

In 2013, Anguilla made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the reporting period, the Government participated in an initiative with the UNDP to assist at-risk youth. The Ministry of Social Development continued to sponsor the National Conference on Youth and Development, in which the National Youth Council made recommendations on the protection of children and access to education. While the extent of the problem is unknown, some children in Anguilla are reported to engage in the worst forms of child labor, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation. The Government appears to lack a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children. It also lacks a developed framework and targeted programs that address the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

While the extent of the problem is unknown, some children in Anguilla are reported to engage in the worst forms of child labor, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation.(1-3) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Anguilla. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)		78.7

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2008, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.(4)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis, 2014.(5)

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
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation* (1-3, 6, 7)
	Used in the production of pornography* (1)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

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

Some children reportedly perform sex acts in exchange for money and gifts.(1, 6) Evidence suggests that in some cases these transactions may occur with the knowledge, consent, or initiation of the child's parent.(1, 6) There are also reports that non-Anguillan migrant children may be involved in commercial sexual exploitation.(1) Research has found no evidence that the Government of Anguilla collects or disseminates information regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and other worst forms of child labor.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.

The following convention has been extended to Anguilla (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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Employment of Children (Restriction) Act; Education Act (8-10)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Employment of Children (Restriction) Act (8, 10)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Constitution (11)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (13)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes Non-Combat: Yes	18 16	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Education Act (9)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act (9)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Section 3 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act prohibits children under the age of 14 from working in industrial undertakings such as mining, manufacturing, and construction. However, the law does not prohibit young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 from engaging in industrial undertakings, which may leave them vulnerable to dangerous work.(10) Research could not identify whether Anguilla has a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.

During the previous reporting period, the Government received UNICEF funding to begin drafting legislation that would strengthen protections against child abuse.(14) Research has not found whether this draft legislation has been completed, or the extent to which it addresses the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under-18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(13, 15-17)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Department of Labor of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism	Enforce child labor laws through the Labor Commissioner, pursuant to the Employment of Children (Restriction) Act.(8, 18)
Department of Social Development of the Ministry of Social Development	Safeguard the well-being of children and investigate reports of child abuse.(19-21)
Royal Anguilla Police Force	Investigate child protection cases.(19-21)

Research found no evidence that law enforcement agencies in Anguilla took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Ministry of Social Development	Implement child protection efforts and ensure Anguilla complies with the CRC.(22, 23)

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla continued to coordinate child protection issues through the Ministry of Social Development.(23) However, the extent to which the Ministry addressed the worst forms of child labor, and particularly the commercial sexual exploitation of children, is unclear.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Anguilla has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 7).

Table 7. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
Child Protection National Action Plan*	Calls for the development of the Child Protection Protocols.(22) In 2013, the Ministry of Social Development, with the involvement of UNICEF, organized the interagency Child Protection Protocol Consultation Workshop to continue to develop the Child Protection Protocols.(24, 25)
Safeguarding and Child Protection Protocols and Procedures*	Provides guidance and support on identifying, reporting, investigating, managing, and prosecuting child abuse cases. Developed by the Ministry of Social Development in conjunction with UNICEF. (19, 21, 23) Reported to address legislative gaps in the protection of children.(24)

*The impact of this policy on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

In 2013, the Ministry of Social Development sponsored the Seventh Annual National Conference on Youth and Development, in which the National Youth Council met at the Anguilla House of Assembly to make recommendations on the protection of children, youth employment, and access to education.(26-28) Also during the reporting period, the Ministry of Tourism engaged public and private agencies to debate a comprehensive tourism policy that would guide the sustainable development of the sector. However, it is unclear if safeguards against child labor or the promotion of children's rights were included in the debate.(29)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla funded social programs that may have an impact on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Safeguarding Children in Anguilla Project*‡	Ministry of Social Development media campaign that engages civil society groups on child protection issues.(14, 23) In 2013, produced an outreach campaign that targeted the Spanish-speaking community of all ages on raising awareness of children's issues.(23)
Department for Youth and Culture programming*‡	Department for Youth and Culture program that provides a range of cultural activities for children ages 11 to 18 during summer months; facilitates development of youth centers where young people can participate in educational activities.(23)

* The impact of this program on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

‡ Program is funded by the Government of Anguilla.

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla, through the Ministry of Social Development, began working with the UNDP to develop a project for at-risk youth.(23)

The question of whether these initiatives have an impact on the commercial sexual exploitation of children remains unclear. Research found no evidence that the Government has carried out programs to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children directly.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Anguilla (Table 9).

Table 9. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Amend the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act to prohibit all children under the age of 18 from engaging in hazardous work.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether Anguilla has codified a list of hazardous activities prohibited to children under age 18.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether Anguilla has drafted new legislation to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2013
Enforcement	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the enforcement of relevant laws protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2009 – 2013
Coordination	Ensure there is a coordinating mechanism to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2009 – 2013
Government Policies	Assess the impact that the Child Protection National Action Plan and Safeguarding and Child Protection Protocols and Procedures may have on addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2010 – 2013
Social Programs	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and other worst forms of child labor to guide the development of policies and programs to address the problem.	2009 – 2013
	Assess the impact of existing social programs on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2010 – 2013
	Implement programs to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2011 – 2013

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British Virgin Islands

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, the British Virgin Islands made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. While there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has not developed a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in the British Virgin Islands.(1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.(1)

The following convention has been extended to the British Virgin Islands (Table 1).(1)

Table 1. 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 has established relevant laws and regulations concerning child labor (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Labor Code of 2010 (2)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Labor Code of 2010 (2)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Constitutional Order 2007; Labor Code of 2010 (2, 3)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Criminal Code, Labor Code of 2010 (2, 4)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Criminal Code; Labor Code of 2010 (2, 4)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Criminal Code; Labor Code of 2010 (2, 4)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (1, 5)
	Non-Combat: Yes	16 1/2	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Act 2004 (6)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act 2004 (6)

* No conscription or no standing military.

The Government has not developed a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.(2)

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under 18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(7-10)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established an institutional mechanism for the enforcement of labor laws for the British Virgin Islands (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor	Enforce labor laws and collect data and statistics on violations of the Labor Code.(2)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the British Virgin Islands.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the British Virgin Islands.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the British Virgin Islands.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in the British Virgin Islands (Table 4).

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Develop a list of hazardous occupations prohibited for children under age 18.	2012 – 2013

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Christmas Island

NO ASSESSMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

For the 2013 reporting period, no assessment has been made regarding Christmas Island's efforts to advance the elimination of the worst forms of child labor because 2013 is the first year suggested actions are included for Christmas Island. While there is no evidence of a problem, gaps exist in the legal framework to prevent children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor. Christmas Island does not have a minimum age for hazardous work, or a list of hazardous activities which may leave children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

There is no evidence that children on Christmas Island are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.(1, 2)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Acts Interpretation Act 1901 provides that Christmas Island is part of the definition of "Australia" in the laws of Australia. Accordingly, all legislation of the federal parliament applies to these territories unless specifically excluded, including Australia's ratification of conventions.(3)

Because Australia has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labor, the following conventions apply to Christmas Island (Table 1).

