

³³⁵⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Serbia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119103.htm>.

³³⁵¹ *Ibid.*, section 5.

³³⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Serbia (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2008, 221; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

³³⁵³ Government of Serbia, *The Labor Law*, (March 15, 2005), articles 24 and 25; available from <http://www.vip.org.yu/Files/LaborLaw.pdf>.

³³⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, article 84.

³³⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, articles 87 and 88.

³³⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, article 88.

³³⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, article 274.

³³⁵⁸ 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 Serbia, *Constitution of Serbia*, (September 30, 2006), article 66; available from http://www.mfa.gov.yu/Facts/UstavRS_pdf.pdf. For age to which education is compulsory, see Centre for Education Policy, *Compulsory Education*, [online] June 1, 2008 [cited January 13, 2009]; available from <http://www.cep.edu.rs/eng/?q=node/117>. For free public education, see Government of Serbia, *Constitution of Serbia*, article 71.

³³⁵⁹ Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Criminal Code*, (2005), articles 183 and 184; available from http://www.osce.org/documents/fry/2006/02/18196_en.pdf.

³³⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, article 185.

³³⁶¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) Serbia (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 13, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=2861&chapter=16&query=Serbia%40ref%2BRequest%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

³³⁶² Government of Serbia, *Constitution of Serbia*, article 26.

³³⁶³ Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Criminal Code*, article 193.

³³⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting*, January 13, 2009, para 5.

³³⁶⁵ Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Criminal Code*, article 388.

³³⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, article 390.

³³⁶⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Serbia," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 1, 2009.

³³⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting*, February 13, 2009, para 2d.

³³⁶⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Serbia," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, para 2c.

³³⁷⁰ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Serbia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 294; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

³³⁷¹ U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting, January 13, 2009*, para 6.

³³⁷² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Serbia," 223. See also U.S. Department of State, E-mail communication, July 1, 2009.

Seychelles

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³³⁷³

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	125.3
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	99.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2002:	98.7

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Seychelles.*

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Seychelles.*

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

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding government policies

or programs by the Government of Seychelles to address exploitive child labor.*

* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting

period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

³³⁷³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

Sierra Leone

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ³³⁷⁴	
Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005:	1,670,733
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	58.5
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	59.0
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	58.0
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	147.1
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	67.8
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	No
ILO Convention 182:	No
CRC:	6/18/1990
CRCOPAC:	5/15/2002
CRCOPSC:	9/17/2001
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Sierra Leone are found working on family subsistence farms. Some children work in the fishing industry (e.g., snapper, herring, and

mackerel).³³⁷⁵ Children also engage in petty vending and domestic work.³³⁷⁶ Street children are used by adults to sell various items, steal, and beg.³³⁷⁷ Street children are also engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, including in Freetown and Bo.³³⁷⁸

Children crush stones in granite quarries and work under hazardous labor conditions, including carrying heavy loads and working long hours.³³⁷⁹ Children are engaged in sand mining.³³⁸⁰ Children also work in alluvial diamond mining areas.³³⁸¹ The majority of children that work in the diamond mining areas are boys generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years. These boys work in areas such as the Kenema and Kono districts and generally engage in petty trade and perform supportive roles.³³⁸² Some children report being forced to work in diamond mining areas 6 to 7 days a week without pay and report injury and illness due to the activities they perform.³³⁸³

Sierra Leone is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in children. Within Sierra Leone, children are trafficked to urban areas, where they work in domestic service, petty trading, or are engaged in prostitution.³³⁸⁴ Children are also trafficked internally for forced labor in agriculture, fishing, diamond mines, and begging. Children from Sierra Leone are trafficked to Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, and The Gambia.³³⁸⁵ Further, children from Nigeria and possibly Liberia and Guinea, are trafficked to Sierra Leone