research (market analysis, consumers’ tests)
- Products promotion (leaflets, press entries, ads)
- Participation in exhibitions
- Creation of a marketing department in order to monitor supply and demand in the markets, price formation etc
- Purchase of land (it is connected with a particular investment of the operational project)

The operational projects of the Producer Organizations in the fruit and vegetables sector range between three years minimum to five years maximum. Among others are funded:

- Staff costs involved in improving the level of marketing
- Complete crop management
- Study visits at home and abroad
- Expenditure on educational projects
- Investments on domestic transport
- Additional facilities to vehicles, related to cooling mechanisms or transport under controlled atmosphere
- Expenditure related to advertising print on packaging or labels

Question: Tell us about the support programs in the wine sector

Answer: The support programs in the wine sector are the following:

The support programs may include one or more of the following:

- Promotion
- Restructure and conversion of the vineyards
- Early harvest
- Mutual funds
- Insurance of the harvest
- Investments
- Innovation in the wine sector
- Sub-Product distillation

Reinforcement in the field of beekeeping

In order to improve production and marketing regarding apiculture products the members-countries may establish three-year national programs in the field of beekeeping. These programs are developed in cooperation with organizations that represent beekeeping sector

These particular programs may include the following measures:

- Technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeeping organizations
- Combating diseases, especially varroasis
- Rationalization of seasonal transport
- Measures to support the analysis laboratories regarding apiculture products
- Measures to strengthen the restoration of the beekeeping funds
- Cooperation with specialized bodies so as to implement applied research programs
- Improvement on product quality

Promotion programs of Agricultural products

The Promotion programs of Agricultural products are co funded

at 70%. They last from one to three years for the European Union market. Regarding the Third countries they are based on the regulations 3/2008 and 501/2008.

Professional and inter professional organizations which are largely represented have the right to submit, twice a year, till the 30th of September and till the 15th of April.

Promotion of wine to Third country markets

Professional and inter professional organizations that are largely represented have the right to submit. Each project can last three years maximum. One can choose the expenses related to the following actions:

- Entries in the general and specialized press
- Advertising on the Internet, on TV and radio
- Creation of a website
- Production of printed material (leaflets, brochures, maps)
- Demonstrations at points of sale, food and wine tasting
- Participation in trade fairs
- Public relations
- Research related to new markets which are necessary for the expansion of market outlets
- Research to evaluate the effects on promotion and information measures

Question: Tell us about the new European strategy that promotes coastal and marine tourism

Answer: Acknowledging the potential of the field that aims at sustainable growth and job creation, the strategy involves a great deal of actions that are to help coastal areas and businesses respond to the challenges they face so as to reinforce their position as a drive force of «blue economy» in Europe.

These particular actions are supplemented by detailed activities taken by member –countries, regions and interested parties.

The European Committee suggests the following:

-Creation of an online guide dealing with the main funding opportunities for this field (especially for small and medium-sizes businesses)

-Promotion of a dialogue at a European level between cruise organizers, ports and interested parties of coastal tourism

-Focus on the coastal and marine initiatives taken by the European Union in the field of tourism, including promotion campaigns and communication

-Support the development of transnational and interregional partnerships, networks, clusters and strategies related to smart specialization.

-Promotion of innovative management systems with the help of ICT tools along with the portal of tourism enterprises.

There is greater availability and completeness of the data regarding coastal and marine tourism.

-Development of ecotourism and its connection with other actions that promote the sustainability of the field.

-Promotion strategies regarding waste prevention and management of marine litter aiming at the sustainable development of coastal and marine tourism.

- Conduct a study on the way to improve the ferry connection among the islands and the design of innovative tourist strategies for the (isolated) islands.

- Conduct a study in order to identify innovative practices for the development of marinas.

George Drakopoulos
Special Advisor to the Secretary General
of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)



“Tourism as a seal of environmental sustainability”

“The course of tourism every year depends both on our preparation and on what happens abroad in the political and economic level” George Drakopoulos Special Advisor to the Secretary General of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and Member of the European Economic and Social Committee clarified in an interview to “In-On” magazine.

