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ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE ON TOURISM ETHICS

Addendum 1

Report on the WTO Survey on the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Note by the Secretary-General

In this document, the Secretary-General presents to the General Assembly the report on the outcome of the Survey on the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, carried out by the WTO in May 2004, and re-launched in November 2004.

**Report on the WTO Survey on
the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism**

1. Pursuant to a decision taken by the World Committee on Tourism Ethics at its first meeting (Rome, 25-26 February 2004), the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) carried out, in 2004 and 2005, an extensive survey among its Members with a view to assessing the degree of implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and establishing an inventory of the measures taken to promote and disseminate this instrument.
2. The outcome of this survey has also provided the WTO Secretary-General with the necessary information to draw an accurate picture of the overall status of the implementation of the Code, and to prepare a comprehensive report on this issue for its submission to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as requested by UN resolution A/RES/56/212.
3. On 26 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the WTO addressed a first survey questionnaire to the Organization's Full, Associate and Affiliate Members, along with the relevant information on the Code. In view of the low response rate obtained by September 2004 (only 45 Full and Associate Members and 15 Affiliate Members had replied by this date), the Committee gathered in Madrid for its second meeting in October 2004, decided to re-launch the survey among those Members who had not responded.
4. Between the end of November and mid-December 2004, a second questionnaire was sent out, this time, by the WTO Regional Representatives and the Chief Executive Officer of the Affiliate Members with a communication encouraging their respective Members to respond.
5. The present report contains the findings of the Survey on the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics based on the information collected from **94 member States** and **17 Affiliate Members**, the responses of which were received at the Secretariat up to 15 July 2005.
6. The Annex of this document includes seven tables containing the following information:
 - I. Regional breakdown of Full and Associate Members which responded to the survey;
 - II. List of Affiliate Members which responded to the survey;
 - III. The formal acceptance of the Code (excerpts from official communications received in their original languages);
 - IV. Government actions for the promotion of the Code (also in their original languages);
 - V. List of countries having translated the Code into their national languages;
 - VI. List of officially designated Focal Points for the Code;
 - VII. General overview of the responses received from governments and the operational sector, indicating the way they answered each of the six questions in the questionnaire.

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CODE OF ETHICS FOR TOURISM

7. The findings of the present *Survey on the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics* should not be considered as final. They will be revised and updated on a regular basis by the Secretariat, even after the submission of the corresponding reports to the General Assemblies of the United Nations (UN) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO) later in 2005. Members' actions and commitments related to the implementation of the Code of Ethics will be registered by the Secretariat and systematically monitored by the World Committee on Tourism Ethics.

RESPONSE RATE

8. The survey questionnaire was sent to 145 Full Members, seven Associate Members and two Permanent Observers of the WTO. A total of 94 Members have responded by 15 July 2005, representing an **overall response rate over 61 percent**.

9. The regional breakdown of overall responses (in percentage rate) as illustrated in Chart 1 below, shows that of the 94 replies, 28 were received from Europe (30%), 27 from Africa (29%), 19 from the Americas (20%), 10 from East Asia and the Pacific (11%), and 5 each from the Middle East and South Asia (5% both).

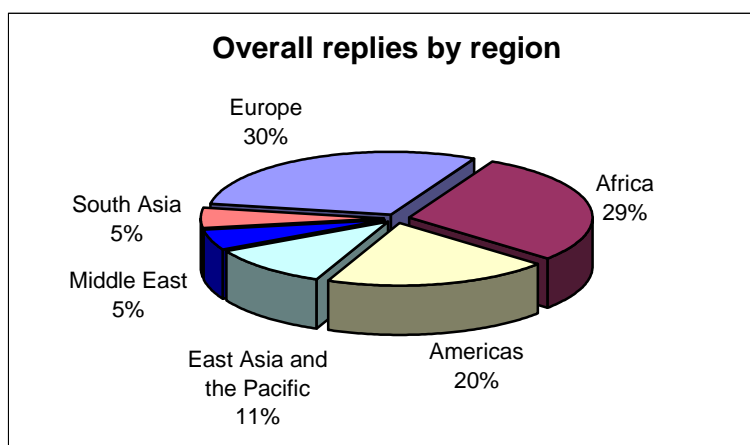


Chart 1

10. Equally at regional level, but this time considering the **level of reply from within a same region**, the highest percentage of responses were received from the Americas, with 86% of the member States of the region having sent their reply to the WTO Secretariat; followed in decreasing order, by East Asia and the Pacific with 71%; Europe with 68%; South Asia and Africa with both 56% and, finally, the Middle East with 42% (see Annex, Table I for the detailed regional breakdown of countries and territories which responded to the survey).

11. With regard to the participation of the Organization's Affiliate Members, the outlook is gloomy: of the over 300 Affiliate Members, only 17 have made an effort to complete and send in their survey questionnaire, representing a meager 6% of the Members. This percentage of responses is not considered sufficiently representative of this category of membership and, consequently, cannot be taken into account in the present report (see Annex, Table II with the list of Affiliate Members which responded to the survey and second part of Table VII).

TOPICS COVERED BY THE SURVEY

12. The questionnaire used for this survey, short but concise, covered a number of issues closely linked to the different ways of implementing the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. The various options of implementation that have initially been identified, have been grouped into six questions focusing on (1) the form of acceptance of the Code; (2) the incorporation of the Code's principles into national laws and regulations; (3) its translation into national/local languages; (4) the dissemination of the Code to the various tourism stakeholders; (5) other actions undertaken by governments and the private sector in terms of promotion and training; and (6) the designation of officials from within national tourism administrations (NTAs) who will be responsible for the implementation of the Code.

13. The replies received to each of these six questions are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Question N° 1:

Has your country expressed its formal acceptance of the Global Code of Ethics?

14. Of the 62 countries which gave a positive reply to this question, only 15 have notified their formal acceptance of the Code in writing to the Secretary-General of the Organization or the Chairman of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics. These countries are: **Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Indonesia, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine.**

15. Two countries, **Mexico** and **Turkey**, expressed publicly their acceptance of the Code by means of official statements made by the Minister of Tourism or other tourism authorities at press conferences or similar public events. One country, **Gabon**, further mentioned the publication in the Official Journal as a form of acceptance of the Code.

16. Moreover, seven countries replied that the Code had been approved or endorsed by their respective institutional bodies (**Honduras**, by the National Congress) or government bodies (in **Spain** by the Council of Ministers, and in **Bangladesh, Iran, Republic of Moldova, South Africa** and **Sri Lanka**, by tourism ministries or related bodies). The local government of the **Province of Avellino, Italy** (Affiliate Member) has also formally adhered to the Code through the adoption of a resolution by its Council of Ministers.

17. It should also be noted that, according to the outcome of a similar survey carried out in 2000, shortly after the adoption of the Global Code of Ethics in 1999, **Argentina** had indicated that the country had adhered to the Code by Parliamentary Resolution 1620-D-00 (Agenda N° 191 of the ordinary sessions of the Parliament of 2000).

18. Finally, 11 responding countries considered that the acceptance of the Code had been adequately manifested through the participation of their national tourism administration in the thirteenth session the WTO General Assembly, held in Santiago de Chile in October 1999, which adopted, without dissent, resolution A/13/406(XIII) on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

Question N° 2:

Has your country implemented the Global Code of Ethics in any of the ways listed below?

19. Overall, 68 countries (i.e. 72% of respondents) have indicated that they had either incorporated the principles of the Code into their legislative texts or have used them as a basis when establishing national laws and regulations.

20. Two countries provided detailed information on the legislation in which the principles of the Code were incorporated: **Colombia** ("Ley 679 de 2001 sobre la prevención de la explotación, la pornografía y el turismo sexual con menores") and **Ecuador** ("Ley de Turismo de 2002" and "Reglamento General of 2004"), while in **Ukraine** the Code of Ethics was included in the compendium of rules and regulations "Tourism in Ukraine".

21. One country, **Jordan**, has established a National Committee for the implementation of the Code of Ethics, while **Cameroon** and **Indonesia** are planning to set up similar committees. Indonesia's plans also consider the establishment of such committees at regional and local levels.

