

In 2018, Serbia made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government drafted the Law on the Rights of the Child and Protection of Child Rights and launched a Roadmap for Eliminating Abuse of Child Labor in Serbia. The Council for Children's Rights drafted a Strategy for Protection of Children from Violence and the Ministry of Interior developed Standard Operating Procedures for Human Trafficking Victims Protections. In addition, the government provided cash transfers to 380,000 vulnerable families with children, and applied penalties in 25 criminal cases related to child labor. However, children in Serbia engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in forced begging and commercial sexual exploitation, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in street work. Serbia's laws do not treat child beggars as victims and Serbia's social welfare centers are overburdened, which limits efforts to combat child labor, including its worst forms.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Serbia engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in forced begging and commercial sexual exploitation, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in street work. (4,5,6,7) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Serbia.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	15.1 (725,227)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	94.7
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	17.4
Primary Completion Rate (%)		99

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2017, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019. (8)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 5, 2014. (9)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Farming, activities unknown (4)
	Forestry, activities unknown (10)
	Fishing, activities unknown (10)
Industry	Manufacturing, activities unknown (5)
	Construction, activities unknown (4,11)
Services	Street work, including washing cars, collecting scrap material, vending, and begging (1,5,11-13)
	Wholesale and retail trade (4,5,10,12)
	Working in food service, information and communication, and transportation and storage (4,5)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (4-7,11)
	Forced begging, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (4-7,14)
	Use in the production of pornography, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (4,13)
	Domestic work as a result of human trafficking (3,5,6,15)
	Use in illicit activities, including in petty crime (5-7,13-15)

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

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Children from Serbia, particularly those from Roma communities, are trafficked internally to engage in the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation. (5-7,14) Child trafficking victims, especially girls, Roma children, and children from low-income families in rural communities, are most vulnerable to child labor. (1,16)

In 2018, 42 percent of the 1,140 migrant children in Serbia were unaccompanied. (17) Unaccompanied children and those of migrant and asylum-seeking families from Iraq (Kurds and Yazidis) and Afghanistan are vulnerable to trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation, particularly if they are not enrolled in school. (1,4-7,12,13,18-21) Asylum seekers and grantees are allowed to access free primary and secondary education in Serbia. (1,22) In addition, Serbia has social programs to assist migrant children with access to education. (22-25)

In order to increase the registration of children of unregistered parents, a technical working group streamlined the registration procedures for undocumented minorities. (5,26) In November 2018, UNHCR held a conference in Serbia praising the country's overall efforts to eradicate statelessness, noting that the country may do so in the next few years. (27) In 2018, approximately 2,100 people were at risk of statelessness. (28) Some Roma, Ashkali, and Balkan Egyptian children experience challenges in attaining birth registration, which may make school enrollment difficult and increases their vulnerability to engage in child labor. (5,21,26-29,30) Although the government has a program to increase the attendance of Roma children in preschool, and the law allows children to enroll in school without identity documents, economic hardship, ethnic discrimination, language barriers, disabilities, and placement in non-mainstream schools sometimes discourage Romani children from attending school, especially girls. (5,21,26-33,30) In addition, Roma children are more likely to begin school at a later age and drop out of school more frequently than their non-Roma peers do. (5)




Constitutional and legal protections prohibit discrimination in education against individuals with disabilities. (21,34-36) However, some individuals with disabilities, especially Roma children, face difficulties in accessing education due to social prejudices. (21,29,37,38,30)

