

COURTESY TRANSLATION

REPORT ON INFORMATION SOUGHT BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ON CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR

SECTION I: WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

1) PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR:

1. In what sectors or activities were children involved in worst forms of child labor?

“Servicio Nacional de Menores” (hereinafter SENAME), as a public government agency, is in charge of design, monitoring and evaluation of specialized public policies for children and teenagers whose rights have been violated. Additionally, it coordinates the National Registering System of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. This is a tool available to Carabineros de Chile (Chilean Police), Policía de Investigaciones de Chile (PDI – Investigations Police of Chile), Dirección del Trabajo (Labor Bureau) and SENAME.

The data obtained from this system for the months of January to December 2013 are as follows: among 575 children and teenagers, 52.6% was reported by Carabineros de Chile, 44.3% by Dirección del Trabajo, 2.8% by SENAME projects and 0.17% by PDI.

In regard to categories, 37.0% of children and teenagers were used for committing unlawful acts; 17.0% are exposed to hazardous work conditions, and by 6.0 % in nature; 2.0% are used for sexual exploitation and 38% other.

From the 575 children, 30% are girls. 91% of children are over 15 years old.

In this regard, it is important to note that this Registry does not comprise any criminal proceedings instituted by Carabineros, Dirección del Trabajo, or SENAME network program. Ministerio Público is responsible for the process and results associated with the complaints and Dirección del Trabajo is responsible for the administrative sanctions.

The specialized programs for meeting the needs of victims of commercial sexual exploitation assisted 1,095 children and teenagers.

2. Did the government collect or publish data on exploitive child labor during the period?

The Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the International Labor Organization established joint actions for coordination and cooperation in order to develop the survey “Encuesta Nacional de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes” 2012 (National Survey of Children and Teenagers Activities--

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hereinafter EANNA 2012). The information gathered with this survey is intended to estimate statistics requested by the ILO in the framework of signed agreements with the State of Chile. Additionally, it provides socioeconomic descriptions, both for children/workers and their non-working mates and their families, to identify the main causes, consequences and other risk factors children and teenagers are exposed to. This information is essential for the design and development of effective public policies in the eradication of child labor and for encouraging the comprehensive development of children and teenagers.

EANNA's 2012 methodology is specifically designed to gather information on children and teenagers' (ages 5 to 17) economic and non-economic activity participation. The data collection design measures child labor within the group of workers who perform dangerous jobs, and it also characterizes working conditions of children and teenagers.

EANNA 2012 does not include information on the worst forms of child labor labeled as hazardous work, under Article 3 of Convention 182 of ILO. These forms of child labor--which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labor, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution, pornography and illicit activities--are a major operational challenge and are not able to be measured through EANNA 2012 or other household surveys.

It is important to note that EANNA 2012 used as a sampling group the interviewed households in the first subsample of the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey 2011 ¹ (hereinafter CASEN).

EANNA 2012 was carried out between October 17th and November 22nd of that year. The target population for this survey was children and teenagers living in private homes in the country, excluding children living in group homes or in the street (homeless).

The following table summarizes the technical aspects of EANNA 2012:

Target Population	Children and teenagers ages 5-17 living in private households in urban and rural areas within the 15 regions of the country.
Coverage	Corresponds to the same geographic coverage for the (National) CASEN 2011 (difficult access

¹The CASEN Survey is led by the Ministry of Social Development since 1985 occurring every 2 or 3 years. Since its conception, the surveys taken are for the years 1985, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2011. Its study targets are private homes within the national territory (except some extreme location areas or those with difficult access). CASEN Survey also targets the study of Regions and their urban and rural areas.