22. Similarly, **Panama** is contemplating the possibility of creating the office of Tourist Ombudsman ("Defensor del Turista").

23. With regard to the inclusion of some of the principles of the Code into national tourism policies, tourism development plans or standards, five countries have provided the exact name of the plans in which the provisions have been incorporated: **Colombia** ("Plan Estratégico de Seguridad", 2001; "Normas de Competitividad, Mercadeo y Promoción Turística", 2002; "Plan Sectorial de Turismo – Turismo para un Nuevo país", 2003-2006; and "Normas técnicas sectoriales de competencia laborales para guías de turismo y agentes de viajes", 2002-2004); **Costa Rica** (update of the "Plan Estratégico de Seguridad Turística", 2001); **Fiji** (Tourism Development Plan and New Tourism Industry Act); **Mexico** ("Agenda 21 para el Turismo Mexicano"); and **Venezuela** ("Plan Nacional Estratégico de Turismo").

24. Five additional countries (**Brazil, Madagascar, Pakistan, Uganda and Zambia**) have replied that have used the principles of the Code as a basis for establishing their tourism policy or master plans without, however, specifying which ones.

25. The existence or the preparation of national or sectoral codes of ethics has also been reported by six countries, namely: **Algeria** (“Charte du tourisme”); **Central African Republic** (Code of Ethics for Central African Tourism); **Canada** (updating of the 1990 Canadian Code of Ethics); **Kenya** (the 2004 National Code of Ethics for Tourists – Kenya Safari Code); **Senegal** (“Charte Sénégalaise du Tourisme”); and **Slovakia** (the 2000 Codex of Business Ethics of the Slovak Association of Travel Agents and Tour Operators).

Question N° 3:

Has the Global Code of Ethics been translated into your national language(s)?

26. The Global Code of Ethics was adopted in 1999 in the four original official languages of the Organization, viz.: English, French, Russian and Spanish. Two years after the adoption of the Code, 18 countries had translated the text into their national / local languages.

27. In January 2003, Arabic became the fifth official language of the WTO.

28. In addition to the five official languages of the Organization, responses to the survey indicate that, by 15 July 2005, the Code was translated by 35 countries into their respective national or local languages (see Chart 2 below). These countries are listed in Table V of the Annex.

29. Translations received at the WTO Secretariat either in electronic version or in hard copy, have been placed on the WTO website “Ethics in Tourism” and can be accessed at http://www.world-tourism.org/code_ethics/eng.html. At the date of this document, 26 countries have made their translations available to the WTO.

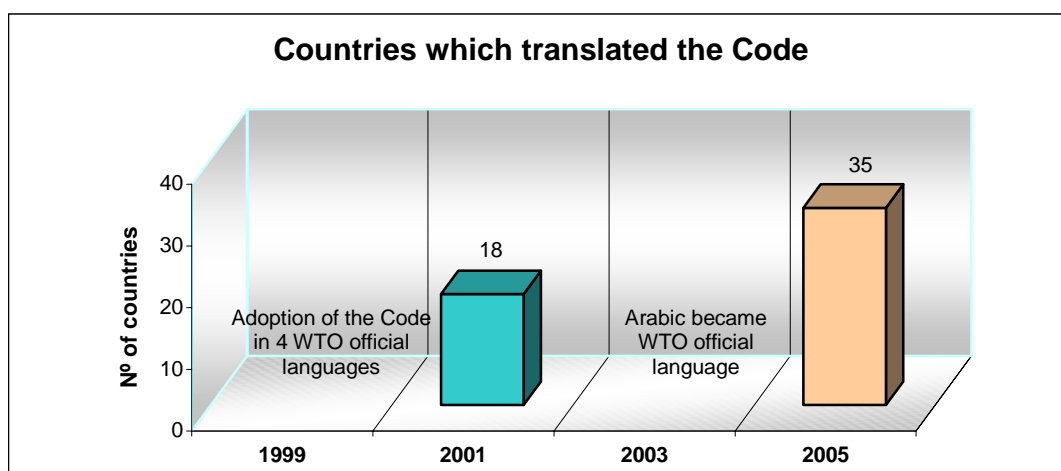


Chart 2

30. It should be noted that, when the Arabic language became an official language of the WTO in January 2003, both Jordan and Palestine had already translated the Code into Arabic. Both countries have therefore been included in the list featured in Table V of the Annex.

31. Worth noting is also the existence of two different Portuguese versions of the Code. Both Brazil and Portugal produced their own translations more closely adapted to their respective national context and autochthonous language.

Question Nº 4:

Has the Global Code of Ethics been disseminated in your country to the following “stakeholders of tourism development”?

32. It should be recalled that for the purpose of the Code, the term “stakeholders in tourism development” includes the following players:

- national governments;
- local governments with specific competence in tourism matters;
- tourism establishments and tourism enterprises, including their associations;
- institutions engaged in financing tourism projects;
- tourism employees, tourism professionals and tourism consultants;
- trade unions of tourism employees;
- tourism education and training centers;
- travellers, including business travellers, and visitors to tourism destinations, sites and attractions;
- local populations and host communities at tourism destinations through their representatives;
- other juridical and natural persons having stakes in tourism development including non-governmental organizations specializing in tourism and directly involved in tourism projects and the supply of tourism services.

33. According to the replies received, national tourism administrations (NTAs) have predominantly distributed the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to tourism industry associations (mentioned in 71 cases). The dissemination of the Code was also carried out among tourism education institutes (in 57 cases); regional or local tourism authorities (in 55 cases); tourism promotion boards (in 53 cases); tourism workers' unions and non-governmental organization (each category was mentioned in 50 cases); researchers/academics (in 48 cases), the media (in 42 cases); tourists and visitors (in 29 cases); and, lastly, financing institutions (only mentioned in 20 cases). The pattern of distribution is shown in Chart 3 featured in the following page.

34. Worth mentioning is also the dissemination of the Code to the legislative and judicial branches of the government (in the **Philippines**); at annual meetings of directors of national tourism bureaus abroad as well as at board meetings of heads of tourism in provinces (Comunidades Autónomas in **Spain**); among local schools (in **Jordan**) and to all government ministries (in **Viet Nam**).

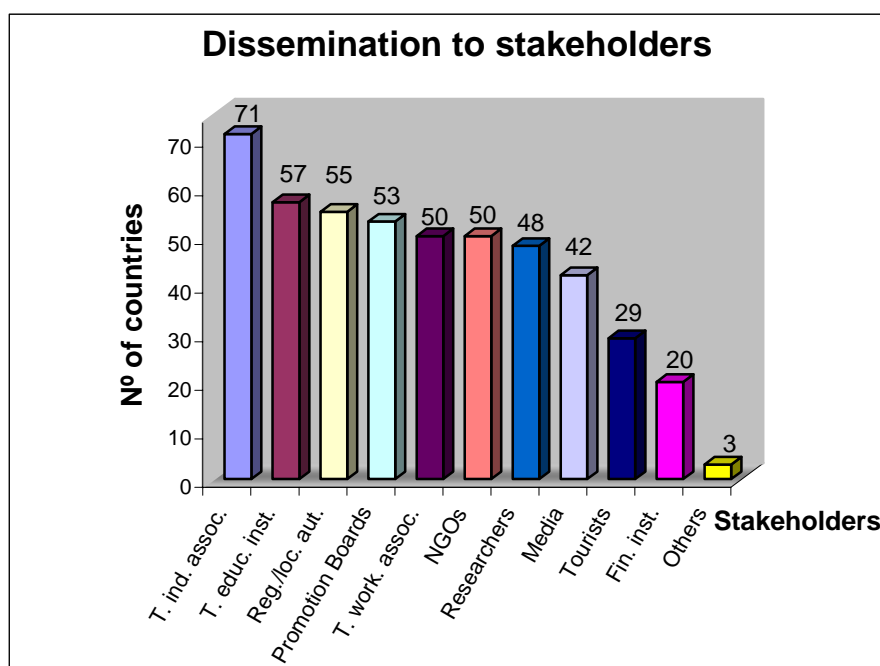


Chart 3

Question N° 5:**Has your government taken any action to promote the Global Code of Ethics?**

35. The action most commonly taken by member States to promote the Global Code of Ethics has been the dissemination of the text to tourism stakeholders, as 78 countries have indicated that they had distributed the Code to at least one of the actors identified in paragraph 32 under Question N° 4.