Children from Serbia are being recruited to participate in military training camps. (39,40) The military training includes teaching them how to use weapons and other basic paramilitary skills. (39-42)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Serbia has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention		Ratification
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	UN CRC	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The government's laws and regulations are in line with relevant international standards (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 24 of the Labor Law; Article 66 of the Constitution (35,43)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 25 of the Labor Law; Article 66 of the Constitution (35,43)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 25, 84, and 87–88 of the Labor Law; Regulation on Hazardous Labor of Children (43,44)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 390 of the Criminal Code; Article 26 of the Constitution (35,45)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 388 of the Criminal Code; Article 26 of the Constitution (35,45)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 112 and 183–185 of the Criminal Code (45)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 388 of the Criminal Code (45)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 39 of the Law on the Army (46)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	N/A*		Article 4 of the Law on Military, Labor, and Material Obligation (47)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		Article 4 of the Law on the Ratification of the Optional Protocol Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (48)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15‡	Article 71 of the Constitution; Articles 94 and 98 of the Law on the Foundations of the Education System (35,49)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 71 of the Constitution; Article 91 of the Law on the Foundations of the Education System (35,49)

* No conscription (47)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (35,48)

In 2018, Parliament adopted the Law on Simplified Hiring of Seasonal Labor in Certain Economic Areas. (5,50) The Law regulates seasonal work, including in agriculture, and specifies that a work contract be required to employ minors. (50) The government also adopted the Law on Foreigners and the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection, which require an assessment of a minor's protection and safety, and state that victims of human trafficking, including children, should receive special assistance. (6,51,52) In addition, the government passed the Protocol on Additional Educational, Health, and Social Support to Children, Students, and Adults during the reporting period. This Protocol aims to create education that is more inclusive, including the advancement of students in non-segregated environments, and the establishment of local commissions to oversee efforts. (5,53) Moreover, the draft Law on the Rights of the Child and Protection of Child Rights would create an Ombudsman for Children's rights, establish a new agency to oversee the protection of children's rights in government agencies, and would heighten other protections for children. (5,54)

Although the Criminal Code provides heightened penalties for the use of children in illicit activities, Serbia's law does not treat child beggars as victims, but rather as perpetrators and offenders. (5,12,22,45,55,56)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist within the operations of the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran, and Social Affairs (MOLEVSA) that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran, and Social Affairs (MOLEVSA)	Through the labor inspectorate, inspects businesses, including unregistered businesses, receives and investigates child labor complaints, and informs centers for social work of child labor violations. (5,57) Through the Center for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection (CPTV), identifies and rescues victims of child trafficking and those at-risk, conducts needs assessments, and refers victims to social services. Maintains records and contributes to trafficking research projects. (15) CPTV is divided into two parts: the Agency for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims and the new Urgent Reception Center, which opened in early 2019. (1,6,14,21) MOLEVSA has internal teams for the protection of children with disabilities and children working on the street. These teams provide children with homes, food programs, and relocation from harmful family situations. (58)
Ministry of the Interior (MOI)	Oversees the General Police Directorate and enforces laws prohibiting commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking through the Criminal Police Department. (14,15,59,60) In 2018, increased the number of local police directorates with dedicated anti-trafficking units to 27. (6) Refers child labor violations to Centers for Social Work. (5)
Social Work Centers (SWCs)	Tracks the number of street children and receives child labor violations from MOLEVSA and MOI. (5) In 2018, there were 115 SWCs. (1)
Republic Public Prosecutor's Office	Leads investigations on human trafficking cases and exchanges information through a network of 27 local prosecutors and NGOs. (59) Provides financial support to CPTV. In 2018, the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office formed the Human Trafficking Task Force, which is a prosecution-led multi-agency team that investigates and prosecutes human trafficking offenses. (6)
Parliamentary Committee on Children	Reviews draft legislation and monitors the implementation of laws pertinent to children's rights. (61)
Deputy Ombudsman for Children's Rights, Office of the Protector of Citizens	Monitors and conducts research on the situation of children's rights in Serbia. Produces reports on child begging, promotes inclusive education and legal prohibition of corporal punishment, and manages draft laws on children's rights for parliamentary approval. (61)

In 2018, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) transferred jurisdiction of human trafficking law enforcement from the Border Police Department to the Criminal Police Department. (5) The move was done to improve human trafficking investigation techniques. (6,21)