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	areas are excluded).
Sampling Frame	Households interviewed in the first Subsample 2011 CASEN Survey (27,770 homes (26,869 of those private households).
Sample Design	Biphasic sample Design (two phases) and stratified by child and teenager age population. With systematic selection in each level. The population 9 years old and over is overrepresented
Sample Size	9,978 in 7,836 households and 7,767 houses
Fieldwork period	February 24 to May 2, 2012.
Number of interviewees	221 (women only)
Mode of application	<p>Personal interview survey administered by interviewers on paper questionnaire for children (5-8 years old), teenagers (9-17 years old) and parents.</p> <p>Paper questionnaire completed by the child or teenager without the assistance of the interviewer. Self-applied questionnaire (9-17 years old).</p>
Interview time (average)	<p>Questionnaire for children (5-8 years old): 20 minutes.</p> <p>Questionnaire for teenagers (9-17 years old): 20 minutes.</p>
Source	<p>Children's questionnaire: 5-8 years old.</p> <p>Teenager's questionnaire: 9-17 years old.</p> <p>Self-administered questionnaire: children and</p>

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	teenagers 12-17 years. Parents' questionnaire: main responsible adult.
Analysis Unit	Children and teenagers, 5 to 17 years old.
Assessment level	The survey is representative at the level of macro area.
Number of strata and clusters	525 strata comprised of the different municipalities, 2,437 urban clusters, and 316 rural clusters.
Quality control	10% of internal oversight Microdata Center
Others	Voluntary Interview No personal data is requested (no RUN/RUT – National Identity Number, no surname) Public access database
Estimated number of children	3,327,939
Margin of error (NNA in TI)	0.76 percentage points

The main results of EANNA 2012 are:

The population of 5 to 17-year-olds corresponds to 3,328,005 children. Of these, 1,609,024 are males (48.3%) and 1,718,981 females (51.7%). 29.6% are between the ages of 5 and 8 years old, 22.5% between 9 and 11 years old, 23.3% between 12 and 14 years old and 24.7% between 15 and 17 years old.

Most children reside mainly in urban areas (87.4%), in the macro metropolitan area (39.5%) and in the central area within the metropolitan area (33.2%). 91.9% of children are offspring of the head of household, and the average number of children per household is 2.2. 60.9% of heads of households are men and 39.1% are women, and the average schooling of heads of household is 10.3 years.

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51.1% of children belong to homes in the top two quintiles, which are of lower incomes and only 10.3% of children to homes with higher incomes, i.e. the fifth quintile.

79.9% of children live in households classified as acceptable housing from the point of view of materiality, with differences by area of residence (80.5% in urban areas and 75.8% in rural areas). Concerning sanitation, while 97.3% of urban children live in households classified in the acceptable category, only 60.7% of rural children are in the same situation. In addition, 25.3% of children live in housing where more than one household shares a residence.

6.9% of children are engaged in economic activity, i.e., 229,510 children do some kind of work. Of these, 41% are between 5 and 14 years (94,025) and 59% between 15 and 17 years (135,485). The percentage of employed boys is twice that of girls (9.7% and 4.3%), and the macro south area has the highest labor rate (10.1%).

Children work on average 16.3 hours a week. The data vary depending on the area of residence (urban/rural), sex and age of the group considered. In urban areas the average number of working hours per week is higher than in rural areas (17.8 vs. 11.3). The boys work on average 17.2 hours per week compared to 15.2 hours average for girls. Employed teenagers between the ages of 15 and 17 recorded an average of 22.8 hours per week, while children ages 5 to 14 years records 7.8 hours per week.

87.8% of children do chores in their own homes (2,922,910 children and adolescents), with mainly girls performing these tasks (91% versus 84.4% in children). Girls spend 21 hours or more per week performing these tasks (19% between 5 and 17 years, 11% between 5 and 15 years and 33% between 15 and 17 years), female adolescents being the most disadvantaged.

97.7% of the children interviewed in EANNA 2012 said they attend classes. The children aged 5-14 correspond to 99.5% and adolescents 15-17 years correspond to 92.3%.

Referencing the production boundary, i.e. the economic sphere, in Chile 219,624 children work in child labor, representing 6.6% of the population aged 5 to 17 years.

Approximately 5.9% of children and 9 out of 10 children are child laborers (191,000). 70.6% of all children in child labor work in hazardous conditions due to conducting a job classified as dangerous: 53.3% for carrying heavy loads and 40.8% for handling dangerous tools, with significant differences for age groups.