Table 1. 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	✓

Christmas Island is subject to the child labor laws of the state of Western Australia.(1) The Government has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Western Australia Children and Community Services Act 2004 (4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		Western Australia Children and Community Services Act 2004 (4)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia (5)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia (5)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Western Australia Prostitution Act of 2000, the Western Australia Children and Community Services Act, and the federally enacted Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia (4-8)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia (5)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	Australian Defense Force (9, 10)
	Non-Combat: Yes	17	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Western Australia School Education Act (1, 2, 7, 11)
Free Public Education	Yes		Western Australia School Education Act (1, 2, 7, 11)

No information was found on whether any laws specifically define hazardous work or establish a minimum age for it.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government of Australia has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms, which apply to Christmas Island (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Australian Federal Police, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, and the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development	Enforce criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor. Issue orders for a child to stop working if there is risk of harm.(1, 7)
Australian Federal Police	Investigate the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including pornography.(7)
Australian Federal Police: Human Trafficking Teams	Investigate human trafficking for the purpose of transnational sexual and labor exploitation.(1, 8)
Australian Federal Police: Child Protection Operations Team	Investigate and coordinate multijurisdictional and international online child sex exploitation issues, including child pornography.(1, 7, 8)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Christmas Island.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for government policies to address the worst forms of child labor, in Christmas Island.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address the worst forms of child labor, in Christmas Island.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Christmas Island (Table 4).

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Clarify whether Christmas Island has codified a list of hazardous activities prohibited for children under age 18.	2013
	Clarify whether Christmas Island has established a minimum age for hazardous work.	2013

Christmas Island

NO ASSESSMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

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Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ASSESSMENT

For the 2013 reporting period, no assessment has been made regarding Cocos (Keeling) Islands' efforts to advance the prevention of the worst forms of child labor because 2013 is the first year suggested actions are included for the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. While there is no evidence of a problem, gaps exist in the legal framework to prevent children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor. Cocos (Keeling) Islands do not have a minimum age for hazardous work, or a list of hazardous activities which may leave children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

There is no evidence that children on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.(1, 2)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Acts Interpretation Act 1901 provides that the Cocos (Keeling) Islands are part of the definition of "Australia" in the laws of Australia. Accordingly, all legislation of the federal parliament applies to these territories unless specifically excluded, including Australia's ratification of conventions.(3)

Because Australia has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labor, the following conventions apply to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 Cocos (Keeling) Islands are subject to the child labor laws of the state of Western Australia.(1) The Government has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Western Australia Children and Community Services Act 2004 (4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		Western Australia Children and Community Services Act 2004 (4)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 (5)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 (5)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Western Australia Prostitution Act of 2000 (1, 6, 7); Western Australia Children and Community Services Act and the federally enacted Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia (4, 5, 8)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995 (5)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes Non-Combat: Yes	18 17	Australian Defense Force (9)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NO ASSESSMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Western Australia School Education Act (1, 10-12)
Free Public Education	Yes		Western Australia School Education Act (1, 10-12)

No information was found on whether any laws define hazardous work or establish a minimum age for it.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government of Australia has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms, which apply to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Australian Federal Police, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, and the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development	Enforce criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor.(6, 12)
Australian Federal Police	Investigate the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including pornography.(1, 6)
Australian Federal Police: Human Trafficking Teams	Maintain jurisdiction in trafficking matters and investigate human trafficking for the purpose of transnational sexual and labor exploitation.(1, 8)
Australian Federal Police: Child Protection Operations Team	Investigate and coordinate multijurisdictional and online child sex exploitation.(1, 6, 8)
Department of Child Protection	Issue orders to stop a child from working if there is a risk of harm.(1, 6)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for government policies to address the worst forms of child labor, in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address the worst forms of child labor, in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Table 4).

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Clarify whether the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have codified a list of hazardous activities prohibited for children under age 18.	2013
	Clarify whether the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have established a minimum age for hazardous work.	2013

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ASSESSMENT

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Cook Islands

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, the Cook Islands made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. While there is no evidence of a problem, the Government's legal framework is insufficient to protect children from prostitution and pornography, and research could not determine whether laws prohibit internal trafficking or use of children in illicit activities. Also, a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children has not been developed.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in the Cook Islands.(1-3)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Cook Islands is a self-governing territory of New Zealand. The territory follows a combination of its own laws and some of the laws of New Zealand and the United Kingdom that were enacted prior to self-government in 1965.(1, 4) There are no armed forces in the Cook Islands.(5, 6) New Zealand is responsible for the Cook Islands' defense at its request and in consultation with the Cook Islands.(5)

Since 1988, no treaty signed, ratified, accepted, approved, or acceded to by New Zealand extends to the Cook Islands, unless New Zealand acted expressly on behalf of the Cook Islands.(7)

The following convention has been ratified by the Cook Islands (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	13	Employment Relations Act 2012 (8)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Employment Relations Act 2012 (8)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Prohibition of Forced and Compulsory Labor Ordinance and Amendment Acts (9-11)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Cook Islands Crimes Amendment Act of 2004 (12)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment			
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	17	Minimum Entry Requirements- Army Generic Requirements for New Zealand (13)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Act of 2012 (14)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act of 2012 (14)

In 2012, the Cook Islands enacted the Employment Relations Act, which prohibits children younger than 13 years of age from being employed.(8, 15) The Act also prohibits a school-aged person, defined as 13 to 16 years old, from working during normal school hours, for more than 10 hours a week outside of school hours, or for work that is not considered light work.(8) Light work is defined in the Act as work that does not threaten the child's health and safety, or hamper the child's education or vocational orientation and training.(8) Under the Act, children under 18 years old are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations.(8) However, research indicates that a list of hazardous occupations has not been developed.

Under the Cook Islands Crimes Amendment Act 2004, trafficking in persons across borders is illegal; however, it is not clear whether internal trafficking is addressed in the Act.(12, 16)

The Cook Islands Crimes Act of 1969 prohibits prostitution but does not address child prostitution or child pornography.(12, 16, 17) In 2010, the Government of the Cook Islands began a comprehensive review of the Crimes Act to amend provisions of the Act, to include criminalizing child prostitution and child pornography.(1, 2, 17) To date, the Act has not yet been modified.(2, 17)

Research could not determine whether laws prohibiting the use of children for illicit activities exist.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established institutional mechanisms to monitor the implementation of child labor laws in the Cook Islands (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
The Labor and Consumer Affairs Division of the Government	Implement child labor laws in the Cook Islands.(18)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Cook Islands.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Cook Islands.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Cook Islands.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in the Cook Islands (Table 4).