Question: Tell us about Greek tourism in the years 2014-2015

Answer: The course of tourism every year depends both on our preparation and on what happens abroad in the political and economic level.

Greek efforts should focus on four (4) levels:

1. The constitutional protection of our Tourism in the sense of recognizing the importance of the economic and social development of the country. This means that the design of the governmental program should take tourism into account and coordinate the actions of the ministries which are involved directly or indirectly in tourism economy. For instance, since unemployment is the main problem of the country, tourism can provide relatively quick jobs especially to the young people giving priority to development planning.
2. Improving our tourist offers in terms of specific and general infrastructure. Do we improve our airports every year, our road network? Have we solved the issue of cleanliness? Do we offer the best value for money?
3. The administration of the international tourist demand. This

requires continuous study and monitoring of the markets and the long run variables that influence travel behavior. Therefore, this presupposes relative scientific support; a factor that remains a timeless prerequisite for Greek tourism.

4. Continuous improvement of tourism education and training. The human factor makes the greatest difference in the tourist experience. The serious problems that our country faces in the field of education especially in the higher level unfortunately afflict tourism as well.

Now let us see this year. Arrivals are expected to increase as a result of the following factors: a) we improved a little bit value for money (even though in a wrong and non sustainable way which was price reduction, b) we are favored by the political instability in the wider eastern Mediterranean, mainly in Egypt and probably in Turkey, c) we have greatly improved visa issue in Russia, the incoming flow of tourists, however, will definitely be influenced by the devaluation of the ruble and the probable situations in Crimea.

In any case, this year can be considered successful only if the per capita spending of tourists increases and more importantly if employment increases.

Question: What is the role of the World Tourism Organization?

Answer: The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is a United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of a responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

As a leading international organization in the field of Tourism, UNWTO promotes tourism as a driving force for economic growth, without excluding growth and environmental sustainability, providing guidance and support to polices so as to support knowledge and tourism to the world.

UNWTO encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics on Tourism so as to maximize the socio-economic contribution of tourism, however, minimizing the possible negative impacts. Moreover, it is committed to the promotion of tourism as a vehicle to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations Goals (MDGs), which aim at reducing poverty and the promotion of sustainable development.

UNWTO produces market knowledge, promotes competitive and sustainable tourism polices and means, promotes tourism education and training and also works to make tourism an effective tool for development through technical assistance projects in over 100 countries all over the globe.

UNWTO includes 156 countries, 6 associate members and more than 400 Affiliate Members that represent the private sector, educational institutions, the associations and the local tourism authorities.

Over the decades, tourism has experienced continual growth and a deepen diversification so as to become one of the fastest growing fields in world economy. Modern Tourism is tightly connected with growth and includes a growing number of new destinations. These trends have turned tourism to a basic drive force for socio-economic progress.

Nowadays, the amount of businesses that deal with tourism equals or surpasses that of oil exports, food or cars. Tourism has become one of the greatest players in international trade, which constitutes one of the biggest sources of income for many developing countries. This increase is consistent with an increasing diversification and competition among destinations.

The contribution of tourism to financial prosperity depends on the quality and revenue of tourist offer.

UNWTO assists destinations within a sustainable framework in increasingly complex national and international marketç.

The story of UNWTO follows:

1946

- The First International Conference of National Tourism Organizations which was held in London decides to establish a new International non-governmental organization in order to replace the International Union of Official Tourist Propaganda Organizations (IUOTPO), founded in 1934.

1947

- The first Constituent Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Associations (IUOTO) was realized in Hague. The temporary establishment of IUOTO was in London.

¶1948

- Creation of the European Travel Commission (ETC), the first Regional Committee within IUOTO. Those for Africa (1949), Middle East (1951), Central Asia (1956) and America (1957) followed.

- IUOTO holds a consultative status for the United Nations.

¶1951

- IUOTO headquarters are moved to Geneva, Switzerland, where remained till 1975.

¶1954

- IUOTO takes part in the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities related to the temperately importation of private road vehicles as well as Tourism held in New York. Two basic multilateral mechanisms were adopted to facilitate business travels and promote Tourism.