46% of children in child labor live in lower income households (quintile I) and 36% of children in child labor live in poor households.

In households with child labor the household heads have 8.9 years of education vs. 10.4 years in households without child labor. Moreover, in households where children work in child labor, 19% of household heads have completed secondary education or more, while in households without

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child labor, the percentage rises to 60%.

Most of the children work in the retail trade (86,000) or in agricultural production (40,000). A significant percentage (8.4%, i.e., 19,000 children) work in the construction sector and domestic services (12,000: mostly women). 44% work for “third persons” and 35% for their families.

70.3% of children in child labor claim to receive payment in cash, with differences by age group and area of residence. 47.2% say they have a daily payment, 54% say they use the payment for “personal things.” In addition, 42.7% say that they work to have their “own money.”

School attendance dropped nine percent (from 98% to 89%) among child workers in comparison with children who do not work. This situation is worse in rural areas (11 percent difference). Non-attendance reaches 18% among laborers aged 15 to 17.

41% of child laborers claim their educational performance is very low, low or fair, while among those who do not work this percentage drops to 27%. This situation is worse among the younger and poorest children.

Regarding the perception of child labor, 8 out of 10 parents said that the work has very positive effects on the education of adolescents 15 to 17 years. 9 out of 10 parents have the same perceptions of teen laborers.

80% of parents said that the work of adolescents aged 15 to 17 has positive effects on the formation of habits, such as punctuality, neatness and order and in the formation of values such as responsibility, discipline and effort.

64.7% of parents said that studying and working among teenagers is acceptable under certain conditions, and almost 70% of parents of children aged 15 to 17 have the same perception.

It is important to point out that EANNA 2012 was built on the experience of EANA 2003. Given the significant changes made between the two surveys, they are not comparable statistically. The main differences are as follows:

Characteristics	2003	2012
Conceptual Framework	Conventions International / national regulations.	Changes in legislation (Labor Code and DS 50/2007) and resolution of child labor statistics, ILO 2008.
		Collect advances of Chilean legislation that ban dangerous

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<p>Statistic definitions On Child Labor</p>	<p>Acceptable Work. Unacceptable Work.</p>	<p>work (DS num. 50 of 2007) and changes mentioned in the conceptual framework:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Labor. 2. Working under the minimum age. 3. Hazardous work. <p>(*) Exception: Work allowed in artistic field.</p>
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<p>Sample design</p>	<p>Design ad-hoc: 8000 households with children and adolescents 5 to 17 years.</p>	<p>Subsample of CASEN tracking target sample 10,000 cases. An additional 10% was selected, foreseeing no response (11,500 households with children and adolescents aged 5 - 17 years).</p>
<p>Design of instruments</p>	<p>There were no qualitative studies, only piloting survey</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshops with experts in childhood and adolescence. 2. Quantitative Pre-test (approx. 500 cases). 3. Qualitative studies to improve interviews of children and adult perception on child labor + pilot testing of process of gathering survey. (50 cases). <p>This implies substantial changes in the survey questions.</p>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four questionnaires: adults, children of 5 to 8 years, children and adolescents 9 to 17 years and self-applied questionnaire for

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Collection of Data	(1) Single Questionnaire and (2) Interviewers of both sexes.	adolescents 12 to 17 years. 2. Informed consent for parents and children. 3. "Illustrations" for children: facilitate identification of household chores and economic activities 4. Only female interviewers.
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Finally, it should be noted that the results obtained by EANNA 2012 were widely spread throughout the country through regional seminars, which included the participation of local authorities from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Social Development. In those seminars, not only was an exhibition of the main results carried out, but also a documentary against child labor was shown. It was called "Trabajo Pa' la Casa," produced by the "FundaciónTelefónica" and "Educación 2020" (link: <http://www?.trabajopalacasa.cl/>). These seminars were duly advertised through radio and print media, both nationally and regionally.

The results of EANNA 2012 were drafted in the report "Magnitude and characteristics of child labor in Chile, Report 2013" of which 2,500 copies were distributed throughout the country. Also, there was a significant distribution of specific materials such as bags, bowls, pens, stickers, notebooks, key chains and folders with the logo "No to child labor."

2) LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR:

3. What, if any, new laws or regulations were enacted during the reporting period in regard to the worst forms of child labor?

In the period covered by this report any new rules or regulations have been enacted directly related to the worst forms of child labor. However, there have been two major developments, one related to the education of children and another to their safety.

Regarding education, on November 25 of 2013, Law 20,710 was passed. It amends the constitution to establish a mandatory second transition level and creates a system of free financing from the lower middle level. The modification was as follows:

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1) Reemplázase el párrafo cuarto del numeral 10º del [artículo 19](#) por el siguiente:

"Para el Estado es obligatorio promover la educación parvularia, para lo que financiará un sistema gratuito a partir del nivel medio menor, destinado a asegurar el acceso a éste y sus niveles superiores. El segundo nivel de transición es obligatorio, siendo requisito para el ingreso a la educación básica."

By extending compulsory education levels and establishing them as prerequisites to access higher levels, a significant measure of protection for children is achieved, not only because it improves their cognitive processes and hence their possibilities for the future, but also because it keeps them away from the possibility of being on the streets and getting involved in jobs that are not age-appropriate.

Concerning the safety of children under 18 years old, the Superintendent of Social Security (SUSESO) sent a newsletter on January 9th, 2013 to report on the number of accidents that occurred to children under 18 years during 2010, 2011 and 2012, according to the age of the victim and administering body. In addition, the SUSESO requested the Administering Bodies of Law N° 16,744 Insurance, *Mutualidades de Empleadores* and Institute of Occupational Safety (ISL), as follows:

1. Carry out a review of cases and report if the registered data are correct or if some adjustments must be made, in which case they must report which adjustments are needed.
2. Report whenever they become aware of the occurrence of an accident involving a person under 18 years old that is the result of performing his/her work.
Such notifications must be carried out with a copy to the Dirección del Trabajo, in order to alert that Department of the events and allow it to take action as necessary according to the available information, including the investigation of whether the recruitment of a minor complies with the existing legislation. Notification of accidents must be made within 24 hours of having been alerted by the Notification Form.

3) GOVERNMENT TASK FORCES OR COMMISSIONS ON CHILD LABOR:

- 1. Has the government established any task forces or commissions to coordinate government efforts on issues of worst forms of child labor overall?**

SENAME coordinates the Comité Técnico Intersectorial de las Peores Formas de Trabajo

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Infantil (Worst Forms of Child Labor Technical Committee,).

This space is made up of representatives of both police agencies, Ministries of Education, Health, Labor, the Dirección del Trabajo, the National Service of Tourism (SERNATUR) and ILO. Its aim is to contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labor and its worst forms, developing concrete proposals (design of information materials, campaigns, and coordination) and using as its main information source the updated System of Registration of the Worst Forms of Child Labor which is a contribution to the challenges posed as a country on the subject.

In this context, within the activities of 2013, the mentioned services were part of seven meetings and the following activities:

- Contribution to the attention of children and adolescents in Worst Forms of Child Labor:
 - a) Finalize the design of a protocol for the care of victims of this serious violation.
 - b) Detecting and recording 575 children and adolescents in WFCL.

- Contribution to social awareness:
 - a) Adherence to the National Day against the Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC).
 - b) Design a website on WFCL and CSEC for information and awareness.

- Registration and monitoring:
 - a) SENAME improves the tool called "Registro del Sistema de Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil" modernizing its graph, extending the given type of statistics, training in handling the Bases to SENAME regional managers and representatives of the institutions attached to the Bureau.
 - b) In parallel, continuous progress in the final preparatory step for connecting this database with the institutional record system called SENAINFO. This will bring together on one platform all the information about children and teenagers' worst forms of child labor, including the corresponding ESC victims served by specialized projects SENAME network and will help correct the underreported information.
 - c) Monitoring records made in the System.