36. The second type of action most frequently reported was the translation of the Code into a national language, which was done by 35 countries as already indicated in paragraph 28.

37. The organization of meetings, workshops and round tables have each been mentioned by 19 countries, and the production of leaflets, containing guidelines and best practices by 15 countries. Press conferences were held in five countries, while three countries organized training and capacity-building events at universities (Colombia and Viet Nam) or for the tourism police (El Salvador).

38. The posting of the Code of Ethics in hotels (El Salvador and Eritrea), its promotion in tourism catalogues (Paraguay), raising awareness about the Code by means of road shows (South Africa) or the launching of national campaigns on specific aspects covered by the Code, such as child sex tourism (Indonesia and Spain), have been reported as constituting other complementary ways of promoting the Code. The various forms of action undertaken by member States are illustrated in Chart 4 which is featured in the following page.

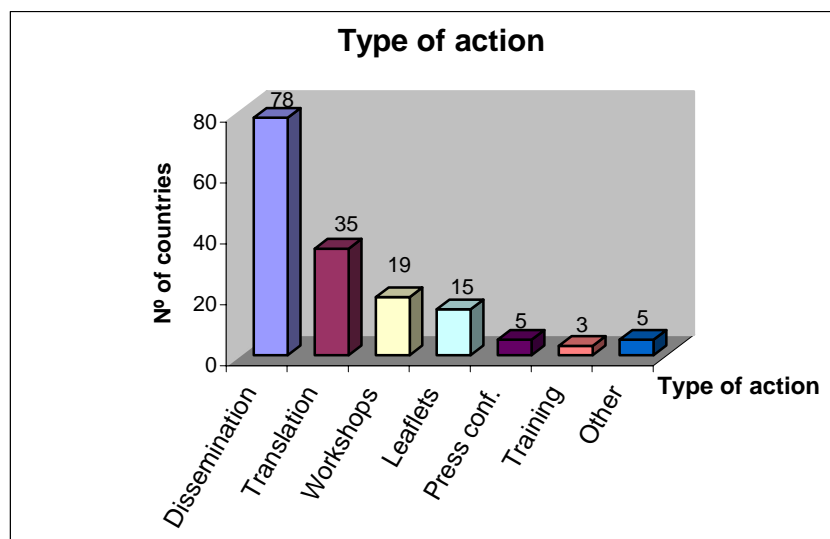


Chart 4

Question N° 6:

Has your national tourism administration designated a focal point to follow-up the implementation of the Code of Ethics in your country ?

39. The Organization recommended its member States to designate an official from within their tourism administration to serve as focal point for the follow-up of the implementation of the Code of Ethics in their respective countries. This person would liaise with the World Committee and, more particularly, with the Committee Member representing the Regional Commission to which his/her NTA belongs.

40. According to the responses received to this question, a total of **52 countries and territories** have officially designated such a focal point within their NTA and provided the WTO Secretariat with the name of the person they have nominated for this task. The Americas is the region listing the highest number of focal points (16), followed by Africa (14), Europe (9) and East Asia and the Pacific (5), the Middle East and South Asia (4 each). The regional breakdown of focal points is illustrated in Chart 5 below.

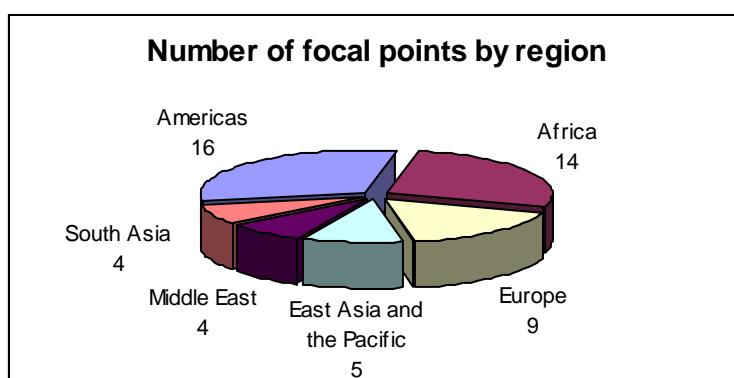


Chart 5

41. Among the 52 designated persons, four are vice ministers or undersecretaries, five are either state counselors or legal/senior advisors to the Minister; and one is the dean of a university. Five other focal points are either chairmen, secretary general or chief executive officers of their respective national tourism boards. The majority of the focal points, however, are directors of technical tourism divisions or international relations departments. The list of designated focal points is attached in the Annex as Table VI.

42. Three additional countries, rather than designating a single person, have designated a department or division of their NTA to carry out the functions of focal point: i.e. Moldova – International Relations & Marketing Division; Venezuela – Tourism Corporations; and Viet Nam – International Cooperation Department.

CONCLUSIONS

43. Based on the findings of the 12-month long survey among WTO Members, it appears that, five years after its adoption, the overall knowledge about the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism by tourism stakeholders and its degree of implementation by the tourism sector is satisfactory, and disappointing at the same time.

44. Satisfactory, because three-quarters of responding countries and territories indicated that they had actually used the Code of Ethics by either incorporating the principles it contains into their legislative texts or by using them as a basis when establishing national laws and regulations related to tourism. Moreover, 83 percent of respondents have promoted the Code and disseminated it to at least one of the different categories of tourism stakeholders suggested in the survey. Also, 35 countries have made the effort to translate the Code into their national or local languages so as to create the necessary awareness of the Code at community level and to ensure that the grassroots are involved in the responsible and sustainable development of tourism.

45. But the outcome it is also disappointing. Disappointing, on one side, because 14 of the responding countries did not disseminate the Code to any of the tourism stakeholders proposed, nor plan to do so in the near future. Only one country indicated that it was not in a position to promote or distribute the Code due to the lack of financial resources. Equally, it appears that member States have been rather hesitant in designating focal points within their NTAs to follow-up and coordinate the implementation of the Code of Ethics in their respective countries. Slightly over half of the respondents have done so, with European countries featuring the lowest regional ratio of focal points: barely 9 out of 41 countries of the WTO Commission for Europe.

46. On the other side, the most regrettable aspect of the whole exercise was that the survey has failed to mobilize one third of the WTO member States and territories, some of them of considerable importance -current and prospective- in the international tourism scene. The poor participation of the private and operational sector (17 out of over 300 Affiliate Members) is also highly regretted.

47. Overall, the outcome of the survey suggests that the promotion of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism still needs to be significantly increased worldwide. In the short-term, the most urgent task of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics is to intensify awareness-building actions within the public administrations and, more importantly, among the private tourism sector, on the importance of the Code of Ethics for the development of responsible and equitable tourism. With the support of the WTO Secretariat, through the intermediary of its six Regional Representations and the Board of its Affiliate Members, the Committee must encourage member States, organizations and businesses to seriously start implementing the Code of Ethics and/or improve the actions and measures they have already taken to put in to practice the wide range of provisions contemplated in the Code.

48. The elaboration and dissemination of a set of practical recommendations to both governments and the tourism industry, which would complement the Implementation Parameters for the Global Code of Ethics currently under preparation at the WTO Secretariat, would certainly constitute a valuable tool for guiding WTO Members towards a sound implementation of the Code of Ethics.

