

soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=838. See also, Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Trinidad and Tobago - a Guide to Legislative Reform*, ILO Subregional Office for the Caribbean, June 2005, 32.

³³⁸⁷ U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting, November 30, 2007*. See also U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting, March 1, 2007*.

³³⁸⁸ Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, "Republic of Trinidad and Tobago," in *Legislation of Interpol Member States on Sexual Offences against Children*, 2006, section 17-18; available from <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/csaTrinidadTobago.pdf>.

³³⁸⁹ The Protection Project, "Trinidad and Tobago." See also U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting, March 1, 2007*.

³³⁹⁰ Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, "The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago," section 21-22.

³³⁹¹ *Ibid.*, section 8.

³³⁹² For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, *Miscellaneous Provisions (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment) Act, 2007*, No.3 of 2007, Fifth session, Eighth Parliament (February 26, 2007), article 4; available from <http://www.tparliament.org/bills/acts/2007/a2007-03.pdf>. See also Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Trinidad and Tobago- A Guide to Legislative Reform*,

ILO Subregional Office for the Caribbean, June 2005, 25; available from <http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library.htm>.

See also U.S. Department of State, "Trinidad and Tobago," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100655.htm>.

³³⁹³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Trinidad and Tobago," section 6d.

³³⁹⁴ Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Trinidad and Tobago*, 37.

³³⁹⁵ U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting, November 30, 2007*.

³³⁹⁶ Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Trinidad and Tobago*, 40.

³³⁹⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Trinidad and Tobago," section 6d.

³³⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trinidad and Tobago," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, Section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78907.htm>.

³³⁹⁹ Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, *Revised National Plan of Action on Children*, I.

³⁴⁰⁰ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

Tunisia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Tunisia, children can be found working in the informal sector, particularly in agriculture and vending, primarily during their summer vacations from school. Children in the informal sector are also involved in the handicraft industry.³⁴⁰¹ There is some evidence of exploitation of children in domestic service and agriculture.³⁴⁰²

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 16 years, with some exceptions. Children at least 13 years old may perform light work.³⁴⁰³ They may also begin working as apprentices or through vocational

training programs at 14 years. Children younger than 16 years may work in family businesses, as long as their work does not negatively affect their mental or physical health or interfere with school.³⁴⁰⁴ This exception does not apply to hazardous work as defined by the Labor Code.³⁴⁰⁵

The minimum age for hazardous work is 18 years, and the Ministry of Social Affairs has the authority to determine which jobs fall under this category.³⁴⁰⁶

The law restricts non-agricultural night work by prohibiting children under 14 years from working between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and children between 14 and 18 years from working between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Children working in the agriculture industry

must have fixed rest periods and cannot work between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.³⁴⁰⁷ Workers under 18 years in the non-agricultural sector may not be paid less than 85 percent of the salary paid to adults.³⁴⁰⁸

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor³⁴⁰⁹	
Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	16
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	110
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	97
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	97
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Labor inspectors from the Ministry of Social Affairs are responsible for enforcing labor laws, including child labor laws.³⁴¹⁰ According to reports received by USDOS, overlapping responsibilities among various ministries, lack of resources, and cultural sensitivities sometimes limit the application of these laws.³⁴¹¹ The Ministry of Women's Affairs, Family, Children, and Senior Citizens, and the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Physical Training are responsible for protecting children's rights, with a body of Child Protection Delegates answerable to the former and based in each governorate of the country.³⁴¹²

Forced labor is prohibited under the law.³⁴¹³ The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking, but traffickers may be prosecuted under laws prohibiting forced labor, prostitution, participation in armed conflict, or displacement.³⁴¹⁴ Convicted traffickers are subject to fines and may be sentenced to prison for 3 to 20 years.³⁴¹⁵ The law

protects children under 18 years from abuse and exploitation, including participation in wars or armed conflicts, prostitution, and hazardous labor conditions.³⁴¹⁶ The law clarifies that sexual exploitation includes prostitution or any other form of sexual deviation, including commercial sexual exploitation of children.³⁴¹⁷ Both child prostitution and the act of selling a child or a spouse are punishable by 3 to 5 years imprisonment and fines.³⁴¹⁸ The minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 years, and 20 years for compulsory recruitment.³⁴¹⁹

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Research has not identified any specific policies or programs by the Government of Tunisia to address exploitive child labor.