Cook Islands

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Develop and enact a list of hazardous occupations.	2012 – 2013
	Clarify whether the Cook Islands Crimes Amendment Act 2004, prohibitions extend to internal trafficking in persons.	2011 – 2013
	Amend the Crimes Act to address and criminalize child prostitution and child pornography.	2012 – 2013
	Clarify whether a law exists that prohibits the use of children in illicit activities.	2011 – 2013

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Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ADVANCEMENT

In 2013, the Falkland Islands made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Although no information suggests that the worst forms of child labor are a problem, the Government appears to lack a complete preventive legal framework to protect all children from trafficking for the purposes of labor exploitation. It also is unclear whether the Falkland Islands have established a more comprehensive list of hazardous work prohibited to children, and whether the use of children in illicit activities is prohibited. This leaves children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in the Falkland Islands.(1, 2)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.(3)

The following conventions have been extended to the Falkland Islands (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Falkland Islands Employment of Children Ordinance (4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Falkland Islands Employment of Children Ordinance (5, 6)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		United Kingdom Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act (2, 5-7)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Falkland Islands Constitution Order 2008 (8)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Sexual Offenses Act (9)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Sexual Offenses Act (9)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: No	18	UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (10-12)
	Non-Combat: Yes	16	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Amendment Ordinance of 2008; Falkland Islands Constitution Order of 2008 (5, 8, 13)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Amendment Ordinance of 2008 (5, 13)

*No conscription or no standing military.

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The UK Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act makes it illegal to employ children in work that exposes them to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse. The Act protects children from work that is underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, or in confined spaces, as well as from work that requires using dangerous machinery, equipment, or tools without training and supervision, and prohibits work at night in any industry.(7) No information was found on whether the Government has developed a more comprehensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children, or if the law explicitly prohibits the use of children in illicit activities.(14, 15)

Although child trafficking has not been identified as having occurred in the Falkland Islands, the law does not appear to protect children, specifically young persons older than 16, from internal and cross-border trafficking for the purposes of labor exploitation.(8, 9, 15)

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under 18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(11, 12, 16, 17).

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Falkland Islands.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Falkland Islands.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Falkland Islands.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in the Falkland Islands.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in the Falkland Islands (Table 3).

Table 3. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Ensure that the list of hazardous activities prohibited to children is comprehensive.	2012 – 2013
	Ensure the law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities.	2013
	Clarify whether the law protects all children under 18 from trafficking for any purpose, including labor exploitation.	2012 – 2013

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Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ADVANCEMENT

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Gibraltar

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, Gibraltar made a moderate advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. While there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has strengthened its preventive legal framework to help protect children from exploitative labor. In 2013, the Government of Gibraltar enacted the Gibraltar Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Conventions) Regulations, which extends labor protections to children working aboard ships through age 18. However, critical gaps remain in the legal framework to prevent children from being involved in the worst forms of child labor. The legal framework does not appear to define a minimum age for all work, nor does it appear to fully protect children ages 15 through 17 from hazardous work. The law also does not appear to prohibit the use of children in illicit activities that are not of a sexual nature, such as for drug trafficking, theft, or burglary. These gaps continue to leave children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Gibraltar.(1-3)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.

None of the following conventions have been extended to Gibraltar (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No		Employment Act 1953, as amended in 2012; United Kingdom's Working Time Act 1999; Merchant Shipping Regulations 2013 (4-6)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	15/16	Employment Act 1953; Working Time Act 1999; Merchant Shipping Regulations 2013 (4-6)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		Employment Act 1953, as amended in 2012 (4, 7)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Gibraltar Constitution Order of 2006; Crimes Act 2011 (3, 8-10)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Crimes Act of 2011 (2, 9)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Crimes Act of 2011 (2, 9)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Crimes Act of 2011 (S.)191A (3, 9)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		

Table 2. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: No	18	Royal Gibraltar Regiment; UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (2, 10)
	Non-Combat: Yes	16	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Education and Training Act 1974 (2, 11-13)
Free Public Education	Yes		Legislation title unknown (11-13)

*No conscription or no standing military.

Gibraltar does not appear to have a clearly defined law or regulation setting a minimum employment age for all work. The Education and Training Act of 1974 bars employing children under the age of 18 as apprentices, and possibly in other work, without the written consent of the Government's Director of Education; however, the Act affords the Director wide discretion in determining whether to consent to the employment.(11) The definition of "child" also varies throughout the legal framework.(5, 9, 11)

Three laws limit employing children in hazardous activities. The first law, the Working Time Act, prohibits children under age 16 from employment that is dangerous to their life, health, or morals; though the Act does not list specific industries or activities that would fall within this definition, it does regulate working time for young persons ages 15–17; specifically, work performed at night, the maximum amount of hours a young person may work, and the minimum amount of time employers should allocate for breaks and rest periods.(5) Research has been unable to locate any list or more specific definition promulgated under the authority of this law. The second law, Gibraltar's Employment Act prohibits children under age 15 from working in "industrial undertakings," which the Act defines broadly to include mining, manufacturing, construction, and transportation.(4, 5) Finally, the Merchant Shipping Regulations enacted in 2013 bar children under 18 from working at night on marine vessels and bar children under 16 from working on vessels at all.(4) Taken together, the various regulations may not fully protect children ages 15 through 17 from hazardous work, as the Employment Act specifically allows children of these ages to work at night in industrial undertakings in mining and in manufacturing of iron, steel, paper, raw sugar, and glass work.(4) It is not clear whether any other government rule exists that details a more comprehensive list of hazardous activities prohibited for all children under 18. Also, while the Crimes Act 2011 prohibits the use of children for begging, it is not clear whether laws exist prohibiting the use of children in illicit activities such as the production and distribution of illegal drugs.(9)

The UK and the Royal Gibraltar Regiment are responsible for defending Gibraltar.(2, 10) The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under 18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(2, 10, 14–16)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Although there is no evidence of a child labor problem in Gibraltar, limited evidence suggests that institutional mechanisms have been established to enforce labor laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms.(3, 17) However, research did not identify these institutional mechanisms.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Gibraltar.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Gibraltar.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Gibraltar.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Gibraltar (Table 3).

Table 3. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Clarify the minimum age for all work, and standardize the definition of "child" throughout the legal framework.	2013
	Amend the law to protect all children under 18 from clearly defined hazardous work.	2012 – 2013
	Clarify whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.	2011 – 2013

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In 2013, Montserrat made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Although there is no evidence of a child labor problem in Montserrat, critical gaps exist in the legal framework to prevent children being involved in the worst forms of child labor. Although the Montserrat Labor Code protects children from performing hazardous work, it is unclear whether the Government has established a comprehensive list of hazardous activities. It also is unclear whether the law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities such as drug trafficking, begging, and theft or burglary. These gaps leave children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Montserrat.(1-3)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.