ANNEX

2004 Survey on the Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (as of 15 July 2005)

I. REPLIES OF FULL AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS BY REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (94 countries, as of 15 July 2005)

| <u>AFRICA</u> | <u>AMERICAS</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 1. Argentina |
| 2. Angola | 2. Bolivia |
| 3. Benin | 3. Brazil |
| 4. Burundi | 4. Canada |
| 5. Cameroon | 5. Chile |
| 6. Central African Republic | 6. Colombia |
| 7. Congo | 7. Costa Rica |
| 8. Côte d'Ivoire | 8. Dominican Republic |
| 9. Eritrea | 9. Ecuador |
| 10. Gabon | 10. El Salvador |
| 11. Guinea | 11. Guatemala |
| 12. Kenya | 12. Honduras |
| 13. Lesotho | 13. Jamaica |
| 14. Madagascar | 14. Mexico |
| 15. Malawi | 15. Panama |
| 16. Mali | 16. Paraguay |
| 17. Mauritius | 17. Peru |
| 18. Morocco | 18. Puerto Rico |
| 19. Niger | 19. Venezuela |
| 20. Nigeria | |
| 21. Senegal | |
| 22. Seychelles | |
| 23. South Africa | |
| 24. Togo | |
| 25. Uganda | |
| 26. United Republic of Tanzania | |
| 27. Zambia | |

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| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cambodia2. Fiji3. Hong Kong, China4. Indonesia5. Japan6. Malaysia7. Philippines8. Republic of Korea9. Thailand10. Viet Nam | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>EUROPE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Armenia2. Austria3. Azerbaijan4. Cyprus5. Czech Republic6. Flemish Community of Belgium7. Germany8. Greece9. Holy See10. Hungary11. Israel12. Italy13. Kyrgyzstan14. Lithuania15. Madeira16. Malta17. Monaco18. Netherlands19. Poland20. Portugal21. Republic of Moldova22. Romania23. Serbia and Montenegro24. Slovakia25. Slovenia26. Spain27. Turkey28. Ukraine |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MIDDLE EAST</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Egypt2. Jordan3. Oman4. Saudi Arabia5. Syrian Arab Republic | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SOUTH ASIA</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bangladesh2. Bhutan3. Iran, Islamic Republic of4. Pakistan5. Sri Lanka |

II. REPLIES BY AFFILIATE MEMBERS

1. ADM & TEC (Instituto de Administração e Tecnologia - Brazil)
2. Bureau international du tourisme social (BITS)
3. Confederação do Turismo Português
4. Egyptian Tourism Federation
5. Hong Kong Polytechnic University
6. HVS Argentina
7. International Youth Hostel Federation
8. Kenya Utalii College
9. Provincia di Avellino (Italy)
10. Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University
11. Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre (Australia)
12. Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC)
13. Turkish Tourism Investors Association (TYD)
14. UK Federation of Tour Operators (FTO)
15. United Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA)
16. Universidad Anáhuac, México
17. Universidad del Salvador (Argentina)

III. **FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE CODE**

(Excerpts from texts/communications received in original language)

A. **GOVERNMENTS**

| ADHESION TO THE CODE OR INCORPORATION OF THE CODE INTO LAWS AND REGULATIONS | |
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| <p><u>ALGERIA / Algérie</u> (réponse de M. Nabil Melouk, Sous Directeur, Ministère du Tourisme, au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>« Mise en œuvre du Code dans le cadre de l'élaboration des programmes gouvernementales et ministériels et dans l'élaboration de textes législatifs (Developpement Durable du Tourisme). »</p> <p>Élaboration de la Charte du tourisme de l'Algérie.</p> |
| <p><u>AZERBAIJAN / Azerbaïdjan</u> (letter by H.E. Mr. A. Garaev, Minister of Youth, Sport and Tourism, dated 8 June 2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: Letter</p> <p>"I have the honour to communicate to you that... the Azerbaijan Republic has decided to join the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism...</p> <p>In order to collect necessary opinions and conclusions, the Code of Ethics was sent, through the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic, to the corresponding ministries and state committees. After considering it, the above mentioned state organs informed the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism about their positive conclusions regarding the accession of the Azerbaijan Republic to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. <i>(Translation from Russian)</i>".</p> |
| <p><u>BANGLADESH</u> (reply of Mr.Hushfiqur RAHNAN, Director of Planning Division, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: the GCET was vetted by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Bangladesh</p> |
| <p><u>BOLIVIA / Bolivie</u> (respuesta de la Lic. Rosse Mary Urquieta Barrios, Jefa de la Unidad de Oferta y Regulación, Viceministerio de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Aceptación oficial: Mediante notas de conformidad</p> |
| <p><u>BRAZIL / Brésil</u> (respuesta del Sr. Milton Zuanazzi, Secretario de Políticas de Turismo, Ministerio de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>El CEMT es "consultado para la elaboración de políticas públicas de turismo".</p> <p>También en el marco de la política de regionalización, el CEMT será promovido en el desarrollo y organización de las 219 regiones del país.</p> |
| <p><u>CAMEROON / Cameroun</u> (réponse de M. Baba Hanadou, Ministre du tourisme, Ministère du tourisme, au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>« La mise en place du Comité National chargé de la mise en oeuvre et du suivi du CMET est en cours. »</p> |
| <p><u>CANADA</u> (letter by Mr. Charles Lapointe, Chairman, Canadian Tourism Commission, dated 5 October 2004)</p> | <p>"The GCET is an important initiative and we commend your activity in this regard."</p> <p>"As the agency representing the Government of Canada at the World Tourism Organization, the Canadian Tourism Commission works closely on all major undertakings with the Canadian tourism industry, particularly with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC)."</p> <p>"To ensure the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism reaches as wide a private-sector audience as possible and gains general acceptance in Canada, we would need to harness the resources of this association. That way, we would be in a better position to communicate the GCET not only to the private sector, but also to policy makers in the federal and</p> |

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| | <p>other levels of government.”</p> <p>“Coincidentally, for some time now, TIAC has been working with public and private-sector partners, including the Canadian Tourism Commission, on a Canadian Tourism Code of Ethics, which would reflect many of the elements of WTO GCET. For this reason, TIAC had asked if we would reserve taking action to disseminate the GCET until their own work is complete.”</p> |
| <p><u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC / République Centrafricaine</u></p> <p>(lettre de S.E. M. Bruno Dacko, Ministre chargé du développement du tourisme et de l'artisanat, en date du 21 juillet 2004)</p> | <p>Le Gouvernement centrafricain a choisi d'« incorporer les principes du Code dans un texte législatif dénommé «Code d'Éthique du Tourisme Centrafricain ». ...Le texte est en instance de transmission en Conseil des Ministres, puis au Conseil National de Transition, organe qui joue le rôle de parlement. ... Une copie du Code adapté vous sera transmise après promulgation par une ordonnance présidentielle. »</p> |
| <p><u>COLOMBIA / Colombie</u></p> <p>(respuesta del Sr. Gustavo Toro Velásquez, Director de Turismo, Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>«...inclusión de principios, contenidos y recomendaciones en documentos y políticas específicas para el sector: Plan Estratégico de Seguridad Turística (2001), Política de Competitividad, Mercadeo y promoción Turística, (2002), Plan Sectorial de Turismo – Turismo para un nuevo país 2003-2006, Normas técnicas sectoriales de competencias laborales para guías de turismo y agentes de viajes (2002-2004).</p> <p>Se presentó ante la OMT, la propuesta de inclusión de contenidos turísticos en los planes de formación de los colegios, según el artículo 2, numeral 5, y artículo 10 del Código de Ética, la cual no fue aprobada por el Consejo Ejecutivo de la Organización.</p> <p>Se presentó la propuesta de exclusión de los hoteles y sitios turísticos del conflicto armado ante la ONU, según el Protocolo II de Ginebra, en concordancia con el artículo1, numeral 4; artículo 4, numeral 1, artículo 8, numeral 1 y artículo 10 del Código. La propuesta fue acogida por la OMT y la ONU.</p> <p>Se presentó propuesta para que la OMT lidere las acciones referentes a la aprobación y conciliación de advertencias a los viajeros con arreglo a criterios objetivos, así como las implicaciones derivadas de la misma en la aplicación de los artículos 5° y 6° del Código de Ética Mundial para el turismo, de manera que sea la Organización quien adelante defina su papel frente al tema ejerciendo directamente un control a dichas advertencias que los gobiernos hacen a los viajeros, limitándolas a un período de vigencia máximo, donde superado éste, la OMT adelante una evaluación de las condiciones de seguridad y demás criterios de la advertencia en el país. Si las situaciones están superadas, la OMT debe establecer un mecanismo para exigir a los países emisores de la advertencia, la eliminación de la misma. »</p> |
| <p><u>COSTA RICA</u></p> <p>(respuesta del Sr. Rodolfo Lizano Rodríguez, Director de Planificación, Instituto Costarricense de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>El Código se incluye en los procesos de Planificación Turística, incorporándose en la actualización del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Turístico.</p> |
| <p><u>CZECH REPUBLIC / République tchèque</u></p> <p>(letter by Mr. Jirí Paroubek, Minister, Ministry for Regional Development, dated 10 November 2004)</p> | <p>“I fully support all WTO activities. Proof of this can be found inter alia in the publication of the Czech version of the WTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, distributed to selected organizations and pressure groups from the tourism sector by the Czech Ministry for Regional Development on 27 September 2004 on the occasion of the 25th World Tourism Day”.</p> |
| <p><u>ECUADOR / Équateur</u></p> <p>(respuesta del Dr. Ramiro Montalvo, Subsecretario de Turismo, Ministerio de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Inclusión del Código en la normativa Nacional: en la Ley de Turismo de 2002 y en el Reglamento General de 2004.</p> |