¶1957

- Robert Lonati (France) becomes the first IUOTO Secretary General and this duty will extend till 1974.

¶1963

- Following an initiative by IUOTO, the United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel meets in Rome. The conference adopts a series of recommendations regarding the definition of the terms «visitor» and «tourist» as far as international statistics are concerned. Also, the simplification of the formalities of international travel and a general resolution on tourism development including technical cooperation, free movement and no discrimination were issues dealt.

¶1965

- IUOTO actively participates in the proceedings of the International Conference in order to facilitate travel and maritime traffic organized by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in London. The Conference adopted the Convention regarding the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic.

¶1966

- The 79th session of the Executive Council of IUOTO in Madrid approved a proposal to alter the legal norms of the Union and creates a working group in order to study the implications as well as the consequences of this change.

1967

- The United Nations initiated by IUOTO, declared the year 1967 as the International Year of Tourism, under the slogan ‘Tourism, Passport to Piece’.

1969

- The Intergovernmental Conference in Sofia (Bulgaria) and the Press of the General Assembly of the United Nations so as to establish an Intergovernmental organization for independent Tourism.

1970

- On September 27th, the IUOTO Special General Meeting in Mexico City approves the constitution of the World Tourism Organization (WTO). Since 1980 onwards, this day should be celebrated as «World Tourism Day».

1975

- The first General Assembly of WTO is held in May in Madrid, after an invitation by the Spanish government. Robert Lonati is elected as the first WTO Secretary General and the Assembly decides to establish its headquarters in Madrid.

1976

- The General Secretariat of WTO was established in Madrid on January 1st.

- An agreement was signed for the WTO in order to become an implementing body of the Development Program of the United Nations (UNDP) conducting, therefore, technical cooperation with the governments.

1980

- The World Tourism Conference held in Manila (Philippines)

adopts the Manila Declaration on World Tourism.

1982

-The World Tourism Conference in Acapulco (Mexico) approves the Acapulco document.

1985

-The VI WTO General Assembly was held in Sofia (Bulgaria), approved the bill of Tourism Rights and Tourism Code.

- Willibald Pahr (Austria) was elected as the WTO General Secretary.

1989

- Inter parliamentary Conference on Tourism, which was jointly organized by the Inter Parliamentary Union adopt the Hague Declaration on Tourism.

- VIII WTO General Assembly, Paris (France).

- Antonio Enriquez Savignac (Mexico) was elected as the new WTO Secretary General.

1991

- International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in Ottawa (Canada) adopts a resolution that determines the statistical needs of tourism industry.

- WTO IX General Assembly held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) approves the suggestions of the Ottawa Conference and adopts “the recommended measures for Security in Tourism” and the “Creation of Tourism opportunities for handicapped people in the nineties”.

1992

- WTO participates in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), where «Agenda 21» is created.

1993

- X WTO General Assembly held in Bali (Indonesia), Antonio Enriquez Savignac (Mexico) was reelected Secretary General. The Statistical Commission of the United Nations approves the recommendations of Ottawa and adopts the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA).

1994

- Joint meeting between WTO and UNESCO on the Silk Road held in Samarkand (Uzbekistan) approves the Declaration of Samarkand in Silk Road Tourism.

1995

- Accra Declaration on WTO-UNESCO cultural program «The Slave Route» in Accra (Ghana).

- I WTO Forum on Parliaments and Local Authorities: Tourism Policy-Makers, held in Cadiz (Spain), which emphasizes on the significance of cooperation between local, regional and national authorities.

- WTO, WTCC and the Earth Council introduced Agenda 21 for the Tourism Industry following the Rio Conference.

1996

- II WTO Forum on Parliaments and Local Authorities: Tourism Policy-Makers held in Bali (Indonesia) and adopts the Bali Declaration on Tourism.

1997

- XII WTO General Assembly in Constantinople (Turkey) adopts a White Paper in order to define a WTO strategy so as to face the challenges of the 21st century. Francesco Frangialli (France) was the new WTO Secretary General.

1998

- The Foundation WTO. THEMIS was created in Andorra and promotes quality and efficiency in Tourism education and training.