The following convention has been extended to Montserrat (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Montserrat Labor Code (4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Montserrat Labor Code (4)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		Montserrat Labor Code (4)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Constitution of Montserrat (4, 5)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Montserrat Penal Code (4, 6)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Montserrat Penal Code (6)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (7)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: No Non-Combat: Yes	18 16	UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (7)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Act of 2004 (8)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act of 2004 (8)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Montserrat

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

While the Montserrat Labor Code prohibits the employment of children under 16, it includes an exception allowing the employment of children older than 14 in light work. In addition, children under the age of 18 may not be employed at night or in occupations designated as hazardous.(4) The Minister of Labor for Montserrat is entrusted with the responsibility of deciding what constitutes light work and what constitutes hazardous work, but research found no comprehensive list of hazardous work for all children up to age 18.(4) In addition, research did not find any law or regulation prohibiting the use of children in illicit activities.

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(3, 7, 9, 10)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Royal Montserrat Police Service	Enforce laws involving children.(11)
Department of Social Services	Employ social workers to work on child protection issues.(11)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Montserrat.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Montserrat.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Montserrat.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Montserrat (Table 4).

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Establish a list of hazardous work for which children under 18 may not be employed.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.	2011 – 2013

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For the 2013 reporting period, no assessment has been made regarding Niue's efforts to advance the prevention of the worst forms of child labor because this 2013 report is the first year suggested actions are included for Niue. While there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has not established adequate legal protection to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Niue's Terrorism Suppression and Transnational Crimes Act of 2006 specifically address child prostitution. However, there is no law addressing other forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children nor is there an established minimum age for labor and comprehensive list of hazardous work prohibited to children. Additionally, research has not identified any laws that prohibit the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Niue.(1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Niue is a self-governing territory of New Zealand and does not follow New Zealand laws. There are no armed forces in Niue as New Zealand is responsible for Niue's defense.(2, 3)

Since 1988, no treaty signed, ratified, accepted, approved, or acceded to by New Zealand extends to Niue, unless it was done expressly on behalf of Niue.(4)

The following convention has been ratified by Niue (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established a few relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No		
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	No		
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Terrorism Suppression and Transnational Crimes Act (5)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	No		

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	17	Minimum Entry Requirements- Army Generic Requirements for New Zealand (2, 3, 6)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Act (7)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act (7)

In Niue, children under the age of 16 are prohibited from working in the public sector, but they can help with family businesses.(8) There are, however, no labor laws and no established minimum age for labor.(8) There also is no comprehensive list of hazardous work prohibited to children.(1, 8)

The Terrorism Suppression and Transnational Crimes Act of 2006 makes it an offense to traffic children, and any person convicted of this offense may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed 20 years.(5) Research, however, has not identified whether there are laws that specifically address child prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children, such as pornography. Research also has not identified whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms in Niue.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established institutional mechanisms to address children's rights and protection (Table 3).

Table 3. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
The National Coordinating Committee for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (NCCRC)	Coordinate and monitor implementation of national policies related to children's rights and protections.(1, 8) Chaired by the Minister of Health and includes representatives from the Departments of Education, Crown Law, Community Affairs, Justice, Statistics, and Environment.(1, 8)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Niue.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Niue.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the continued prevention of child labor including its worst forms, in Niue (Table 4).

Table 4. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Enact a labor law to include a minimum age for labor and hazardous work and ensure legal protection for working children.	2013
	Complete and adopt the list of hazardous activities prohibited for children under age 18.	2013
	Enact new legislation to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation, drug trafficking, and illicit activities.	2013

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Norfolk Island

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, Norfolk Island made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Although no information suggests that the worst forms of child labor are a problem, gaps exist in the legal framework to prevent children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor. National legislation fails to prescribe a minimum age for employment, prohibit hazardous work for children, and fully protect minors under 18 from exploitation in prostitution, which leaves children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

There is no evidence that children on Norfolk Island are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.(1, 2)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

According to the Government of Australia, the extent to which legislation, including laws implementing Australia's treaty obligations, applies to the external territories varies. In relation to Norfolk Island, legislation of the federal parliament applies only if it is expressly stated to do so or if it is obvious from the legislation in question that it was intended to do so.(3) The territory follows a combination of its own laws and some of the laws of Australia.

Evidence suggests that Australia's ratification of conventions applies to Norfolk Island (Table 1).

Table 1. 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	✓

Norfolk Island is a self-governing territory of Australia, and the Government has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).(2)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No		Norfolk Island Employment Act of 1988 (1, 4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		Norfolk Island Employment Act of 1988 (5)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Australia's Commonwealth Criminal Code Act of 1995, (applies to Norfolk Island); The Norfolk Island Criminal Code Act 2007 (5, 6)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Australia's Commonwealth Criminal Code Act of 1995 (applies to Norfolk Island); The Norfolk Island Criminal Code Act 2007 (5, 6)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Australia's Commonwealth Criminal Code Act of 1995 (applies to Norfolk Island); The Norfolk Island Criminal Code Act 2007 (5, 6)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		The Norfolk Island Criminal Code Act 2007 (5, 6)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes Non-Combat: Yes	18 17	Australian Defense Force (7-9)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Norfolk Island Education Act (1, 4)
Free Public Education	Yes		Norfolk Island Education Act (1, 4)

There is no minimum age for employment on Norfolk Island. Children younger than age 15, however, are subject to limitations under the Norfolk Island Employment Act of 1988.(1, 4) Children younger than age 15 may not work more than 20 hours a week, at night, or during school hours.(5) Parental consent and written agreement are required to employ persons younger than age 18.(5) Information is limited, but it does not appear that Norfolk Island has restrictions on hazardous child labor, and the Government has not developed a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children. However, employers have a duty to provide a safe working environment as well as the required safety equipment and clothing, without any charge to their employees.(4)

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1995 makes it illegal to employ a person younger than age 16 for the purposes of prostitution.(5) Therefore, the criminal laws fail to fully protect children ages 16 to 18 from prostitution. The Child Welfare Act of 2009, however, protects children under the age of 18 from sexual and financial exploitation by allowing officials to take children at risk of harm or injury into safe custody.(10-12)

In November 2012, the Government of Norfolk Island, through the Legal Service Unit, began preparing legislative amendments to address gaps in its legal framework to enhance protections for children vulnerable to exploitative labor. (1, 2, 11) Research indicates that such amendments have not yet been passed or implemented.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Employment inspectors and child welfare officers	Monitor the employment of young workers and take action with regard to their protection, including the production of child pornography.(4, 10, 11)
Australian Federal Police	Enforce criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor.(5)
Australian Federal Police: Human Trafficking Teams	Investigate human trafficking for the purpose of transnational sexual and labor exploitation.(4)
Australian Federal Police: Child Protection Operations Team	Perform an investigative and coordination role for multijurisdictional and international child sex exploitation online, child sex tourism, and child pornography.(5, 13)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Although there is no evidence of a problem, Norfolk Island is included in Australia's Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking	Chaired by the Attorney General's Department, deals with child labor issues from a trafficking perspective and consists of 10 government agencies including the Australian Federal Police, the Office for Women, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the Australian Crime Commission, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Fair Work Ombudsman, Fair Work Building and Construction, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of Education, and the Department of Employment.(2, 14)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Norfolk Island.

