
Armenia official, Interview with USDOL consultant, May 22, 2006.

¹⁸⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Armenia," section 6d.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, section 5, 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 14, 2009.

¹⁹⁰ Government of Armenia, *Labor Code of the Republic of Armenia*, article 17.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, article 140.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, article 249.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, articles 144, 148, 156, 257.

¹⁹⁴ Government of Armenia, *Law on Child's Rights of the Republic of Armenia*, article 19..

¹⁹⁵ Government of Armenia, *Constitution of the Republic of Armenia*, (July 7, 1995), article 32; available from http://www.gov.am/enversion/legal_1/legal_sahman_all.html#09. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Armenia," section 6c.

¹⁹⁶ Government of Armenia, *Criminal Code*, (April 18, 2003), articles 132 and 132'; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/category,LEGAL,,,ARM,3f46119c4,0.html>. See also U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009.

¹⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009. U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009.

¹⁹⁸ Government of Armenia, *Criminal Code*, articles 141 and 166.

¹⁹⁹ Government of Armenia, *Law on Child's Rights of the Republic of Armenia*, article 9. See also UN Committee

on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Armenia*, July 17, 2003, para 414; available from

[http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/693ad0fbc22529cbc1256dc70027de86/\\$FILE/G0343131.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/693ad0fbc22529cbc1256dc70027de86/$FILE/G0343131.pdf).

²⁰⁰ Government of Armenia, *Law on Military Service of the Republic of Armenia*, article 11.

²⁰¹ Government of Armenia, *Law on the State Labor Inspectorate of the Republic of Armenia*, (2005), article 8. See also U.S. Embassy- Yerevan, *reporting*, January 22, 2009.

²⁰² U.S. Embassy- Yerevan, *reporting*, January 22, 2009.

²⁰³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Armenia," section 6d.

²⁰⁴ UNICEF, *Link between student absenteeism, dropout rates and child labour in Armenia*. See also UNICEF, *Child Labour in the Republic of Armenia*, 2, 5.

²⁰⁵ U.S. Embassy- Yerevan, *reporting*, January 22, 2009.

²⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Armenia," section 5.

²⁰⁷ OSCE Office in Yerevan, *Anti-trafficking and migration*, [online] [cited April 7, 2009]; available from <http://www.osce.org/yerevan/13519.html>, U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009.

²⁰⁸ U.S. Embassy- Yerevan official, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009.

Bahrain

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Bahrain work in family businesses. Children have also been reported to work in the Manama Central Market.²⁰⁹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law forbids the employment of children younger than 14 years.²¹⁰ Working minors 14 to 16 years must obtain permission from their guardian, receive authorization to work from the Ministry of Labor (MOL), and have a medical examination prior to employment.²¹¹ These children then may work no more than 6 hours per day and may not work overtime or at night.²¹² The law also establishes a list of 25 hazardous

occupations in which no person younger than 16 years may work.²¹³ However, none of these provisions apply to children working in family enterprises or under the supervision of a family member.²¹⁴ Violations of child labor laws are punishable by fines. In addition to levying punishment against employers and supervisors, the law holds responsible any person acting as a guardian who permits the employment of a minor in violation of the law's provisions.²¹⁵ The MOL enforces child labor laws and regulations and had 43 labor inspectors as of January 2009.²¹⁶ The MOL also grants permits to Bahraini companies to employ foreign workers, and immigration officials ensure that foreign workers entering Bahrain are 18 years of age or older.²¹⁷

production of pornography is not as a separate offense prohibited.²²⁵

While there is no compulsory military service in Bahrain, the law states that cadets can be recruited at 15 years and soldiers can be recruited at 17 years.²²⁶

The Ministry of Interior has a specialized unit to investigate trafficking violations. From April 2007 to March 2008, the Government did not report any prosecutions or convictions for any cases of trafficking children for involuntary servitude or forced prosecution.²²⁷

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

The Government passed the Anti-Trafficking Law of 2008, which increases the fine and prison term penalties for trafficking minors.²²⁸ In addition, the Government continued its anti-trafficking efforts of distributing multilingual pamphlets on workers' rights and resources.²²⁹ The Government has also committed resources to expand IOM's role in providing anti-trafficking training to Government officials.²³⁰

²⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, August 27, 2005. See also U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, January 15, 2009.

²¹⁰ Government of Bahrain, *Labour Law for the Private Sector*, chapter 8, article 50.

²¹¹ *Ibid.*, chapter 7, article 42, chapter 8, articles 51 and 55.

²¹² *Ibid.*, chapter 8, articles 52-54.