1999

- The World Summit which focused on measuring the economic impact on Tourism was held in Nice (France) and was approved by the Tourism Satellite Account.

- WTO XIII General Assembly in Santiago (Chile) adopts the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

2000

- The Statistical Commission of the United Nations approves the International standards which are contained in the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).

- WTO Third Forum on Parliaments and Local Authorities: Tourism Policy-Makers, in Rio DI Janeiro (Brazil).

2001

- First World Conference on Sport and Tourism, organized jointly by WTO and the International Olympic Committee, Barcelona (Spain).

- Conference on Tourism Satellites Accounts in Vancouver (Canada), aiming to the promotion of the use of Tourism Accounts.

- XIV WTO General Assembly held jointly in Seoul (Republic of Korea) and Osaka (Japan), adopts the Seoul Declaration for Peace and Tourism and the Osaka Declaration for the new millennium. Francesco Frangialli (France) was reelected Secretary General.

- The Convention calls for the examination of the possibility of altering WTO to a specialized UN agency.

2002

- 2002 was declared as the International Year of Ecotourism.

- Quebec (Canada) holds the World Summit of Ecotourism, which adopts the Declaration of Quebec on ecotourism.

- WTO takes part in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa), during which the program “Sustainable Tourism – Elimination of Poverty” was presented (ST-EP). The final declaration of the summit includes a direct reference to the sustainable tourism development.

- WTO IV Forum for the Parliaments and the Local Authorities: Tourism Policy –Makers, held in Panama City.

2003

- WTO Strategy on Crisis Management adopted in ITB Berlin (Germany).

- First International Conference on climate change and Tourism, Djerba (Tunisia).

- WTO XV General Assembly, in Beijing (China), approves the composition of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics and unanimously supports the sustainable tourism program – elimination of poverty (ST-EP).

- The Assembly approves the conversion of WTO into a specialized agency of the United Nations in its resolution 453 (XV). This alteration was validated at the General Assembly of the United Nations with the resolution A/RES/58/232.

2004

- The first International Conference on Tourism Communications (TOURCOM) was organized by WTO in Madrid during FITUR.

- The World Tourism Ethics Commission is the implementing

agency that promoted the Global Code of Ethics (adopted in 1999) and held its first meeting in Rome (Italy).

2005

- After the Asian tsunami disaster in December 2004, the UNWTO Secretary General called an emergency meeting of the UNWTO Executive Council to adopt the Action Plan of Phuket.

- UNWTO Conference on “Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Understanding Tourism and designing strategies” in Iguazu, organized jointly by the government of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

- Applying the agreement that was signed between UNWTO and the government of Korea in 2004, the official establishment of the Foundation of UNWTO ST-EP opens in Seoul.

- XVI UNWTO General Assembly held in Dakar (Senegal), confirms the leading role UNWTO can play so as to eradicate poverty through sustainable tourism development. Francesco Frangialli (France) was reelected for a third time as Secretary General.

- The General Assembly approves the adoption of UNWTO initially in English and Russian IOHBT0.

2006

- XXX anniversary of UNWTO in Madrid.

- Chaired by Kofi Annan, Secretary General, the Managing Board of the United Nations holds its first meeting at UNWTO headquarters.

- First International Conference on Tourism and Handicrafts, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran).

2007

- Fifth International Forum for Members of the Parliament and Local Authorities, Hammamet (Tunisia.)

- Second International Conference on Climate Change and Tourism, Davos (Switzerland). It approved the Davos Declaration, which was adopted by the Ministerial London Summit on Tourism and Climate change.