Norfolk Island

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Norfolk Island.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Norfolk Island (Table 5).

Table 5. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Establish a legal minimum age for employment.	2010–2013
	Establish laws to prohibit children under age 18 from engaging in hazardous work.	2010–2013
	Amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1993 to protect all children younger than age 18 from prostitution.	2010–2013

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Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ADVANCEMENT

(formerly called Saint Helena)

In 2013, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan de Cunha made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Although no information suggests that the worst forms of child labor are a problem, gaps exist in the legal framework to prevent children from involvement in the worst forms of child labor. The Government lacks legislation prescribing a minimum age for work, and it is unclear whether a list of hazardous occupations exists for children. It also is unclear whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities. These gaps may make children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.(1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.(2)

The following conventions have been extended to Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 has established a few relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No		
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Welfare of Children Ordinance (1, 3)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Constitution Order 2009 (4)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: No Non-Combat: Yes	18 16	UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (2, 5-7)

Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

(formerly called Saint Helena)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15 16	Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha (8) Ascension (9)
Free Public Education	Yes		Constitution Order 2009 (4, 8, 9)

* No conscription or no standing military.

The Government has no legal framework establishing a minimum age for work.(10) The Education Ordinance prohibits children of compulsory school age from working during school hours.(8) No information was found on whether the Government has developed a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.

No information was found on whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under 18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(2, 6, 7, 11)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address the worst forms of child labor, in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha (Table 3).

Table 3. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Establish a legal minimum age for work.	2012 – 2013
	Clarify whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.	2013
	Clarify whether the Government has developed a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.	2013

Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ADVANCEMENT

(formerly called Saint Helena)

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For the 2013 reporting period, no assessment has been made regarding Tokelau's efforts to advance the prevention of the worst forms of child labor because 2013 is the first year suggested actions are included for Tokelau. While there is no evidence of a problem, it is unclear whether the Government has laws prescribing provisions against the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Tokelau.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Tokelau is a dependent territory of New Zealand; however, international treaties are applied only with the consent of the Government of Tokelau.(1) New Zealand's ratification of conventions does not apply automatically to Tokelau (Table 1).(2, 3) It is unknown which international treaties Tokelau has consented to.

Table 1. 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	

New Zealand's laws apply to Tokelau. However, they are implemented complementary to Tokelauan domestic law, which applies to the local level.(2) Research has not indicated whether domestic laws ensure that children under 18 are protected from child labor and its worst forms. There are no armed forces in Tokelau as New Zealand is responsible for Tokelau's defense (Table 2).(3)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Unknown		
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Unknown		
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Unknown		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Unknown		
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Unknown		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Tokelau Crimes, Procedures, and Evidence Rules Act of 2003 (4)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Tokelau Crimes, Procedures, and Evidence Rules Act of 2003 (4)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	17	Minimum Entry Requirements- Army Generic Requirements for New Zealand (5)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Article 65 of the Tokelau Crimes, Procedures, and Evidence Rules 2003 (4, 6, 7)
Free Public Education	Yes		Government of Tokelau/Legislation name unknown (6, 7)

No information was found on whether the law establishes a minimum age for employment or engagement in hazardous work in Tokelau.

The Tokelau Crimes, Procedures, and Evidences Rules Act of 2003 prohibit prostitution and illicit activities; however, there is no information on age.(4) It is unknown whether or not children are protected from use in illicit activities or protected from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Tokelau.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Tokelau.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Tokelau.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Tokelau.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, a suggested action is identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Tokelau (Table 3).

Table 3. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Clarify whether Tokelau has applicable laws to protect children under 18 against the worst forms of child labor.	2013

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Turks and Caicos Islands

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) made no advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor. Limited evidence suggests that the Islands' 2,000 undocumented children are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking. The Government lacks a complete legal framework to prevent child labor, including its worst forms. During the reporting period, anti-trafficking legislation remained in draft form. TCI has not established a minimum age for performing hazardous work, leaving children under 18 vulnerable.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Limited evidence suggests that the Islands' 2,000 undocumented children are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation as a result of trafficking.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Turks and Caicos Islands. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)	91.8	

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2005, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.(3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis, 2014.(4)

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
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor as a result of trafficking* (1, 2, 5, 6)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

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

TCI is a destination country for children trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The Islands' 2,000 undocumented children are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation as a result of trafficking.(1) Limited evidence suggests that girls from the Dominican Republic are trafficked to TCI for commercial sexual exploitation.(6) Anecdotal information suggests that migrants from Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica are trafficked to the Islands for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor; however, it is unclear how many victims are children. Limited evidence suggests that commercial sexual exploitation occurs in bars and brothels in TCI.(1)

Undocumented children and their parents do not have birth certificates. Many undocumented children came to TCI from Haiti, especially after the 2010 hurricane. The TCI Human Rights Commission faces many challenges in obtaining more information on these children.(6)

The TCI Human Rights Commission found that many migrant children were not able to attend public schools due to the lack of space in schools.(6) The TCI Education Department has been tasked to review the problem and to work with Immigration and Border Control on expanding classroom sizes; however, no more information is available on the outcome of these efforts.(4)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK.(7, 8) They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK Law does not generally apply to OTs, unless explicitly extended.(9)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

NO ADVANCEMENT

The following convention has been extended to the Turks and Caicos Islands (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 has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Employment Ordinance (10)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2011 (8)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (11)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes Non-Combat: Yes	18 16	UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (11)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Ordinance (12)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Ordinance (12)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Research found no evidence of a minimum age for hazardous work or a comprehensive list prohibiting children from hazardous work.

Research also found no evidence on whether the Government has laws prohibiting the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities. In addition, a child trafficking law remains in draft form, leaving victims of child sex trafficking unprotected.(1)

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under-18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(11, 13-15)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NO ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is limited evidence of a problem, the Government has established an institutional mechanism for the enforcement of criminal laws for the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Government has not established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations specific to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Royal TCI Police Force (RTCIPF)	Enforce Islands' laws within its two divisions: criminal investigation and marine.(16, 17)
INTERPOL Manchester's Sub-bureau for TCI	Serve as the link between the RTCIPF and INTERPOL. Provide support to RTCIPF on investigations. (16)

In 2013, research could not determine whether law enforcement agencies in TCI took actions to investigate or enforce laws relating to child labor, including its worst forms.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has not established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

There is limited evidence of a problem in TCI; therefore, it is unclear if the Government needs to develop policies to address child labor, including its worst forms.