²¹³ *Ibid.*, chapter 8, article 51. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request Concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) Bahrain (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 22, 2009], 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21847&chapter=9&query=Bahrain%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

²¹⁴ Government of Bahrain, *Labour Law for the Private Sector*, chapter 1, article 2, chapter 8, article 58.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, chapter 20, article 163.

²¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, January 15, 2009.

²¹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Manama official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 19, 2007.

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ²¹⁸	
Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
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:	14
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	119.5
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	98.2
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	98.9
ILO Convention 138:	No
ILO Convention 182:	3/23/2001
CRC:	2/13/1992*
CRCOPAC:	9/21/2004*
CRCOPSC:	9/21/2004*
Palermo:	6/7/2004*
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

*Accession

The Constitution outlaws compulsory labor, except in cases specified by law for national exigency or pursuant to a judicial hearing.²¹⁹ The anti-trafficking law defines trafficking as the recruitment, harbor, transport, and receiving of victims through coercive or forceful means.²²⁰ It also establishes intergovernmental committees to oversee trafficking-related issues, such as the welfare of victims, awareness programs, and research to combat trafficking.²²¹ The punishment for trafficking is a prison term of 3 to 15 years and a fine.²²² When a person under 15 years is trafficked, the maximum sentence is increased to life imprisonment.²²³

Forcing or enticing a child into prostitution is punishable by 3 to 10 years of imprisonment.²²⁴ The production and distribution of pornographic materials is against the law. However, CEACR notes that the use or procurement of a child in the

²¹⁸ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Bahrain, *Labour Law for the Private Sector, as amended*, No. 23, (June 16, 1976), chapter 8, article 50; available from <http://www.mol.gov.bh/MOL/En/Legislations/ListArticles.aspx?ChnlNm=Chapter%20ne&ChnlDspl=The+Labour+Law+for+the+Private+Sector&ChnlPrnt=Labour+Law&ChnlPDspl=Labour+Law>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see Government of Bahrain, *Constitution of the State of Bahrain*, (February 14, 2002), article 7(a); available from http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/ba00000_.html. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Law No. 27 of 2005 with respect to Education*, accessed January 22, 2009; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_isn=73041.

²¹⁹ Government of Bahrain, *Constitution of the State of Bahrain*, article 13(c).

²²⁰ Government of Bahrain, *Law No. (1) of 2008 with Respect to Trafficking in Persons*, (January 9, 2008), article 1(a).

²²¹ *Ibid.*, articles 7, 8.

²²² U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, March 10, 2008.

²²³ Government of Bahrain, *Law No. (1) of 2008 with Respect to Trafficking in Persons*, article 4(2). See also

U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, March 10, 2008. See also USDOS official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 29, 2008.

²²⁴ Government of Bahrain, "Bahrain," in *Legislation of Interpol Member States on Sexual Offences Against Children*, 2007; available from <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/csaBahrain.asp>.

²²⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request 1999 (No.182) Bahrain (ratification: 2001)*, 1.

²²⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Bahrain," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 58; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/bahrain>.

²²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Bahrain," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008, 65; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Bahrain," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119113.htm>.

²²⁸ U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, January 15, 2009.

²²⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Bahrain," 66.

²³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Manama, *reporting*, February 22, 2009.

Bangladesh

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Most children in Bangladesh live in rural areas, and many begin to work at a very early age.²³¹ Children are found working in road transport, such as rickshaw pulling, automotive repair, and minibus assistance.²³² They are also found to be working in machine shops; salt, match, and battery factories; saw mills; and tanneries and are also involved in the manufacturing of bricks, cigarettes, dried fish, footwear, steel furniture, glass, textiles, garments, and soap.²³³ Children are engaged in the following hazardous activities: printing, welding, fabrication, stone breaking, dyeing operations, potter assistance, blacksmith assistance, fish farming, construction, and carpentry.²³⁴ While reports indicate that hazards exist in the shrimp industry, USDOS has stated that incidence of children working appears to

have been significantly reduced in this sector.²³⁵ Other reports have indicated that large numbers of children work under hazardous conditions in the ship-breaking industry.²³⁶ According to a survey by the ILO, there are more than 421,000 children, mostly girls, working as domestic servants in private households, some in exploitive conditions.²³⁷ These child domestics are vulnerable to abuse, including sexual abuse.²³⁸ Children are also found working in the service industry, in hotels and restaurants.²³⁹

According to a Government of Bangladesh survey, street children, mostly boys, can be found in urban areas engaging in various forms of work such as begging, portering, shining shoes, collecting paper, and selling flowers.²⁴⁰