Throughout the reporting period, the Center for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection (CPTV) worked with state institutions, international organizations, and NGOs on human trafficking prevention and protection efforts and activities. (21)

According to the MOLEVSA, the Social Welfare Centers (SWCs) are significantly overburdened. (5,26)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2018, labor law enforcement agencies in Serbia took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of MOLEVSA that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including labor inspector training.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$3,472,634 (4)	\$3,483,536 (5)
Number of Labor Inspectors	248 (4)	240 (5)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (4,62)	Yes (5)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	No (4)	No (5)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (4)	Yes (5)
Refresher Courses Provided	No (26)	No (5)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	53,424† (63)	70,122‡ (63)
Number Conducted at Worksite	44,568† (4)	70,122‡ (63)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	10 (26)	39 (63)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	2 (4)	15 (63)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown (4)	Unknown (5)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (4)	Yes (5)

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (4)	Yes (63)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (4)	Yes (5)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (4)	Yes (5)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (4)	Yes (5)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (4)	Yes (5)

† Data are from January 2017 to October 2017.

‡ Data are from January 2018 to December 2018.

Labor inspectors are responsible for inspecting registered and unregistered businesses, including businesses within the agricultural sector. (5) The labor inspectorate has a work plan for inspections that is drafted at the beginning of each year, and targets high-risk sectors in which child labor is known to occur, such as in agriculture and construction. (5,64) In addition, the Special Protocol of Labor Inspection for Protection Children Against Child Labor requires labor inspectors to use a checklist to identify child labor during inspections and mandates that police and labor inspectors inform Social Welfare Centers (SWCs) on cases of child labor. (4,5,65)

During the year, labor inspectors received training on new laws and regulations. The Council of Europe provided training to 66 inspectors, including new labor inspectors, on human trafficking. In addition, the National Administration Academy organized a training on the newly adopted Law on General Administration Procedure. (21,63) However, the newly hired labor inspectors did not receive training on child labor, despite the labor inspectorate's report of sufficient funding. (4,5,58)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2018, criminal law enforcement agencies in Serbia took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including financial resource allocation.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Unknown (4)	Yes (2)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (22)	Yes (6)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (4)	Yes (63)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (4)	22 (5)
Number of Violations Found	21 (26)	4 (5)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (4)	21 (5)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (4)	19 (5)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown	25 (5)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (4)	Yes (5)

Human trafficking training is provided as a part of the general police curriculum given to law enforcement officials who process immigration cases. (63) Continuous training on human trafficking is also provided to 1 public prosecutor in each of the 25 Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices. (5) In 2018, 25 police officers received training on suppressing human trafficking. In addition, 4 prosecutors and 16 police officers attended a train-the-trainer workshop, and additional training was provided to 45 participants on human trafficking within the migrant population. (6) However, sources indicated that agencies responsible for trafficking in persons investigations lack funding. (4,5)

During the reporting period, there were criminal sentences imposed in 25 criminal cases, which included human trafficking, neglecting and abusing a minor, and mediation in prostitution. (5) One case was finalized in a conviction. (5)

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The SWCs, the primary provider of social services to human trafficking victims, assist with child trafficking cases. (15) However, NGOs reported that CPTVs lacked specialized care and procedures for child victims. (2,6,15,23) Although criminal law enforcement personnel report that there are far fewer migrants in Serbia than during the peak of the migration crisis, those who remain in the country are at a significantly higher risk for human trafficking, labor, or sexual exploitation, as they continue to linger in a migrant status, often with few resources or options. (63)

In 2018, the government, NGOs, and national shelters implemented the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for immigrant and migrant children. (26,63,66) The SOPs provide guidance on how to identify children at risk of being trafficked, while keeping the child's best interests in mind. (63,66,67)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8). However, gaps exist that hinder the adequate coordination of efforts to address child labor, including efficacy in accomplishing mandates.

Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Council for Children's Rights	Coordinates government efforts to address child labor by monitoring and evaluating government activities and includes representatives from international organizations and government ministries, such as MOLEVSA. (68) In 2018, met several times and published three draft documents on child protection, including a Strategy for the Prevention and Protection of Children against Violence for the period of 2018 to 2020. (5,69-71)
National Council for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Sets government policies on trafficking in persons, chaired by MOI. The National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons acts as the Secretary of the Council and manages the work of the implementation team. (15) In 2018, the National Coordinator oversaw the re-design of the police directorate. (6)
Refugee Protection Working Group (RPWG)	Serves as the main mechanism for coordinating non-food related services to refugees, including children. Co-chaired by UNHCR and MOLEVSA with the participation of NGOs, local governments, and international organizations. (24) In 2018, RPWG met monthly and had three sub-working groups, including a group on child protection. (21,24)

The position of National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons continues to experience constraints on time, financial resources, and coordination. (21) The Cabinet of the MOI must provide approval before the National Coordinator can work or meet with non-Serbian government officials or organizations, which may limit the coordination efficiency on child labor. (6,14,21)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including mainstreaming child labor issues into relevant Roma policies.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
Roadmap for Eliminating Abuse of Child Labor in Serbia (2018–2022)†	Creates a roadmap for eliminating the worst forms of child labor. Activities focus on the prevention and elimination of child abuse, support for children working on the streets and vulnerable families, the creation of a system to monitor and record risks of child labor within SWCs, and continuous development for professional workers. (72)
Action Plan for Protection of Children from Violence (2018–2022)†	Provides improved prevention, protection, and support for children against violence. (69,73) Part of the Roadmap for Eliminating Abuse of Child Labor in Serbia. Includes enhanced interventions for the protection of children from violence, including organizational mechanisms. (69)
Strategy for Preventing and Suppressing Human Trafficking and Action Plan (2017–2022)	Creates a legislative framework, budget, benchmarks, and strategic areas in need of improvement to combat trafficking in persons. (4,74) The government has allocated \$76,000 for 2017–2019. (68) Actions to implement the policy in 2018 included completing a draft of the Standard Operating Procedure for Human Trafficking Victims Protection, updating the Action Plan for Preventing and Suppressing Human Trafficking for 2019–2020, and transferring jurisdiction of human trafficking cases from the Border Police to Criminal Police. (5,6)

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Policy	Description
Strategy for the Fight Against High-Tech Crime (2019–2023) [†]	Promotes cooperation between the private and public sectors and civil society to prevent the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. (75) Accompanying the Strategy is an Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for Combating High-Tech Crime for the Period of 2019–2020. The Plan outlines the specific activities and their implementation timeframes. (76) Since the adoption of the Strategy, a mobile application was developed and launched to help children and parents with safer Internet practices. Since 2017, a “Fundamentals of Child Safety” program has been in place for grades 4 to 6. (63)
Protocol on Rules and Procedures for the Institutions and Organizations Working with Children Involved in Life and Work on the Streets of Belgrade	Aims to enhance institutional cooperation among MOI, the Criminal Police Directorate, the Communal Police, city SWCs, the City Secretariat for Education, the City Secretariat for Health, and civil society organizations. (77) Defines street children, worst forms of child labor, child work, and child trafficking. (1,77) Stipulates lead institutions, rules, and procedures for interacting with street children. Save the Children is funding the first round of training on the Protocol. (1) In 2018, the city of Belgrade prepared a shelter to house children engaged in street work, which opened in February 2019. (63)
National Strategy for Roma Inclusion (2016–2025)	Seeks to include representatives from Roma communities in policy implementation and aims to improve access to education for Roma population in Serbia, including access to preschool. (78) In addition, the government adopted the Action Plan for the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma Men and Women for 2017–2018 [†] , which mandates the inclusion of Roma in education and employment. (22) In 2018, increased primary school enrollment for Roma children. (5)
Anti-Discrimination Strategy and Action Plan (2013–2018)	Prevented discrimination and improved the situation of children and ethnic minorities, including Roma, refugees, internally displaced children, and victims of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, including those used in the production of pornography. (79) In 2018, increased awareness and prosecution in cases of violence against children. (5)
Decree on Dedicated Transfers	Aims to allocate funds to local governments for the development of social services for people with disabilities, including children. (80) In 2018, \$6.7 million was transferred to smaller municipalities to support social services. (5)
Development Partnership Framework (2016–2020)	Government of Serbia and the UN’s strategic planning document for the achievement of the UN’s sustainable development goals, including inclusive education, especially for the most vulnerable, and strengthening social welfare for families. (81) Active in 2018. (4)