In response to the USDOS 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report, the Government's Human Rights Commissioner expressed concern and paid attention to the issue of trafficking and undocumented children on the Islands. However, the report did not contain information on how this issue would be addressed, and research did not uncover any other policies or efforts.(5)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence of social programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms, in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in the Turks and Caicos Islands (Table 6).

Table 6. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Establish a minimum age for hazardous work and a comprehensive list prohibiting children from hazardous work.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether laws exist regarding the use of children for drug trafficking or other illicit activities.	2011 – 2013
	Adopt draft law prohibiting child trafficking.	2013
Government Policies	Conduct research or a needs assessment to inform policies needed to address the worst forms of child labor, including the trafficking of children.	2013
Social Programs	Ensure that all children have access to education.	2013

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4. UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Analysis received February 13, 2014. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
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Wallis and Futuna

NO ASSESSMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

For the 2013 reporting period, no assessment has been made regarding Wallis and Futuna's efforts to advance the prevention of the worst forms of child labor, because there is no evidence of a worst forms of child labor problem and the country has a good legal and enforcement framework on child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Wallis and Futuna.(1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Wallis and Futuna is considered a French "Overseas Collectivity." As such, Wallis and Futuna cannot ratify international conventions; however, ratifications of such conventions by France apply to Wallis and Futuna.(2) (Table 1).

Table 1. 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	✓

French law applies in Wallis and Futuna.(1, 3) The Government has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Labor Code (1, 4)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Labor Code (4, 5)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		Labor Code (5); Decree No. 2013-915, Relative to work that is prohibited and regulated for young people less than 18 years (6)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Penal Code (7)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Penal Code (4, 7)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Penal Code (7)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Penal Code (7)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes Non-Combat: Yes	18 17	Defense Code (8, 9)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Education Code (4, 10)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Code (4, 10)

* No conscription or no standing military.

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Even though there is no evidence of a problem, the Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor Inspectors	Enforce labor laws and report violations involving children to local social assistance personnel. Nominated to serve 2-year terms in Wallis and Futuna.(1)
Defender of Rights	Promote children's rights, including through the prohibition of child labor.(1)

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Wallis and Futuna.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for social programs to address child labor, including its worst forms, in Wallis and Futuna.

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West Bank and the Gaza Strip

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, the Palestinian Authority (PA) made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the areas of the West Bank under PA control. The PA established the National Committee on Child Labor to serve as a coordinating mechanism to combat the problem. It expanded the number of the country's Child Protection System Referral Networks (CPNs), which coordinate to protect vulnerable children such as those in child labor, from eight to 12 to cover each of the West Bank's 12 districts. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Affairs continued to provide some assistance to low-income families with the goal of keeping children out of child labor. However, children in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continue to engage in child labor in agriculture and street work. The PA legal framework does not include prohibitions against forced labor or trafficking. The PA continued to lack an adequate number of inspectors and child protection officers to enforce child labor laws. There is also no evidence of any targeted programs for children involved in child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are engaged in child labor in agriculture and street work.(1-4) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)	90.2	

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2012, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.(5)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis, 2014.(6)

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, including the production of dates,* peppers,* eggplant,* tomatoes,* and poultry* (1, 2, 4, 7-11)
	Fishing,* activities unknown (11)
Industry	Construction, including demolishing buildings and collecting pebbles and gravel for construction purposes* (1-4, 10-15)
	Manufacturing, activities unknown (1, 4, 9-11)
Services	Blacksmithing* (11)
	Street work, including street vending (1, 4, 9, 11)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor†	Portering* and trading (1, 11)
	Work in auto body shops and metal workshops* (10, 12, 16)
Services	Work in shops, restaurants, or hotels* (4, 9, 11)
	Transportation* (9)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor†	Collecting scrap metal and solid waste* (4, 9, 11)
	Used as combatants in relation to armed conflict* (4)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor†	Used to smuggle food and other goods, including through tunnels (1, 4, 9, 11)
	Forced labor in agriculture* and begging* as a result of trafficking (17, 18)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

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

During the first half of 2013, children continued to be paid to smuggle goods through Gaza's tunnels but, after that point, most smuggling tunnels were closed.(4, 19) Although past reports have indicated children were used as human shields and informants, there were no such reports during 2013.(20)

West Bank and the Gaza Strip

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

The West Bank and the Gaza Strip lacks a sufficient number of schools to serve all children. Children often travel long and dangerous distances to attend schools, in some instances, because of Israeli restrictions on access and movement.(21, 22) Schools are also sometimes poorly equipped and unhygienic.(21, 22) Access to schools is also hindered by the violence perpetrated by both Israeli and Palestinian forces. During the first half of 2013, UNICEF reported 29 attacks on schools in the West Bank.(4)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Palestinians have Non-Member Observer status at the UN. As such, the Palestinian Authority (PA) is not eligible to ratify UN and ILO conventions (Table 3).(19, 23)

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

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

No unified and comprehensive set of child labor and education laws exists for all of the West Bank and Gaza. Since the 2007 takeover in Gaza by Hamas, the PA has not had enforcement capabilities in the Gaza Strip.(4, 19) In the West Bank, under the terms of the Oslo-era agreements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli Government, the PA has civil law jurisdiction in the areas of the West Bank designated Area A and Area B, which represent approximately 39 percent of the West Bank's land area and contain approximately 96 percent of the Palestinian population. In Area C, which represents 61 percent of the West Bank's land area and contains approximately 4 percent of the Palestinian population, the Israeli Government has control.(4, 9, 19, 25) This report discusses only the efforts of the PA in the areas it controlled in 2013 and early 2014. For more information, see the USDOs's 2013 Human Rights Report.(4)

The PA has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 93 of the Unified Labor Law No. 7 of 2000 and Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004 (26, 27)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 95 of the Unified Labor Law No. 7 of 2000 (26)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		Minister of Labor Decision No. 1 of 2004 (19)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	No		
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004 and Jordanian Law No. 16 of 1960 (25, 27)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004 (27)

West Bank and the Gaza Strip

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	Article 1 of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004 (27, 28)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Jordanian Education Law of 1964, Article 37 of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004, and Basic Law (4, 25, 28)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 37 of the Palestinian Child Law No. 7 of 2004 and Basic Law (25)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Research found no evidence of legal prohibitions against forced labor or trafficking.(17, 27) Rather than applying higher penalties, Law No. 16 applies the same penalties for rape and sexual assault of children 15 through 17 years of age as it does for such crimes committed against adults.(29)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor's (MOL) Inspection and Protection Administration	Enforce labor laws, including those on child labor.(17)
Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), Child Protection Department	Protect children's rights, including through the provision of services to children found in the worst forms of child labor.(25)
Police	Investigate violations of criminal laws including provisions against commercial sexual exploitation of children.(25)
Office of the Attorney General	Prosecute cases of child exploitation, including child labor.(25)
Child Protection System Referral Networks (CPNs)	Coordinate to protect vulnerable children, including those in child labor. Operate at a district level.(25, 30) MOSA, the police, the Attorney General, UNICEF, and NGOs make up the CPNs, which have specific annual work plans that guide their work with children affected by or at risk of exploitation and violence. The role of some agencies is to provide services to vulnerable children, while others ensure crimes against children are prosecuted in accordance with the law.(25, 30)

PA law enforcement agencies took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms.

