



MANY RIGHTS, MANY ABUSE AND TAIZ POLICY

TIARA HOTEL &SPA Children's Rights, Child Abuse and Harassment Policy

MANY RIGHTS AND MANY FRIENDS TURİZM1) Any person under the age of 18 is a child as defined in both international law and Turkish legislation.

2) Children's rights are a universal concept used to describe all of the rights that all children in the world are legally or morally entitled to by birth, such as education, health, housing and protection against physical, psychological or intrinsic exploitation.3) According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children, to which Turkey is a party, not stopping by; the best interests of the majority; the right to life, to survive and)to thrive; Participation and respect for the views of the child are the basic principles and guide the implementation of all other rights.4) Almost every business and employee in the tourism and travel sector interacts directly or indirectly with the children. In order to provide the best service to their guests and to employ interns under the age of 18 in a manner that complies with the law, tourism and travel businesses have sufficient knowledge and capacity about their children's rights, and provide their services in a way that protects the rights of children and does not violate their rights.5) Sustainable tourism; meets the needs of travelers, industry, and the nature and society of the host country; At the same time, it is an approach that takes into account the current and forward-looking economic, social and ecological impacts of the tourism sector.6) "Very Friendly Tourism", which emerged within the framework of the understanding of sustainable tourism, is a tourism approach that aims to create touristic environments where children can be healthy, play and learn and be safe, away from all kinds of violence.7) The most important criteria in the implementation of multi-friendly tourism: Tourism facilities and travel vehicles To take measures to ensure the health, hygiene and safety of children, To provide services and activities for the healthy development of children, To provide children with rights in the field of tourism employment



To protect children from violence and exploitation in tourism To inform staff and customers about friendly tourism, To criticize social and environmental sensitivity focused on society

Although exploitation is not a different category of violence, it underlies many types of violence and refers to the use of the majority for a benefit. The exploitation and exploitation of children is one of the most severe forms of violence against children and is also practiced in the tourism sector, where it can happen in every sector. Rather than being simply knitted, tourism and travel businesses can also be used as a tool by those who exploit them. So that; In recent years, '0inal exploitation in tourism and travel' has been described as a special type of 0insel exploitation. For this reason, it is useful to define the terms related to 0inal abuse and exploitation in more detail in terms of increasing the awareness of sector workers.¹⁹ Intrical abuse: Any 0insel activity that occurs between a child and an adult, or between two children who are in a relationship disproportionate in terms of age or)insecurity,)insecurity, and)tri is defined as 0insel abuse. A lot of people can be abused without physical contact. For example; Showing the abuser his or her child his or her life, showing nude men/women pictures, forcing the child to watch and witness the actions with the content of the child, and taking photos of the child with the content of the child are also included in the scope of the abuse. Exploitation of the child is defined as the use of cash and property of the child for 0intrinsic purposes in exchange for a material or other benefit.

The 0insel exploitation of the child occurs in three basic forms:1) Pushing the child into prostitution: The act of using a child for 0insel activities, regardless of whether this payment, promise or price is made to the child or to a third person, in exchange for giving or promising money or any other reward as payment.2) The use of the child in porn)rafi: A person who visually reveals that a child is in a real or representative explicit relationship, or that the 0insel or)ans of a child are 0insel. The purpose is to use any material that contains all kinds of)sus. Children can be tricked or coerced into pornographic acts, or they can be patterned without even knowing it. In order not to legitimize and normalize the exploitation of the majority in the pornographic sense, the term 'pornography' should not be used as much as possible.



3) Sexual exploitation: Includes the employment, transportation or detention of children for the purpose of exploitation, including deception, coercion, debt slavery or fraud. For social purposes, it can be between many countries, and it can also be woven from rural to urban areas in the same country.

THE ROLE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE INTELLECTUALIZATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE MAJORS

In response to the rapid growth of the tourism sector, the understanding of sustainable tourism has become widespread in recent years. 'Very Friendly Tourism', which is a part of sustainable tourism, aims to create an environment where children can be healthy, play and learn and be safe, away from all kinds of violence. Violence against children, especially the exploitation and exploitation of children, can unfortunately also be woven in the tourism sector. Various factors such as the lack of awareness and capacity in the sector and the lack of awareness and capacity in the tourism sector facilitate the emergence of cases of child exploitation of the majority in the tourism sector. So much so that in recent years, the exploitation of children in tourism and travel has unfortunately become widespread in the world, and this concept is considered separately as a special form of child exploitation. According to both international and Turkish legislation, the abuse and exploitation of children is a crime, and tourism sector workers have a very important place in the prevention of these crimes. There are several reasons for this: the majority of cases of domestic abuse and exploitation of children in tourism are not publicized in open spaces. However, those working in the accommodation sector (e.g. other service sector areas) are in direct communication with hotel customers and it is possible to access a wide range of information from the room where the customer stays to the passport information. While doing their routine work, hotel staff may come across signs of abuse/exploitation that would normally go unnoticed by others. In the same way, taxi drivers, whether they want to or not, closely witness the attitudes, movements and conversations of their customers while driving. In this context, it is of great importance for tourism sector employees to be aware of the signs of abuse and exploitation and to be able to take action. Intimate violence and exploitation are three crimes that are unfortunately reported even by adult victims. When children are subjected to these crimes, the vast majority of them are unable to explain, report or report the abuse and exploitation for many reasons that their sexuality entails. There are many reasons for this: 3838 Z. Mutlu, Basic Training Material for Workers in the Field of Preventing Sexual Exploitation of Children and Protecting Victimized Children, p 13, (2016) 38 Inability to comprehend abuse/exploitation: Young children may not know what sexual abuse or exploitation is,



They may think that what they are experiencing is a game or a normal situation. Being deceived: Children are more easily deceived and psychologically manipulated than adults. The abuser may deceive the child with gifts, promises, or bribes and continue the abuse. Don't be afraid: The abuser may threaten the child, so they are afraid of the consequences of reporting the child. Even if there is no threat, the child may not be able to tell anyone about the abuse because of the fear of his family learning about the situation, embarrassing his family, separating his family, not being believed by his environment, and even being blamed. Self-blame: Many may think that the abuse/exploitation is their fault, blame themselves for many reasons that they did not want help before, and think that they deserve to be exploited. Although these reasons are valid for all children, children who have mental or physical disabilities and especially children who cannot speak the language of the country they are in, face difficulties in reporting the crime because they cannot express themselves comfortably. It is important not to wait for children to report this crime, and to take action as soon as possible in a suspicious situation. It is a legal obligation for tourism workers to report crime and protect the child's right to protection. Important: In the light of the reasons stated, this chapter will convey the symptoms of sexual abuse and exploitation, and will provide practical information on what to do in suspicious and red-handed situations, separately in the hospitality and travel sector

For our high school students who are trained in our internship programs, precautions are taken against child abuse, and both our staff and interns are informed about child abuse.

Documents showing the original identity information of our guests are requested from our guests during the arrival, and the verification of the minor guests staying with their families is done by our front office team.

For children who can stay separately from their families, legal documents and approved permits are required.



Especially in sports school accommodations, our guests under the age of 18 are requested from the authorities, and the room distributions in these accommodations are made by our front office team, taking into account the safety of the children.