³⁴⁰¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 6d. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Tunisia*, accessed December 27, 2007; available from <http://www.ecpat.net/>.

³⁴⁰² ICFTU, *Internationally-Recognised Core Labour Standards in Tunisia: Report for the WTO General Council Review of the Trade Policies of Tunisia*, Executive Summary, Geneva, September 28-30, 2005; available from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clstunisia2005.pdf>.

³⁴⁰³ Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail*, article 53-2, 55, 56.

³⁴⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, article 53, 54.

³⁴⁰⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Tunisia (ratification: 1995)*, [online] 2004 [cited December 28, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

³⁴⁰⁶ Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail*, article 58.

³⁴⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, article 65, 66, 74.

³⁴⁰⁸ ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Décret no 2003-1691 du 18 août 2003 fixant le salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti dans les secteurs non agricoles régis par le Code du travail*, accessed December 31, 2007; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home.

³⁴⁰⁹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail, 1966, Loi no. 66-27, (April 30, 1966)*, article 53; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/4441>

4/65029/F96TUN01.htm. See also U.S. Department of State, "Tunisia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2007, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/ls/hrrpt/2007/100607.htm>.

³⁴¹⁰ Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail*, article 170, 171.

³⁴¹¹ U.S. Embassy- Tunisia, *reporting*, March 31, 2006.

³⁴¹² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 5. See also Government of Tunisia, *Ministère des Affaires de la Femme, de la Famille, de l'Enfance et des Personnes Agées (MAFFPEA)*, [online] [cited December 31, 2007]; available from <http://www.ministeres.tn/html/ministeres/tutelle/fe mme.html>.

³⁴¹³ ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Loi no. 89-23 dy 27 février 1989 portant suppression de la peine des travaux forcés*, accessed December 31, 2007; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 6c.

³⁴¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007:

Tunisia," section 5. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Tunisia (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2006 [cited December 31 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

³⁴¹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 5.

³⁴¹⁶ Government of Tunisia, *Loi No. 95-92, 1995, Relative à la publication du Code de la protection de l'enfant*, (November 9, 1995), article 2, 3, 20, 25, 26; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/42904/64989/F95TUN01.htm>.

³⁴¹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Tunisia, *reporting*, April 4, 2006.

³⁴¹⁸ Government of Tunisia, *Written communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Request for information (November 8, 2007) Washington, DC, February 7, 2008.

³⁴¹⁹ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Tunisia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=838.

Turkey

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Turkey, children work in agriculture, small-scale manufacturing, leather goods, shoe-making, auto repair, and carpentry.³⁴²⁰ The State Statistical Institute estimated that 960,000 children ages 6 to 17 were working in 2006.³⁴²¹ Girls were more likely to work in less visible occupations, such as handicrafts.³⁴²² Turkish children working in the furniture sector face health and safety risks, including exposure to dangerous chemicals and dangerous machinery.³⁴²³ According to the General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection of Turkey, approximately 50,000 children work in the streets of 10 provinces in Turkey. Children working on the streets are involved in shoe polishing, windshield cleaning, water carrying, scavenging through trash, or selling tissues, chewing gum, flowers, or baked goods. Street work makes children more vulnerable to health hazards, respiratory disease, infections, and exposure to toxic substances. They are also

exposed to alcohol and narcotic use. Children working on the street are also more vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.³⁴²⁴ In some parts of Turkey, children are engaged in seasonal commercial agriculture and face poor living and working conditions. They work long hours and are involved in harvesting, animal husbandry, forestry, weeding, and collecting water. Some of these children migrate with their families for 3 to 7 months at a time and have difficulty attending school.³⁴²⁵

A small percentage of victims trafficked to Turkey for commercial sexual exploitation are children.³⁴²⁶ Turkey is also used as a transit point for trafficked persons to a limited extent.³⁴²⁷ While comprehensive data is lacking, internal trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is believed to be less common than international trafficking. There were press reports regarding cases of internal child trafficking for forced labor.³⁴²⁸