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2013, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) employed 42 labor inspectors, 12 of whom are specifically assigned to monitor child labor conditions. Government officials describe the MOL as understaffed and in need of at least 300 labor inspectors in order to enforce labor laws, including those on child labor.(9, 31)

Government officials likewise describe Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) case workers as overburdened by a large case load and as lacking the resources needed to follow up on reported child labor violations.(9) As of December 2010, MOSA had fewer than 13 child protection social workers in the West Bank.(25) Research did not determine whether these numbers have changed. MOSA also does not have legal authority to enter homes, where child labor cases are reported to occur, to inspect for child labor.(25)

During the year, MOL inspectors and MOSA officers worked to raise awareness with business owners on minimum age requirements for work eligibility and the importance of keeping children away from dangerous machinery.(9) In 2013, the MOL and MOSA continued to encourage parents to send their children to school rather than work.(9)

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NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

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MOL sent a small number of cases involving underaged children who were engaged in hazardous work to the Office of the Attorney General for prosecution.(4) However, no data were found on the number of child labor inspections conducted or the precise number of violations reported during the reporting period.(9)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2013, CPNs were created in the remaining four districts of the West Bank not previously covered, so that all 12 districts now have such networks.(9, 30) No further information was found on investigations of criminal worst forms of child labor.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The PA has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Committee on Child Labor	Create national policy on child labor. Led by the MOL, and includes representatives from the MOSA, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, and other ministries; as well as the ILO, UNICEF, and Save the Children, among others.(9)

In November 2013, the PA Cabinet formed the National Committee on Child Labor. The Committee held two meetings in 2013 and finalized a MOU among the government ministries making up the Committee.(9)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Some reports indicate that, during 2012, the PA developed and updated a national plan of action on children and that, during 2013, the National Committee on Child Labor was created to begin developing a national child labor policy.(9, 30) Research found no evidence that either policy was adopted during the reporting period, nor did it find evidence of any other policies to address child labor, including its worst forms.(9)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

In 2013, the PA funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 7).

Table 7. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
MOSA social protection programs*‡	MOSA programs that provide cash assistance, health insurance, and free education.(9, 30) Families are assessed for eligibility; one of the goals is to prevent families from resorting to child labor. MOSA and the Ministry of Education (MOE) also make efforts to ensure that children who have dropped out are sent back to school.(30)
MOSA vocational centers*‡	MOSA program that operates eight vocational centers for children who have dropped out of school. These centers have been integrated into the CPN system.(9, 28)
Palestinian Child Protection Helpline 121	Save the Children Sweden-funded program implemented by Together (Sawa), a civil society organization, that supports a Child Protection Helpline 121.(32, 33) Provides free support and counseling to children and adolescents to protect them from abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation. Government officials work with the Helpline to provide services to victims.(32, 33)
UN Relief and Works Agency programs*	UN-funded programs that support education for children and youth in refugee camps in the West Bank and provide microfinance and other forms of support to families.(34)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools*	UNICEF-supported project that aims to improve water, sanitation, and health facilities in schools in the West Bank.(34)

* The impact of this program on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

‡ Program is partially funded by the PA.

In 2010, MOSA's vocational centers were criticized in the PA's report to the CRC as outdated, poorly resourced, and ineffective.(25) In 2013, PA officials solicited additional support to expand vocational programs for youth, but research did not determine whether such funding was received.(28)

West Bank and the Gaza Strip

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

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From late 2012 until March 2013, Israel irregularly transferred the PA's customs and Value Added Tax (VAT) revenues collected on imported goods destined for the West Bank and Gaza via Israeli points of entry. This lack of predictable revenue negatively impacted the PA's ability to implement social protection efforts, including those to combat child labor, in early 2013.(17, 19, 35) Israel announced the normal resumption of these revenue transfers on March 25, 2013.(35) This revenue represents 70 percent of the PA's domestic revenue, and forms a significant part of the resources available for salaries and social protection program transfers.(19)

Despite the above efforts, there are no programs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to address specifically child labor in agriculture and street work.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Table 8).

Table 8. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Amend the law, possibly through establishing a united criminal code, to expressly prohibit forced and compulsory labor as well as trafficking.	2009 – 2013
	Apply higher penalties for rape and sexual assault of 15 through 17-year-old children than for similar crimes against adults.	2013
	Empower government officials to inspect homes for cases of the worst forms of child labor.	2013
Enforcement	Provide sufficient resources and staff to the MOL and the MOSA to enforce child labor laws adequately.	2010 – 2013
	Collect and make publicly available more complete data on the enforcement of laws on child labor.	2010 – 2013
	Collect and make publicly available current data on the steps being taken to enforce criminal laws against the worst forms of child labor.	2010 – 2013
Government Policies	Establish a new children's policy that includes provisions to protect children from the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2013
Social Programs	Conduct research to determine the activities carried out by children working in fishing and manufacturing to inform policies and programs.	2013
	Improve educational access by addressing violence aimed at schools and by increasing the number of well-equipped and hygienic schools available for students, including through programs like WASH in schools.	2011 – 2013
	Research the impact of PA social protection and education programs on the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2013
	Update, expand, and increase the resources for programs such as the vocational training centers, and create programs to combat child labor in agriculture and street work.	2010 – 2013

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Western Sahara

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

NON-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

In 2013, Morocco, which controls most of the territory of Western Sahara, made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Western Sahara. The Government of Morocco initiated its Integrated Public Policy on the Protection of Children, a key phase of its National Plan of Action for Children. The Government continued to invest in education in the region through the Tayssir cash assistance program and to extend services provided by the second phase National Initiative for Human Development Support Project to Western Sahara. However, evidence suggests that children continue to engage in child labor. The Government of Morocco lacks a national coordinating mechanism to combat all worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Limited evidence suggests that children in Western Sahara are engaged in child labor.(1) In general, there has been a lack of research to understand the extent of child labor in Western Sahara.