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| <p><u>EL SALVADOR</u> (carta del Lic. Luis Cardenal, Ministro de Turismo, con fecha 18 de octubre de 2004)</p> | <p>“Cabe mencionar que el Ministerio de Turismo de El Salvador se ampara en los principios regidos por el Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo, así como en su campo de aplicabilidad y aceptación que ha mantenido desde su creación hasta la fecha. En base a lo anterior, reiteramos nuestra adhesión en la aplicación de dicho código, el cual ha sido de vital importancia para el desarrollo de proyectos de turismo sostenible en nuestro país.”</p> |
| <p><u>ERITREA / Érythrée</u> (reply of Mr. Hagos Woldu Georgis, Director, Ministry of Tourism to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance of the Code by incorporating it in its laws and regulations</p> |
| <p><u>FIJI / Fidji</u> (reply of Mr. Napolioni Masirewa, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Tourism to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance of the Code by trying to incorporate it in the Tourism Development Plan and in the new Tourism Industry Act. Certain associations in the industry are using the GCET as part of their association rules.</p> |
| <p><u>GABON</u> (réponse de M. Nkapseu Mihindou Vincent Magloire, Directeur des Études et de la réglementation, Ministère du tourisme et de l'artisanat, au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Le Code a été annoncé dans le Journal Officiel en l'an 2001.</p> |
| <p><u>GUINEA / Guinée</u> (lettre de S.E. Mme. Syle Hadja Koumba Diakate, Ministre du tourisme, de l'hôtellerie et de l'artisanat, en date du 17 août 2004)</p> | <p>« J'ai l'honneur de vous notifier l'acceptation par la République de Guinée en sa qualité d'État membre de l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme, des principes énoncés dans le Code Mondial d'Éthique du Tourisme. En conséquence, le Ministère du Tourisme, de l'Hôtellerie et de l'Artisanat veillera à ce que les législations et réglementations nationales s'inspirent de ces principes et que les dispositions appropriées de ce Code soient incluses dans les instruments contractuels ou les codes de conduite ou règles professionnelles ».</p> |
| <p><u>HOLY SEE / Saint Siège</u> (lettre de Mgr. Giovanni Lajolo, Secrétaire pour les Relations avec les États, Segreteria di Stato, en date du 20 novembre 2004)</p> | <p>« Je souhaite faire part de la vive satisfaction du Saint-Siège pour l'action entreprise par l'OMT en faveur de l'approbation et de l'application du CMET dans le monde entier. On a apprécié en particulier les efforts de votre Organisation pour garantir que le tourisme se développe de manière durable et responsable, dans le respect de la dignité des personnes, en particulier celles qui sont sans défense et les mineurs, dans le respect également de l'identité culturelle et spirituelle des différentes communautés et de la liberté de culte des touristes, et qu'il s'engage aussi à apporter sa contribution à la lutte contre la pauvreté. »</p> |
| <p><u>HONDURAS</u> (respuesta del Sr. Dennis Chacón, Secretario General, Instituto Hondureño de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>En proceso de enviar el Código Ético al Congreso Nacional.</p> |
| <p><u>HONG KONG, CHINA / Hong Kong (Chine)</u> (letter by Ms. Kinnie Wong, for Commissioner for Tourism, Economic Development and Labour Bureau dated 16 August 2004)</p> | <p>“We consider that the GCET is a comprehensive and useful guide for developing tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner. Tourism is one of our major economic pillars and we recognize the importance of sustainable tourism development in enhancing the travel experience of our visitors and the benefits of our future generation. Our Government follows closely similar principles in the Code in formulating policies and strategies to promote and enhance the tourism development in Hong Kong.”</p> |

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| <p><u>INDONESIA / Indonésie</u></p> <p>(letter by H.E. Mr Thamrin B. Bachri, Deputy Minister for Capacity Building & International Relations, dated 30 July 2004)</p> | <p>“...Indonesia has adopted the GCET into the National and Regional Tourism Regulations.</p> <p>...we confirm the acceptance of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) as a guidance of sustainable tourism development in Indonesia.”</p> |
| <p><u>IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF / Iran, République islamique d’</u></p> <p>(reply of Dr. Rasool Vatandoust, Head of International Affairs and Specialized Organizations Bureau, Iran Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: The GCET has been approved by the Tourism and Cultural Heritage High Council of I.R. Iran</p> |
| <p><u>ITALY / Italie</u></p> <p>(reply of Mr. Mauro Di Pietro, Deputy Head of International Relations Department, General Directorate for Tourism, Ministry for Productive Activities, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The Ministry for Productive Activities expressed its acceptance of the Global Code of Ethics through a formal act.</p> |
| <p><u>JAMAICA / Jamaïque</u></p> <p>(letter by Ms. Carrole A.M. Guntley, Director General, Ministry of Industry and Tourism, dated 5 January 2005)</p> | <p>“Whereas we have not yet expressed our formal adoption of the Code, we have been incorporating aspects of principles into the establishment of tourism policy prior to WTO's General Assembly’s adoption of the Code in 1999.</p> <p>Nonetheless, we intend to continue incorporating the principles of the GCET into legislative texts in the review of our Tourism legislation and other policy documents.”</p> |
| <p><u>LESOTHO</u></p> <p>(letter by Mrs. E. M. Moeketsi, Director Tourism a.i., Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture, dated 11 August 2004)</p> | <p>“Our Ministry is committed to the success and sustainable development of the tourism in Lesotho and will ensure that the GCET is implemented effectively.”</p> |
| <p><u>MADAGASCAR</u></p> <p>(réponse de Mme. Brigitte Eugénie Vavitsara, Chef du Service de la Normalisation, Ministère de la Culture et du tourisme, au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Acceptation officielle « en intégrant le CMET dans la politique et stratégie du Ministère de la Culture et du tourisme ».</p> <p>« Organisation des réunions sur ce thème ».</p> |
| <p><u>MALAYSIA / Malaisie</u></p> <p>(reply of Mr. Alex Rajakumar, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Tourism to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The Ministry of Tourism has incorporated some of the principles of the GCET in its Tourism Master Plans</p> |
| <p><u>MALI</u></p> <p>(réponse de M. Ismail Soumaré, Chef de la Cellule des Études et de la Programmation, Office Malien du tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie, au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>« Le CEMT est désormais un élément déterminant dans tous les rapports entre l'ANT et partenaires de développement du secteur du tourisme à Mali. »</p> |
| <p><u>MEXICO / Mexique</u></p> <p>(respuesta del Sr. Víctor Chalé Góngora, Coordinador de asesores de la Subsecretaría de Planeación Turística, Secretaría de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Inclusión en la Agenda 21 para el Turismo Mexicano</p> |