- Support and promotion of inter-sectoral strategies:
 - a) Exchange and analysis of information on institutional actions planned or activated and other areas related to Child Labor and WFCL, including CSEC.
 - b) Share the experiences and lessons emerging from SENAME assistance at the IV International Conference on Child Labor and the Third World Conference against Child Labour, both conferences in Brazil.
 - c) Support the agreement SENAME - Directorate of Labor for the attention of

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young workers affected by accidents of a serious nature and whose rights have been violated.

- d) Support the development of the Seminar and Workshop of Child Labor organized by the Policía de Investigaciones de Chile.

2. Has the government established any such bodies to focus on a particular worst form of child labor, such as child trafficking or begging? If any of the above bodies exist, please describe their composition and any activities undertaken in 2013.

- SENAME coordinates the National Observatory of Commercial Sexual Exploitation created in 2010, which aims to generate information and knowledge about commercial sexual exploitation and adolescents. It also seeks to strengthen the capacities of actors in government and civil society organizations in their actions to protect the rights of children and teenagers involved.
- This space is integrated by representatives of government agencies and civil society, specifically SENAME collaborating agencies running projects specialized in the care of victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including trafficking for this purpose, and those responsible for providing legal advice.
- During 2013, monthly meetings were held to analyze and reflect on various topics related to the prevention and intervention with children and adolescents whose rights were violated, including "Role of Media in the broadcast, awareness, prevention and reporting of child and adolescent victims of ESC", "Analysis of theoretical and practical situations of child victims of commercial sexual tourism purposes exploitation" and "Progress of the Second National Framework against CSEC", among others.
- In this context, SENAME continued sponsoring and supporting the development of the project "Regional Initiatives against CSEC", implemented by the European Union, the National Agency for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AGCI) and the NGO "Raíces", 2012-2013. In addition, for the fourth year in a row it executes, in partnership with the Inter-American Children's Institute - IIN -, a course on prevention and combating commercial sexual exploitation, including trafficking, in which 39 technical professional teams from around the country and national and regional SENAME participated, reaching about 200 people.
- Finally, SENAME participates as an active member of the Intersectoral Committee on Trafficking in Persons, led by the Ministry of Interior, which agreed on a National Plan against Trafficking in Persons, which includes addressing the child victims and define the figure of a "case manager" in order to support the delivery of comprehensive services to victims, and signs a collaboration agreement for execution.

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4) INSTITUTIONS AND MECHANISMS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS REGARDING CHILD LABOR AND HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOR

1. Has the government created and implemented an effective mechanism for filing and responding expeditiously to complaints about child labor? If so, please describe.

In the Department of Labor there is a mechanism for receiving complaints for all labor violations, including social security, safety, and labor health, in order to ensure compliance with labor regulations in the workplace. These regulations apply to the recruitment of children under 18 years old and prohibit them from working in dangerous activities, deemed dangerous either by their conditions or by their nature. This includes working in places such as motels, pubs, clubs, saunas, massage parlors, other nightclubs and similar places, which are detailed in the table below:

	Labor Complaint Desk		
Description	Procedure consisting of the filing of an application to control an enterprise, job, work or property, in which social security, safety and labor health and labor regulations violations are being committed. The complaint may be filed by the affected person himself or by someone else. The complainant may disclose his identity or request that it be withheld.		
	Documentaries	Legal	Others
Requirements	- There is no requirement of documentation as a condition to stamp a complaint for violation of labor laws	- Art. 42 D.F.L. Nº 2, 1967 del M.T.P.S..	The Labor Assistant must complete the form available in the DT Plus platform, trying to complete as much background regarding: - Identification of the offending employer (company name and alias). - Address and employer information, or of the enterprise, following the logic of street, number, premises (block, building,