Data on key indicators on children's work and education are not available from the sources used in this report.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Moroccan-controlled territory of Western Sahara is subject to Moroccan laws.(2) The Popular Front for the Liberation of the Polisario Front, a Sahrawi national liberation movement, controls 15 percent of the territory, and information on the laws applicable in this area is unavailable.(1, 3, 4)

Morocco has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor and those conventions extend to the areas in the Western Sahara administered by the Moroccan government (Table 1).

Table 1. 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 of Morocco has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor that extend to Western Sahara (Table 2).

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 143 of the Labor Code of 2004 (5)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 147 of the Labor Code of 2004 (5)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		Hazardous Child Labor List; Decree no. 2-10-183 (6-8)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 10 of the Labor Code of 2004 (5, 9)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 503 of the Penal Code (9)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Hazardous Child Labor List; Decree no. 2-10-183 (6-8)

Table 2. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	Royal Decree of 9 June 1996 (10)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Law No. 04-00 (11)
Free Public Education	Yes		Law No. 04-00 (11)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Children in the informal sector do not have the same legal protections as children working in the formal sector. The Labor Code does not apply to those who are self-employed, work in private residences (including domestic workers), or work in traditional artisan or handicraft sectors for businesses with fewer than five employees, which leaves children working in these sectors unprotected by the law.(5, 12, 13)

The Labor Code allows children under the age of 15 to perform certain types of agricultural work and children ages 16 and 17 to perform agricultural work at night, potentially exposing children involved in this exempted agricultural work to hazardous labor.(5)

The Labor Code's prescribed penalties for employing children younger than age 18 in hazardous work include fines or jail time between 6 days and three months. The ILO Committee of Experts notes that the fines imposed on companies for employing children are inadequate to act as an effective deterrent.(13).

The Government participated in two workshops during the reporting period to draft additional trafficking provisions in the Penal Code that would add further protections for victims of human trafficking.(2)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Morocco has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms that extend to Western Sahara (Table 3).

Table 3. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs' (MOESA) Child Labor Task Force	Enforce child labor laws and oversees programs on child labor. Employ labor inspectors in 51 sectors nationwide; one inspector in each sector is dedicated to child labor.(2, 14)
The Ministry of the Interior	Enforce prohibitions on prostitution and other exploitative crimes involving minors as established in the Penal Code.(14)
Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Prosecute criminal offenses against children, such as commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking.(14)
MOJ's Child Labor Units	Process cases involving women and children once in the court system.(2)

Law enforcement statistics do not specify the specific region in which actions were taken to combat child labor, including in its worst forms. Therefore it cannot be determined which actions were conducted specifically in Western Sahara.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

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Table 4. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development (MSWFSD)	Coordinate the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children (PANE) (2006–2015). Establish continuity of child protection efforts, increase access to education and eliminate child labor.(14, 15)
The National Observatory for Children's Rights	Register complaints related to child welfare and refer them to the labor inspectorate units and to the general law enforcement officials. Operate a toll-free telephone number available to child victims of violence, including commercial sexual exploitation. Operate specific units for women and children victims of violence in hospitals.(2) Operate 75 Child Reception Centers that provide services to child victims of violence, sexual abuse, or neglect.(16)
MOESA, Office for the Fight Against Child Labor	Provide some guidance and limited funding to NGOs working against child labor.(2)

Although the Government has a mechanism to coordinate its anti-trafficking efforts, it does not have a body to coordinate nationwide efforts to combat other forms of child labor.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Morocco has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms that extend to Western Sahara (Table 5).

Table 5. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
MSWFSD's National Plan of Action for Children (PANE)* †	Establishes policies that promote children's health, protection, civic participation, and education. Supported by UNICEF.(14, 15) Promotes the Integrated Public Policy on the Protection of Children, an interdisciplinary approach to: analyze the scope of services that prohibit, prevent, and respond to abuse, exploitation, and violence against children; and define responsibilities by coordinating mechanisms to improve access, regional coverage, and impact of services.(2)
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)	Addresses education, health, and socio-economic development in an effort to alleviate poverty. Plan includes a focus on equal access to education for vulnerable children.(18)

*The impact of this policy on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

† Policy was launched during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, progress on the legislative and institutional front was slowed due to the breakup of the governing coalition and related ministry restructuring.(2)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

In 2013, the Government of Morocco funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including in its worst forms that extend to Western Sahara (Table 6).

Table 6. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
National Initiative for Human Development Support Project Phase II (INDH2)*	\$100 million World Bank-funded Government program that increases access to basic services, such as schools; provides enhanced income-earning opportunities, such as micro-credit for women; and supports improved participation at the local level, to assure sustainability.(19) Western Sahara receives more funding per capita under the INHD program than does Morocco proper.(20, 21)
Tayssir Conditional Cash Transfer Program*‡	Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MONEVT) program that provides direct cash transfers, between \$7 and \$16 a month, to qualifying families provided the children meet school attendance criteria. Aims to increase school enrollment and reduce dropout rates, particularly in rural areas.(14, 22-24)
National Vocational Programs*‡	MONEVT program that provides education and training and specific programs that address factors that contribute to the reduction of child labor.(2)
Non-formal education programs*‡	MONEVT program that offers vocational training and alternative education programs to assist school dropouts to re-enroll in school. Has enrolled a number of working children, including child domestics. During the 2012/2013 school year, 63,488 children enrolled, of whom 30,282 were girls.(16)
Social Welfare Program*	Part of the UNDAF, addresses education, including equal access to education, especially for vulnerable children. Also addresses health and socio-economic development of children.(2)

Table 6. Social Programs to Address Child Labor(cont)

Program	Description
High Commission for Planning	A division of the Minister of Planning and Development of the National Territory that conducts annual labor surveys, which include the collection of data on the number of children younger than age 15 who work.(25-27)

* The impact of this program on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

‡ Program is funded by the Government of Morocco.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Western Sahara (Table 7).

Table 7. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Recommended
Laws	Approve legislation to prohibit children under the legal working age from employment in the handicraft sector and to regulate apprenticeships in traditional sectors.	2009 – 2013
	Ensure that relevant child labor laws and regulations apply equally to children working in the formal and informal sectors.	2013
	Amend legislation to increase the penalties for those who employ children under age 18 in hazardous work.	2012 – 2013
Enforcement	Disaggregate enforcement data for Western Sahara and publish information on the number of investigations and prosecutions and the amount of penalties imposed for violations of child labor and child exploitation laws.	2013
Coordination	Establish coordinating mechanisms to combat child labor, including its worst forms.	2012 – 2013
	Conduct a needs assessment to determine the extent of child labor in Western Sahara.	2013
Policies	Conduct study to measure the impact of previous education plans and the impact of PANE in Western Sahara.	2013
Social Programs	Assess the impact that existing programs may have on child labor.	2013

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