[†] Policy was approved during the reporting period.

Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated in to the National Strategy for Roma Inclusion (2016–2025). (12)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2018, the government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including the adequacy of programs to address the full scope of the problem.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
USDOL-Funded Programs	Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor (CLEAR) is a capacity-building project implemented by ILO in 11 countries to build local and national capacity of governments to address child labor. (82) The Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development (MAP) is a 2 year project implemented by ILO that aims to increase the knowledge base on child labor in Serbia. (82,83) Additional information is available on the USDOL website.
Child Allowance Program [†]	Government cash benefits program for poor families, conditional on school enrollment for children ages 7 and older. (5,61) In 2018, assisted 380,000 families. (5)
Assistance to Roma Children in Education [†]	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technological Development policy that seeks to improve the school attendance rate of Roma children. (61) Active in 2018 and school attendance rates have improved. (63) Includes the Law on the Foundations of the Education System, which encompasses affirmative action measures to improve participation and performance of Roma children in the education system. (26,63)
Inclusive Early Childhood Education and Care [†]	A World Bank, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Education, Science, and Technological Development project that aims to improve access to early childhood education for socially disadvantaged children. (84) Active in 2018. (63)

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Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor (Cont.)

Program	Description
Strengthening the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking†	An IOM, CPTV, and MOI project that contributes to the implementation of the National Anti-Trafficking Strategy by improving mechanisms for the prevention and identification of victims of human trafficking. (26) In 2018, MOI, MOLEVSA, and the Public Prosecution Office signed a Memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Suppression of Human Trafficking and the Rights Protection of Human Trafficking Victims. (5,85) The Memorandum defines mutual rights in the identification of human trafficking, assistance and protection of victims, and statistical reporting. (6,85)
Hotline*†	Government-implemented hotline to receive reports of labor violations under the slogan “Say no to black market work.” In 2018, MOLEVSA received 8,998 calls and 249 emails through the hotline, including calls and emails on child labor. (21)

* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Serbia.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (5,6,86)

Although the Government of Serbia has implemented programs on child labor and inclusive education, research found no evidence that it has carried out programs specifically designed to assist children living and working on the streets, including those involved in child begging.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Serbia (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the law does not treat child beggars as criminals.	2017 – 2018
Enforcement	Ensure that staff members at the CPTVs and SWCs have sufficient resources, such as personnel and funding, to address the specific needs of child trafficking victims.	2015 – 2018
	Train new labor inspectors on child labor, and make information regarding child labor law enforcement publicly available, including the number of child labor penalties imposed that were collected.	2015 – 2018
	Ensure that labor inspectors and criminal investigators have the necessary training, tools, and equipment to conduct thorough investigations and increase funding for agencies combating trafficking in persons.	2010 – 2018
Coordination	Ensure that the National Coordinator for Combatting Trafficking in Persons has sufficient resources to coordinate with the police on investigations, prosecutions, and the protection of trafficking victims.	2015 – 2018
Government Policies	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the National Strategy for Roma Inclusion.	2017 – 2018
Social Programs	Address barriers to education, including access to birth registration documentation; increase access to education for children with disabilities; and increase access for minority populations, particularly migrant and Roma children.	2013 – 2018
	Carry out programs that specifically assist children living and working on the streets, including child beggars.	2018

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