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			<p>district) and commune.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Activity. - Approaching the address (being clear and precise, to facilitate locating the premises). <p>Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Labor Assistant must be able to point out the origin of the complaint and the gender of the complainant. - The Assistant should also request and be informed of the best day and time to control the first and second option. He should also be able to distinguish if the complainant is affected and know the estimated number of affected.
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Formalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A worker, leader of Association or any citizen may request stamp a labor complaint. - Before receiving the complaint, the Labor Assistant must hold a brief and limited interview with the complainant to determine if there is minimum background to make the request. If the complainant says that he does not have such a background, he must refrain from continuing with the proceeding an address for the employer is not able to be provided due to the impossibility to perform an inspection visit. <p>The result of the interview should identify the issues that are being denounced. The main aim of the communication with the complainant is to obtain from him relevant and effective information that allows adequate identification of the alleged labor violations, and the additional information of it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The obtained information must be entered in the form that exists for such purposes in the (computing) Platform DT Plus in the most complete and neatest way.
Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application for inspection entered in the DT Plus Platform (virtual, not printed). - Voucher of application for complaint delivered to the complainant.

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Runtime	10 Minutes
Responsible	Labor Assistant

Another effective mechanism in the SUSESO Newsletter described in section 2) allows detection of, in a better way, not only where child labor is present, but also the type and frequency of accidents in these workplaces.

2. What agency or agencies was/were responsible for the enforcement of laws relating to hazardous child labor?

No need to update.

3. If multiple agencies were responsible for enforcement, were there mechanisms for coordinating enforcement actions? If yes, please describe the coordination mechanism.

One mechanism for coordination is the “Mesa Intersectorial de Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil” operating since 2003, coordinated by the National Children’s Service (SENAME) and including representatives of Carabineros de Chile, Policía de Investigaciones, Dirección del Trabajo, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Service of Tourism and ILO. This mechanism proposes to design, spread and implement a protocol of intersectoral assistance to detect and address children and adolescents in commercial sexual exploitation.

Another important coordination mechanism is the “Sistema de Registro Único de Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil” (System of Single Registration of the Worst Forms of Child Labor – WFCL), a tool that facilitates the recognition of children and adolescent victims of economic exploitation in its various forms. At the national level, it is managed by SENAME and various institutions, including the Department of Labor that must report the cases brought to their knowledge.

4. How many inspectors did the government employ to enforce laws against child labor

The Department of Labor has 516 inspectors who possess the characteristics of generalists

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to control by own initiative (programs) or at the request of (complaint) of all the labor, social security, health and safety violations.

5. What amount of funding and other resources (office facilities, vehicles, etc.) were provided to agencies responsible for inspections?

The institution had a budget for 2013 in the area of control of \$ 12,190,802,000, 160 vehicles and 84 continuing care offices with permanent staff. According to the previously mentioned and the definition of a body of generalist supervisors, again, eventually all the supervisors could be available to verify compliance with the rules on child labor.

6. Did inspectors receive training on hazardous child labor? Please describe.

No, but the person in charge of the issue in the Department of Labor attended:

- a) The Program “Jornada de Trabajo del Comité Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil, on January 24th, 2013.
- b) The international Seminar “Responsabilidad y Liderazgo Social para Mitigar el Trabajo Infantil”, which was organized by the National Headquarters of Crimes Against the Family of the Policía de Investigaciones de Chile. This took place on December 3rd and 4th, 2013.

7. How many labor inspections on child labor took place in the period?

- A total of 3,350 inspection activities took place during 2013. From that total, 416 were made by complaint and 2,934 were programmed (the latter are those procedures programmed by the Dirección del Trabajo).

8. Where there any inspections in areas where children work?

Control procedures contemplate permanent instructions which are embodied in Circular No. 61 of the Inspection Department dated June 6th, 2008. This establishes the procedures, responsibilities and coordination to be implemented from the inspection of child labor, which have to be applied whenever it is alleged or minors are found in the workplace. For activities scheduled annually in all regions where agriculture is developed, an inspection control program is implemented, focusing on the harvest season where minors are detected at work.

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In order to verify if the work developed is allow and if such it is consistent with current legislation in relation to the type and characteristics of the work, the danger posed by nature, by the terms of work or by the presence of risk factors and whether or not the employer meets the obligations when hiring a child, meeting the requirements while working, and at termination.