-First International Conference on Tourism, Religions and Dialogues of Cultures, Cordova (Spain)

- The XVII session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, approves the Declaration of Davos and encourages UNWTO to deal with the same answer to one of the biggest challenges of our time

2008

- UNWTO and other UN organizations present the global criteria related to Sustainable Tourism at the World Conservation Congress, Barcelona (Spain)

-The 84th Session of the UNWTO Executive Council foresees the Tourism Resilience Committee (TRC) in order to deal with the economic recession, Madrid (Spain)

- UNWTO launches an awareness campaign titled ‘Protect the children from exploitation and Tourism’

- It launched a permanent Secretarial of the World Commission on the Ethics of Tourism in Rome (Italy)

2009

- Responding to the global financial crisis the UNWTO map for its recovery is developed demonstrating the way tourism can contribute to economic recovery and long term transformation to Green Economy

- XVIII Session of the General Assembly of UNWTO, in Astana (Kazakhstan), agrees with the map for economic recovery as a way to include tourism in the economic packages of support. It appoints Taleb Rifai (Jordan) as UNWTO Secretary General for the period 2010-2013

- UNWTO and the host World Travel and Tourism Council held a side event at COP-15 negotiations that show how imperative the commitment of Tourism Industry should be on the climate, Copenhagen (Denmark)

2010

- First T.20 Ministers’ meeting underlines the contribution of Tourism to global economic recovery and the long term «green» transformation

Curriculum Vitae

George Drakopoulos is today Special Advisor of to the Secretary General of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and member of the European Economic and Social Committee. He has served as the President of the Affiliate Members of UNWTO, General Manager of SETE (1997-2014) and Project Manager of SETE (1994-1997).

He has given talks and presentations in more than 280 national and international conferences. Additionally, he has produced 38 studies / publications and 650 articles on Tourism.

He holds an MSc in Tourism Studies from the University of Surrey, UK. He also studied Tourism Management at the Technological Educational Institute (TEI) in Athens and has been trained in Hotel Management in Glion, CH.

He specializes in lobbying for Tourism as well as the cooperation of Public and Private Sector for tourism development.



The reopening of the Theological School in Chalki constitutes an urgent need

“Due to the forced suspension of the Theological School and its final closure for forty-three years now (1971-2014), the Ecumenical Patriarchate has been deprived of this valuable Ecclesiastical Theological Nursery which is unique in its kind as far as Orthodoxy is concerned. Today, it faces the major problem of the lack of adequate staff in order to meet urgent needs as well as to fulfill its pastoral, inter-Orthodox and Inter-Christian work and great mission as a timeless center of Orthodoxy and the Nation.

Therefore, it becomes imperative today more than ever before to reopen the Theological School of Chalki for the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its survival” as stated in an interview to “In-On” magazine Vasileios Anagnostopoulos, Professor of the Theological School of Chalki under the command of His Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew.

He also underlined that “the life of the Theological School of Chalki in its long history of a hundred and seven years since its foundation in 1844-1971, is divided into four time periods: the first period during 1844-1919, when the studies lasted for seven years, the second time period during 1919-1923, when the Gymnasium department was abolished and the School functioned as an Academy. During the third period 1923-1951, the original seven-year system was reformed and re functioned and finally during the fourth period 1951-1971, two independent sections operated namely an independent lyceum with a full three-year circle attendance and a department of theology with a full four-year circle attendance analogous to University Schools of Theology.

During the first and the second period, the School was under the state of the monarchical Ottoman Empire on the basis of two patriarchal regulations, in the year of 1845 under Meletios the First and in the year 1903, under Patriarch Joachim the Third. The School was not under any specific state regulations. During the third period 1923-1951, the School functioned under the new state regime of the Turkish Republic (1923) based on the Regulation that concerned private and minority Schools by the Ministry of Education.

During the fourth and last time period 1951-1971, the School was licensed by the Turkish government and approved by the Supreme Education Council of the Ministry of Education and operated with a special Regulation for its Theological section, which was prepared and submitted by the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Then the issue was discussed and a joint cooperation was held by the representative of the Faculty and the Higher Board of the Ministry of Education.

The purpose that the Ecumenical Patriarchate Germanos the Fourth (1842-1845) had and established this School was to educate the clergy of the Church so as to fortify its believers as well as to give them theological support in order to be protected from attempts of conversion made by other churches of the West and mainly by the Roman Catholics and the materialistic and atheist spirit of the time namely the 19th century, the Enlightenment.