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| <p><u>NIGERIA / Nigéria</u> (letter by Mr. S. O. Ayanbadejo, Director, Domestic Tourism Services and Control Department, Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism dated 31 January 2005)</p> | <p>"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter Ref. No. RRA/277/2004 on the survey on the implementation of the GCET, and convey the formal acceptance of the principles embodied in the Code of Ethics by Nigeria."</p> |
| <p><u>PAKISTAN</u> (E-mail sent by Mr. Iqbal Walji, Member of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, dated 7 January 2005)</p> | <p>"The Ministry is in process of developing a Tourism Policy, and the GCET will form an important part of that policy"</p> |
| <p><u>PANAMA</u> (respuesta de la Sra. Lic. Sara Sánchez, Secretaria General, Instituto Panameño de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Existe un borrador de Ley General de Turismo, donde se incorpora el Código de Ética de Turismo. Se creará próximamente la figura del Defensor del Turista.</p> |
| <p><u>PERU / Pérou</u> (carta del Arq. Ramiro Salas Bravo, Vice Ministro de Turismo, Viceministerio de Turismo, con fecha 17 de diciembre de 2004)</p> | <p>Aceptación oficial: Oficio dirigido por el Sr. Viceministro de Turismo al Sr. Secretario General de la OMT "Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Ud. para saludarle y al mismo tiempo hacer de su conocimiento, que el Despacho Vice Ministerial de Turismo encuentra conforme el texto del Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo, como un conjunto amplio de principios cuyo propósito es orientar a los agentes involucrados en el desarrollo de la actividad turística de forma sostenible y responsable."</p> |
| <p><u>PHILIPPINES</u> (reply of Ms. Evelyn Pantig, Undersecretary, Department of Tourism to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The Department of Tourism has manifested its support to the Code during the 14th and 15th WTO GA where the implementation of the Code was discussed. In addition, the Department has also issued a memorandum circular disseminating information of the GCET.</p> |
| <p><u>REPUBLIC OF KOREA / République de Corée</u> (letter by Mr. Chan Kim, Director-General of Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Tourism dated 30 May 2005)</p> | <p>"It is my great pleasure to inform you that Republic of Korea has formally accepted the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. During the first quarter of this year, Korea examined whether the principles of the Code are appropriately reflected in its national laws and tourism regulations".</p> |
| <p><u>REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / République de Moldova</u> (reply of Mr. Stanislav Rusu, Chief of the International Relations and Marketing Division, Department of Tourism Development to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>"It has been formally accepted by the Department of Tourism Development"</p> |
| <p><u>ROMANIA / Roumanie</u> (letter and reply to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004 by Ms. Carmen Moraru, General Director, National Authority of Tourism, Ministry of Transports, Constructions and Tourism, dated 16/12/2004)</p> | <p>"Romania, as a WTO full member state, accepts the principles embodied in the GCET, making specific reference to the relevant provisions of the Code in the codes of conduct or professional rules."</p> |
| <p><u>SENEGAL / Sénégal</u> (réponse de M. Ousmane M. Ndiaye, Ministre, Ministère de Tourisme et des Transports Aériens au questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>« Permettez-moi de vous rappeler l'importance que j'accorde à la mise en application de ce code, qui contribuera sans nul doute à améliorer l'image du secteur. » Le CMET a inspiré la <i>Charte nationale du Tourisme</i>, qui a été signée le 30 avril 2003.</p> |

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| <p><u>SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO /</u> <u>Serbie et Montenegro</u></p> <p>(reply of Ms. Milica Cubrilo, Director, National Tourism Organization of Serbia, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>“Although the Principles, as they are specified in the GCET, are not used in establishing the national laws and regulations in our country, government is taking care to develop tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner.</p> <p>The essence of the Principles is implied by the Law of Tourism and the several singular laws of the other institutions related to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage.”</p> |
| <p><u>SLOVAKIA / Slovaquie</u></p> <p>(reply of Ms. Eliska Romanová, Chief State Counsellor, Ministry of Economy, Tourism Department, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The Slovak Association of Travel Agents and Tour Operators (SACKA) passed the Codex of Business Ethics of its Members at its General Assembly in 2000. Some provisions of Art 6 of the GCET as well as general principles such as right to tourism, liberty of tourism movements, etc. are incorporated into the Codex of Business Ethics of SACKA Members.</p> <p>The full text of this Codex of Business Ethics is published on the following website: www.sacka.sk</p> |
| <p><u>SOUTH AFRICA /</u> <u>Afrique du Sud</u></p> <p>(letter by Dr. Patrick Matlou, Deputy Director General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, dated 17 February 2005),</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: The Cabinet endorsed the Code of Ethics</p> <p>“The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) circulated the GCET to all government departments and relevant stakeholders, seeking their support for the principles outlined. The Code was endorsed on 9 October 2002 by Cabinet.”</p> <p>“It is with great pleasure to inform you that following the endorsement the department is now implementing the Code. This is to ensure our ongoing commitment to sustainable tourism development.”</p> |
| <p><u>SPAIN / Espagne</u></p> <p>(respuesta del Sr. Andrés Contreras Serrano, Subdirector General de Cooperación y Coordinación Turística, Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Acuerdo de Consejo de Ministros celebrado el 17 de junio de 2005, por el que toma conocimiento del Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo y se compromete a difundir su contenido entre los agentes y autoridades del sector turístico.</p> |
| <p><u>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC /</u> <u>République arabe syrienne</u></p> <p>(reply of Dr. Saadallah Agha Al Kalaa, Minister of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: By asking our permanent delegation in the UN to support the approval of this code during the session of the (ECOSOC) held in Geneva 19-26/7/2001 and by sending a letter N° 3010 dated 30/6/1999 to the WTO about our acceptance of this code.</p> |
| <p><u>THAILAND / Thaïlande</u></p> <p>(letter by Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong, Director-General, Office of Tourism Development, dated 20 September 2004)</p> | <p>“Thailand has already translated and published the GCET with messages of the Secretary General of WTO and of the Minister of Tourism and Sports of Thailand to be disseminated to tourism sectors both private and public, educational institutions and various concerned to be used as a guideline for tourism planning and administration.”</p> |
| <p><u>TURKEY / Turquie</u></p> <p>(reply of Mr. Sýbel Sýpahý, Director of International Organizations Section, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: By Official Statement of Minister</p> |
| <p><u>UGANDA / Ouganda</u></p> <p>(reply of Mr. Joseph Kitandwe, Principal Tourism Officer, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The GCET is enshrined in the New Tourism Policy: The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry is responsible for ensuring that the Global Code of Ethics is implemented as a guide to tourism development.</p> |

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| <p><u>UKRAINE</u> (letter by Mr. Valeriy Tsybukh, President, State Tourism Administration of Ukraine, dated 10 February 2005)</p> | <p>“On behalf of the State Tourism Administration of Ukraine, I have honour to inform that Ukraine as the Full member of the WTO expresses its active support of the WTO activity as well as dissemination and implementation of the GCET in accordance with the WTO General Assembly resolution A/RES/406 (XIII) and recommendations of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics”.</p> |
| <p><u>VENEZUELA</u> (respuesta de la Sra. Dalila Monserratt, Viceministra de Turismo, al cuestionario QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Aceptación oficial: A nivel nacional se ha llevado a cabo a través del Plan Nacional Estratégico de Turismo (PNET)</p> |
| <p><u>VIET NAM</u> (reply of Mr. Phan Quang Hung, Director of International Cooperation Department, Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Formal acceptance: The Code was submitted to VNAT leaders.</p> |

**B. OPERATIONAL SECTOR /
ASSOCIATIONS, BUSINESSES & EDUCATIONAL BODIES**

| INCLUSION OF CODE PRINCIPLES IN CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS, CODES OF CONDUCT OR PROFESSIONAL RULES | |
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| <p><u>UNIVERSIDAD DEL SALVADOR</u> (Argentina)</p> <p>(Carta del Sr. Juan Carlos Lucero Schmidt, Decano, Facultad de Filosofía, Historia y Letras con fecha de 23 de agosto de 2004)</p> | <p>“.. la Escuela de Turismo y Hotelería ha incorporado a las asignaturas que componen el Plan de estudios de la Licenciatura en Turismo, el tratamiento del Código, puesto que el espíritu que éste propicia es fundamental para garantizar el desarrollo sostenible y sustentable de la actividad, comprometiendo integralmente a los agentes interesados.</p> <p>Asimismo, se ha dictado una Resolución Decanal que expresa la aceptación oficial del Código, asumiendo como formadores la responsabilidad de transmitir sus principios a los futuros profesionales de la actividad.”</p> |
| <p><u>KENYA UTALII COLLEGE</u></p> <p>(reply of Mr. W. Osoro, Director of Studies, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>Incorporation of the Code into the College’s Training Programme.</p> <p>In September 2004, the Ecotourism Society of Kenya has launched National Code of Ethics for Tourism (Kenya Safari Code)</p> |
| <p><u>PROVINCIA DI AVELLINO</u> (Italy)</p> <p>(reply of Mr. Lucio Trifiletti, International project coordinator, to questionnaire QUEST/GCET/2004)</p> | <p>The Council Resolution n° 673 of 14/10/2004 formally approved the endorsement of the Code.</p> <p>As local government, it has been disseminating the Code contents to tourism education institutes and tourism industry associations.</p> |