Thus, the following matters are audited: if there is permission from a parent or guardian, if it reaches the school year if the minor attends school, if the contract of employment is registered, if there are any risk assessments, the need to specify the action to be performed by the child, etc. Also by commitments to the Ministry of Justice, embodied in the document Oficio No. 2189 of May 11th, 2012, a coordinated plan takes place with the assistance of the police and other government services called "Barrio en Paz Comercial" which reaches out to pubs, cafes and other similar establishments. While this program focuses on crime prevention, the focus of the labor inspector is the detection of child labor.

9. How many violations to child labor provisions were detected?

- A total of 1,175 sanctions for violations of child labor provisions were extended in 2013.

10. Are there systems for referring children found during inspections to appropriate social services? How many children were removed and/or assisted as a result of inspections?

Yes, there is a referral system covered by an existing agreement dated September 28th, 2007, called "Protocolo de Colaboración entre la Dirección del Trabajo y el Servicio Nacional de Menores en el Ámbito del Trabajo Infantil y Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil". The cases referred to SENAME totalad 330 in 2013.

Meanwhile, SENAME, which is the agency that administers the "Registro Único de Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil" (WFCL), keeps track of these children and, depending on the case, seeks the intervention of a Rights Protection Office, or activates a Diagnosis Program, through which trained professionals attend to the family's situation.

All cases referred to SENAME comprise a total of 330 in 2013; in particular the Dirección del Trabajo reported that 255 situations. As of December 31st, 2013, 23% of the cases reported by Dirección del Trabajo were waiting to be referred to a program; 24.3% had already been referred for review for the reported situation; and 52.5% cases were closed.

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11. How many penalties or citations for child labor violations were issued?

A total of 1,175 sanctions for violations of child labor provisions were extended in 2013.

12. In cases in which penalties were applied, such as fines, were the fines collected? How are the fines utilized by the Government?

No need to update.

5) INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAWS ON CHILD FORCED LABOR/TRAFFICKING, COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND USE OF CHILDREN IN ILLICIT ACTIVITIES:

1. What agencies were responsible for enforcement of criminal laws against child forced labor/trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and/or use of children in illicit activities? (Please provide separate responses per type of offense as needed.)

1. No need to update.
2. No need to update.
3. No need to update.
4. No need to update..
5. No need to update..
6. Information not available.
7. No need to update.
8. Information not available.
9. Information not available.

6) GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR:

1. Did the government have any policies or plans that specifically address child labor or any of its forms? Please describe.

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The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is currently studying the mechanisms for determining the best way to develop a new national plan to eradicate child labor. After the plan is established, the various activities and programs at the regional level will be established to strengthen the plan and make an important contribution to public policy.

- 2. If there are such policies or plans, please describe any agencies designated to implement each plan, actions identified within the plan, timelines for implementation, and any other concrete measures. Please provide a copy of such plan(s) if possible.**

See number 1.

- 3. Please describe actions taken under the plan(s) during 2013.**

See number 1.

- 4. Did the government have poverty reduction, development, educational or other social policies, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, etc., that did not explicitly address the worst forms of child labor or any one of the worst forms of child labor, but that might have had an impact on them or it? If so, have any studies been conducted to assess the impact of such a policy on the worst forms of child labor?**

No need to update

- 5. If there are such policies/plans described in question 4, please describe actions taken under the plan(s) during 2013 and provide a copy of such plan(s) if possible.**

No need to update.

7) SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE OR PREVENT CHILD LABOR

- 1. Did the government participate in or implement any programs specifically to address child labor in 2013? Please describe types of services provided and number of children served if applicable.**

The Ministry of Labor and Social Security is currently studying the mechanisms for determining the best way to develop a new national plan for eradicating child labor. After the plan is

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established, the various activities and programs at the regional level will be established to strengthen the plan and make an important contribution to public policy.