The Theological School of Chalki owes its birth to the Ecumenical Patriarchate and it is considered the Nursery of its staff. The Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Theological School were two institutions, two spiritual establishments intrinsically linked together in order to serve the pastoral work of the Ecumenical Patriarchate as well as to fulfill the mission to establish it as first-throne. The offer of the School to the Ecumenical Patriarchate is invaluable since it has been manned by its graduates during its one hundred and twenty-seven years of operation (1844-1971) both in its seat that is in Constantinople or beyond it in the Archdiocese and Metropolises in Europe, America and all over the globe. It also extends to other local Orthodox Churches and the Orthodox Patriarchates of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem and the Autocephalous Church of Greece.

Since its establishment in 1844 and till its forced suspension of operation in 1971, the Theological School of Chalki within a period of 127 years of operation offered to the Church and the Science of Theology nine hundred and thirty graduates. Out of these, six hundred and sixty-three became clergymen. Out of these, twelve became Ecumenical Patriarchs; the latter is the current Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew. Additionally, there were two Patriarchs of Alexandria, two Patriarchs of Antioch, a Bulgarian Exarch, four Archbishops of Athens, an Archbishop of Albania, three hundred and forty-three Hierarchs whereas three hundred and eighteen served in the position of presbyter and only few as deacons.

The two hundred forty-eight of the graduates who did not become clergymen, were distinguished as professors in Theological Schools or in others Faculties at home or abroad or as teachers in secondary education while others excelled at other sciences.

The contribution of the School to the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the above cited Orthodox Churches and the Nation has been great and valuable. More particularly, during the fourth period of operation in 1951-1971, within twenty years due to the reorganization and reformation of its educational program so as to



The Holy Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew

meet the Church and society’s modern needs after the Second World War (1939-1945), it gave to the Ecumenical Patriarchate and Orthodoxy two hundred and thirty graduates. Out of the above graduates, one hundred and twenty-nine entered clergy; fifty-six became bishops and seventy-nine elders.

What the Theological School offered was valuable, priceless and historic originated by the body of its teachers to the Ecumenical Patriarchate.”

CURRICULUM VITAE

His All Holiness, the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew was born in Imvros on February 29th, 1940. His parents were Christos and Meropi Archodonis. His name as a layman was Demetrius. After finishing the basic education in the Zografeion Lyceum in Constantinople, he went to the widely-known Theological School of Chalki where he graduated with honors in 1961. Just after that, he was ordained deacon and he was given the name Bartholomew. From 1961 till 1963, he fulfilled his military obligations from the post of a military officer.

Between the years 1963-1968, as a scholar from the Ecumenical Patriarchate, he followed post graduate studies in the Institute of Oriental Studies in Rome, also in the Ecumenical Institute Bossey in Switzerland and in the University of Munich, where he specialized in canon (religious) law. He was declared Doctor in the Institute of Rome (the Gregorian University).

Upon his return in 1968 to Constantinople, he was appointed Assistant Principal in the Holy Theological School of Chalki, where he was ordained priest the following year. Six months

later, Patriarch Athinagoras elevated him to the rank of Archimandrite.

In 1972, when his Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrius was elected and founded the Special Patriarchal Office, he called Archimandrite Bartholomew to become a Director of this office, whom he promoted next year (Christmas 1973) as the Metropolitan of Philadelphia. He remained Head of this Bureau till his promotion as the Elder Metropolitan of Chalcedon. (January 1990).

After the death of the Elder Metropolitan of Meliton, he was unanimously elected Metropolitan of Chalcedon in the course of succession.

Immediately after His holy ascension to the Ecumenical Throne, His load of work started according to His announcements, His programmatic statements as well as His enthronement speech. Thus, in order to promote pan-Orthodox Unity and cooperation, He convened His Holy Brothers of the local Orthodox Churches in Fanari and all of them sent a message to the Church and the world, designated as the single voice of Orthodoxy. Assemblies of this kind were also held in 1995 in Patmos, in January 2000 in Jerusalem and also in the December of the same year in Constantinople and Nice.

As a new Patriarch, He customarily visited the President of the Republic and the Authorities in Ankara presenting the heating problems that the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Greeks who live in Turkey face, the first being the reopening of the Holy Theological School of Chalki.

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