IV. GOVERNMENT ACTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE CODE (Excerpts from texts/communications received in original language)

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| ALGERIA / Algérie |
| Organisation par le Ministère du tourisme d'une réunion de concertation avec l'ensemble des acteurs du tourisme. Le Code a fait l'objet de diffusion à l'occasion de toutes les manifestations. |
| AUSTRIA / Autriche |
| The Government drafted information leaflets giving an overview on the articles illustrated by some good-practices. These contents, particularly the good-practices, were adapted to four different target groups which were addressed by brochures: 1) accommodation sector, 2) tour operators and travel agencies, 3) regions and destinations, 4) other tourism industry. |
| After wide dissemination of the brochures at all levels and industry sectors, the Government has received a number of positive responses showing a high demand for this kind of information on ethical behaviour. Aiming at addressing enterprises, regional executives and experts of the suppl side, the brochures are available in German language only. |
| In addition, the Government decided to convoke twice a year Round Table meetings of Austrian stakeholder representatives on "Ethics and Tourism" with the aim to exchange information, to discuss and to agree on further common measures to be taken. |
| AZERBAIJAN / Azerbaïdjan |
| In order to wider distribute the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism among tourism stakeholders, it was translated into the Azeri language. The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism is planning to publish it as a brochure in Azeri and to distribute it among all public and private tourism stakeholders. |
| BANGLADESH |
| The printed copy of the Global Code of Ethics will be circulated to all stakeholders and also to the public through media. |
| CAMEROON / Cameroun |
| Dépliant d'information en 2002. |
| CHILE / Chili |
| Se preparó una edición del Código para ser entregado a todo tipo de público relacionado en el 2000. |
| COLOMBIA / Colombie |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foro aplicación de los principios éticos en el turismo:</i> Evento nacional de sensibilización sobre el Código Ético Mundial con diferentes actores del sector y participación de la OMT. 11 de agosto de 2000. • <i>Expedición de la Ley 679 de 2001</i>, por medio de la cual se expide un estatuto para prevenir y contrarrestar la explotación, la pornografía y el turismo sexual con menores, en desarrollo del artículo 44 de la Constitución y como mecanismo de aplicación del Código, exigiendo su cumplimiento a los prestadores de servicios turísticos y a las demás personas naturales o jurídicas de nacionalidad colombiana, o extranjeras con domicilio en el país, que puedan generar o promover turismo nacional o internacional. <p>De igual forma, a partir de la vigencia de la Ley 679 de 2001, se exige un deber de advertencia a los establecimientos hoteleros o de hospedaje, quienes deben incluir una cláusula en los contratos de hospedaje informando sobre las consecuencias legales de la explotación y el abuso sexual de menores de edad en el país. Las agencias de viajes y de turismo incluyen en su publicidad turística información en el mismo sentido. Las aerolíneas nacionales o extranjeras tienen el deber de informar a sus usuarios en viajes internacionales con destino Colombia acerca de la existencia de la legislación contra la explotación sexual de menores de edad.</p> <p>En este sentido, la ley faculta al Ministerio de Desarrollo Económico, hoy Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo, a ejercer inspección, vigilancia y sanciones a los prestadores de servicios turísticos que incurran en este delito.</p> <p>De otra parte, la ley destina recursos de multas impuestas a los prestadores de servicios turísticos, para financiar la ejecución de políticas de prevención y campañas para la erradicación del turismo asociado a prácticas sexuales con menores de edad, las cuales deben ser trazadas por el Ministerio de Desarrollo Económico, hoy Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo, en coordinación con el Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. Colombia está trabajando en el diseño de una campaña específica para prevenir este flagelo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Universidad Externado de Colombia adelantó en 2001 una serie de <i>Jornadas sobre Ética y Turismo</i>, cuyas deliberaciones se encuentran publicadas en el seriado Ocio, Tiempo Libre y Turismo. |

- *Aplicación de códigos de conducta* a los prestadores de servicios turísticos con el fin de con el fin de proteger a los menores de edad de toda forma de explotación y violencia sexual originada por turistas nacionales o extranjeros. Mayo de 2002.
- Destinación de *recursos específicos* para la promoción y sensibilización del Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo, en la Política de Competitividad, Promoción y Mercadeo Turístico. Mayo de 2002.
- Para el año 2005, la Dirección General de Turismo y la Universidad Externado de Colombia han programado una serie de Talleres Regionales de Divulgación del Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo, cuyo objetivo es su difusión y aplicación en las diferentes regiones del país, con especial énfasis en aquellas temáticas que indiquen la vocación turística regional, tales como el Manejo, Conservación y Preservación del Patrimonio Natural y Cultural; y los impactos de los movimientos turísticos en el tejido social de las poblaciones receptoras. Los invitados serán los prestadores de servicio, las autoridades locales, las asociaciones y gremios, entre otros.
- La investigación *El Comercio Sexual vinculado al Turismo*, también se desarrolla durante el año 2005, la cual tiene como objetivo identificar los factores desencadenantes de este tipo de práctica y proponer acciones preventivas. Además, a partir de las propuestas de gestión para su prevención por parte de autoridades y empresarios, se proyectará un modelo para ser aplicado en el ámbito nacional.

CONGO

Vulgarisation du CMET moyennant dépliant d'information.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Un séminaire national de vulgarisation du Code est en cours de préparation et devra se tenir avant la fin de 2004.

CZECH REPUBLIC / République tchèque

The publication of the Czech version of the WTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism was distributed to selected organizations and pressure groups from the tourism sector by the Czech Ministry for Regional Development on 27 September 2004 on the occasion of the 25th World Tourism Day.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC / République dominicaine

Impresión del Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo y distribución en el sector.

ECUADOR / Équateur

Impresión del CEMT en formato folleto por la Universidad de Cuenca, octubre de 2004.

EL SALVADOR

Se realizaron copias del Código que se ubicaron enmarcadas en las recepciones de los hoteles. La Policía Nacional Civil, División de la Policía Turística, llevó a cabo varios talleres de capacitación a elementos activos durante los años 2003-2004.

ERITREA / Érythrée

Posting of the Global Code of Ethics in big hotels.

FIJI / FIDJI

Conducted workshops and meetings on the Global Code of Ethics.

HOLY SEE / Saint Siège

Le Saint-Siège a entrepris, par l'intermédiaire des Représentants pontificaux, une action de sensibilisation auprès des gouvernements des Pays membres de l'OMT, pour qu'ils acceptent les principes énoncés par ce Code, et on espère que son action pourra favoriser une réponse concrète en ce sens.

HONDURAS

Edición de folletos explicativos del CEMT durante el año 2005.

INDONESIA / Indonésie

Several workshops have been conducted to socialize the Code to guide the stakeholders in tourism development, in the Provinces/District/Local Tourism Administrations, tourism industries in the year 2002 in Bali, Manado, Palembang, Banjarmasin, continued in the year 2003 in Padang, Pontianak, Surabaya, and in the year 2004 in Bali, Batam, Makassar.