Specifically in the case of SENAME, and complementary to the work in partnership with member organizations of the Mesa Intersectoral of the WFCL, to contribute to the combat against violations, the institution has established the following strategies:

- Funding and technical assistance for 16 projects focused on the treatment of victims of sexual exploitation installed in 10 regions, carried out by multidisciplinary teams whose total expenditure amounted M\$ 1,418,147; 93 comprehensive intervention programs-called PIE-specialized in caring for children and adolescents whose rights have been seriously and whose situation is highly complex, including victims of WFCL in the 15 regions of the country and victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the 5 regions not covered by the targeted offer. The total investment in these projects reached M\$ 8,515,971.
- Financing of 121 offices of the Rights Protection Office, OPD, and projects developed in accordance with municipalities for the detection of and timely attention to violations of rights at the local level, including child labor and worst forms of child labor.
- Regarding the offer of programs for children and adolescents violated in their rights, executed directly by the SENAME or in conjunction with partner agencies accredited collaborators (nonprofit organizations, foundations, and NGOs), further stresses the operation of projects for homeless victims, diagnosis, residential centers, legal representation, brief intervention programs, advocacy programs and others. While these are not focused on child labor (WFCL), all victims of these phenomena have guaranteed access according to their needs and level of complexity of the violation that affects them.
- In line with prevention, SENAME continued participating on committees for discussion and adoption of standards for providers of hotel services, in order to help prevent the commercial sexual exploitation in hotels and agencies' establishments. In the year reported, the required standards were incorporated in lodging cabins, tourist apartments and travel agencies, joining five other types addressed in previous years.
- Additionally, SENAME and the Ministry of Justice agreed in 2012 through a Technical Secretariat to follow up on the implementation process of the Second Framework for Action against CSEC, period 2012-2014, concluding the annual monitoring submission with a workshop highlighting the year's progress. Within this plan are important commitments of the public, private and international organizations involved.
- SENAME participates in the "Observatorio Metropolitano de Explotación Sexual" implemented by Fundación San Carlos del Maipo in conjunction with the Pontificia Universidad Católica's Public Policy Center and the "Observatorio de Niños de Calle", led by that Foundation and the Ministry of Social Development.
- It is also reported that the management framework aimed at ensuring the exercise of rights of children and adolescents reporting and preventing trafficking, child labor and the worst forms of child labor, SENAME and the "Departamento de Extranjería y

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Migración”, developed three training workshops for task forces of the Network in the cities of Valparaíso, Concepción and Punta Arenas.

- Additionally, in accordance with ILO, a qualitative preparatory study estimating the commercial sexual exploitation in the country was developed during the first half 2013. It collected input for the databases of both police agencies (Carabineros de Chile and PDI), SENAME, the Ministerio Público and the Observatory of Sexual Exploitation headed by the Fundación San Carlos del Maipo. The study of the extent of CSEC in Chile began in the second half of 2013. The results are expected within the first half of 2014.

- 2. Did the government address child labor through poverty reduction, development, educational or other social programs, such as conditional cash transfer programs or eligibility for school meals, etc? Please describe. If available, provide information on the impact of such programs on child labor.**

No need to update.

- 3. Were the programs targeted to the children at greatest risk of involvement in child labor? Which children?**

No need to update.

- 4. Did the government provide funding to the programs described above? If so, please provide the amount and duration of funding. Or, if the government provided in-kind support, please describe the nature of the support.**

No need to update.

8) RESPONSE TO “SUGGESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION” IN THE 2012 PROFILE

Chile has advanced primarily in two of three of the suggested actions in the report “2012 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor”. These are related to empirical research and the national plan.

Regarding the first, it is important to note that up to the present time we have two important sources of information. First we have the system of only records of the worst forms of child labor, which is intended to give permanent information on the magnitude and the characteristics of children and adolescents involved in activities deemed the worst forms of child labor; this is

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intended to contribute to timely care. Secondly, we have the EANNA 2012 whose results have allowed a clearer and concrete vision of the phenomenon of child labor in our country.

Together these sources of information are not only a valuable contribution to the general knowledge, but they also allow us to set an axis on which progress must be made for the creation and implementation of public policy. These sources are also the basis by which the new national plan to eradicate child labor will be created.

Concerning the latter, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security is studying the mechanisms to determine the best way to develop a new national plan, which has as its main task the incorporation of data from both sources of information and the creation of a public policy suitable for the national context.