Publication of several guidances with the following titles:

- Guide for Senior Citizen Tourist, 2002
- Guide for Making Holidays a Beneficial One, 2002
- Guide for Tourist Safety and Security, 2003
- Guide for Youth and Senior Citizen Tourist, 2003

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| <p>A national campaign against child sex has been carried out with active participation of NGO's and many associate bodies, including follow-up actions.</p> <p>Planning of establishing a national committee and regional/local committees to promote the Code and evaluate its implementation.</p> |
| <p>ISRAEL / Israël</p> <p>In September 2000, Israel hosted the 1st WTO Conference on the Global Code of Ethics, with wide international and local participation. The Hebrew translation of the Global Code of Ethics appears on the official website of the Ministry of Tourism.</p> |
| <p>ITALY / Italie</p> <p>The Province of Avellino organized a briefing during the Milan Tourism Fair (BIT) on February 2005.</p> |
| <p>JAPAN / Japon</p> <p>The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport supported the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symposium held by the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) for disseminating the Code of Ethics last year. A Statement of Agreement on the Protection for Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism is being collected from members of JATA. • Inauguration ceremony of <i>Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism</i> project held in Tokyo on 14 March 2005 and hosted by Japan Committee for UNICEF with sponsorship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in Japan. |
| <p>JORDAN / Jordanie</p> <p>A press conference was organized on July 2004.</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism has translated the GCET into Arabic language and, through the Ministry of Education, 50,000 copies of the Arabic information leaflet were distributed among local schools in the Kingdom, September 2004.</p> <p>A National Committee for the Implementation of the Code was set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, and composed by representatives of several other ministries (Culture, Education, Environment, Health, and Labour) and representatives of the following bodies: Jordanian Information Centre, Jordan Tourism Board, Higher Commission of Youth, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan Hotel Association, Jordan Society of Tourist & Travel Agents, Jordan Tourist Guides Association, Jordan Handicrafts Association and the Jordan Applied University.</p> |
| <p>LESOTHO</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture is in process of translating the Code in the Sesotho language to be launched during the World Tourism Day celebration 2004.</p> |
| <p>LITHUANIA / Lituanie</p> <p>The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism has been translated into Lithuanian language and publicised in national newspapers on World Tourism Day 2004.</p> |
| <p>MADAGASCAR</p> <p>Affichage de posters au Ministère de la Culture et du Tourisme, des directives dans les séminaires organisés dans ce sens. Organisation par le Ministère de réunions/séminaires pour les professionnels du tourisme à l'Institut National du tourisme et d'Hôtellerie (INTH).</p> |
| <p>MALAYSIA / Malaisie</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism has formally communicated the GCET through a letter to all stakeholders, NGOs and Institutions. The Ministry of Tourism organized a seminar to all stakeholders, NGOs and Institutions to inform and invite the adoption of the principles of the GCET.</p> |
| <p>NIGER</p> <p>Depuis l'adoption du Code, les autorités du tourisme ont procédé à sa large diffusion.</p> |
| <p>NIGERIA / Nigéria</p> <p>A Seminar was held in Lagos and Abuja for the preparation and production of guidelines in line with the Global Code of Ethics, January 2005. Various related seminars are already being organized across the six geo-political zones in the country to sensitize stakeholders in the tourism industry on the principles of the Code. The GCET has been translated into the three major Nigerian languages, viz: Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba, in order to create the necessary awareness and also to ensure that the local communities are actively involved in the tourism business to achieve sustainable tourism development in the country.</p> |
| <p>PARAGUAY</p> <p>Promoción del Código en distintos catálogos turísticos 2004.</p> |

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| PHILIPPINES |
| The code was disseminated to legislative and judicial branches of the government. Information on the Code were disseminated in various seminars and workshops on sustainable tourism and ecotourism organized by the Department of Tourism during the past 2 years. In addition, the Code was also presented and discussed during the Capacity Building Workshop for the local government units conducted by the Department in 2003. |
| PORTUGAL |
| Publication d'une brochure avec la traduction du Code en portugais. |
| REPUBLIC OF KOREA / République de Corée |
| The GCET has been translated into Korean and disseminated to public organizations and related governmental bodies for its implementation. |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / République de Moldova |
| A poster has been edited in Romanian. |
| ROMANIA / Roumanie |
| The Ministry of Tourism organised a special Seminar to promote the GCET in 1999. |
| SAUDI ARABIA / Arabie saoudite |
| Inclusion of leaflets and guidelines containing some of the principles of the Code in promotional publications of specific events. The GCET is also promoted with other issues such as environmental awareness, social ethics and culture of education. |
| SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO / Serbie et Montenegro |
| The National Tourism Organization of Serbia organised a conference for journalists in September 2000. |
| SLOVENIA / Slovénie |
| Press conference and round table during World Tourism Day (WTD) 1999 celebrations. A brochure of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism has been published in Slovenian and disseminated to all important tourism stakeholders in the country. |
| SOUTH AFRICA / Afrique du Sud |
| The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has made communities aware of the Code during various roadshows. |
| SPAIN / Espagne |
| El Código Ético Mundial para el Turismo se presentó para su conocimiento y difusión en la reunión anual de Directores de Oficinas de Turismo de España en el extranjero, así como en la mesa de Directores Generales de Turismo de las Comunidades Autónomas. Lanzamiento de la Campaña NO HAY EXCUSAS contra la explotación sexual comercial de la infancia en los viajes en junio de 2004. Creación de un grupo de trabajo contra la explotación sexual comercial de la infancia, que se reúne periódicamente, compuesto por representantes de diversos organismos como la Secretaría General de Turismo, el Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales, UNICEF-Comité Español, la Organización Mundial de Turismo (OMT), la Oficina Española de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes), ECPAT España, la Federación de Asociaciones para la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil (FAPMI), la Policía Nacional e INTERPOL, el Instituto para la Calidad Turística Española (ICTE), la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) y la empresa hotelera HOTETUR. |
| THAILAND / Thaïlande |
| The Office of Tourism Development has translated and published the GCET to be disseminated to tourism sectors both private and public, educational institutions and various concerned to be used as a guideline for tourism planning and administration. |
| TURKEY / Turquie |
| Press statement by Minister in August 2002 and distribution of Code booklets in Turkish in the year 2002. |
| UKRAINE |
| Press conference for mass media of the Chairman of the State Committee of Ukraine for Tourism, October 1999. The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is included in the Compendium of rules and regulations "Tourism in Ukraine", Vol. 5, Uzhgorod: Publishing House "IBA", 2000. A Seminar was held at the Kyiv University of Tourism, Economics and Law, October 2000. |
| UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA / République-Unie de Tanzanie |
| About 2000 copies in English and Swahili have been printed and are being distributed. |

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| VIET NAM |
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| The Vietnamese version of the GCET was sent to all related ministries and branches in order to promote it. Some tourism faculties of Vietnamese universities have introduced and discussed this Code to the students. |
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| ZAMBIA / Zambia |
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| Dissemination of the Global Code of Ethics to stakeholders in tourism. The Ministry has also conducted a briefing to promote the Code to staff. |
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V. TRANSLATION OF THE CODE INTO NATIONAL / LOCAL LANGUAGES
(as of 15 July 2005)

The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, which was adopted in 1999, is available in the five official languages of the World Tourism Organization, viz.: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Since this date, the Code has further been translated into national / local languages by the following countries:

1. ANDORRA (Catalan)
2. AZERBAIJAN (Azeri) (*)
3. BANGLADESH (Bangladeshi)
4. BRAZIL (Portuguese)
5. CROATIA (Croatian) (*)
6. CZECH REPUBLIC (Czech)
7. ETHIOPIA (Amharic) (*)
8. GEORGIA (Georgian) (*)
9. GERMANY (German)
10. GREECE (Greek)
11. HUNGARY (Hungarian)
12. INDONESIA (Bahasa)
13. IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF (Persian) (*)
14. ISRAEL (Hebrew)
15. JAPAN (Japanese)
16. JORDAN (Arabic)
17. LESOTHO (Sesotho) (*)
18. LITHUANIA (Lithuanian)
19. NIGERIA (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba)
20. PALESTINE (Arabic)
21. PHILIPPINES (Filipino)
22. POLAND (Polish)
23. PORTUGAL (Portuguese)
24. REPUBLIC OF KOREA (Korean)
25. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (Moldovan) (*)
26. ROMANIA (Romanian)
27. SAN MARINO (Italian)
28. SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (Serbian)
29. SLOVAKIA (Slovak)
30. SLOVENIA (Slovenian)
31. THAILAND (Thai)
32. TURKEY (Turkish)
33. UKRAINE (Ukrainian) (*)
34. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (Swahili)
35. VIET NAM (Vietnamese) (*)

(*) Translated text NOT available at WTO

VI. OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED FOCAL POINTS
(52 countries as of 15 July 2005)

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