

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

<sup>3731</sup> Government of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, *Act No. 14 of 2008 (modified the Children's Authority Act of 2000)*, (September 26, ), articles 6, 7, 9, 23; available from <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/a2008-14.pdf>.

<sup>3732</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Trinidad and Tobago," section 6d.

<sup>3733</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting*, January 23, 2009.

<sup>3734</sup> Clive Pegasus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Trinidad and Tobago*, 37.

<sup>3735</sup> *Ibid.*, 40. See also U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting*, February 18, 2009.

<sup>3736</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Trinidad and Tobago."

<sup>3737</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3738</sup> Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, *Revised National Plan of Action for Children*, Ministry of Social Development, Port of Spain, August 2006, 15, 88-94. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Trinidad and Tobago."

<sup>3739</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting*, January 23, 2009.

<sup>3740</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO, *IPEC Action Against Child Labour 2008: Highlights*, 2009, 56; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9471>.

<sup>3741</sup> Ministry of Social Development, UNICEF, and Central Statistical Office, "Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3".

<sup>3742</sup> IOM, *Trinidad and Tobago*, [[cited January 21, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/pid/485>. See also U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Department of State, U.S. Government Funds Obligated in Fiscal Year 2007 for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects*. See also Camille Bethel, "Group Holds Human Trafficking Awareness Workshops," *Trinidad and Tobago Express*, June 3, 2008; available from [http://www.trinidadexpress.com/index.pl/article\\_news?id=161332536](http://www.trinidadexpress.com/index.pl/article_news?id=161332536). See also Trinidad and Tobago's Newsday, "Government Combating Human Trafficking," January 4, 2009; available from <http://www.caribdaily.com/article/117816/govt-combating-human-trafficking/>.

<sup>3743</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port of Spain, *reporting*, January 27, 2009.

## Tunisia

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Tunisia, children work in the informal sector, especially in the production of handicrafts. Older girls work as domestic servants.<sup>3744</sup> Children also work in small shops, as mechanics, and selling jasmine to tourists.<sup>3745</sup> There have been reports of children being trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation and labor.<sup>3746</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 16 years, with some exceptions. Children 13 years and above may perform light work.<sup>3747</sup> They may also begin working as apprentices or through vocational training programs at 14 years.<sup>3748</sup> 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. This exception does not

apply to hazardous work and legislation does not provide a minimum age for this exception.<sup>3749</sup> 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.<sup>3750</sup> The law restricts nonagricultural 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.<sup>3751</sup> Children working in the nonagricultural sector may not be paid less than 85 percent of the salary paid to adults.<sup>3752</sup>

Labor inspectors from the Ministry of Social Affairs are responsible for enforcing labor laws.<sup>3753</sup> 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.<sup>3754</sup> According to reports received by USDOS, overlapping responsibilities among various ministries, lack of resources, and cultural sensitivities sometimes limit the application of these laws.<sup>3755</sup>

exploitation includes prostitution or any other form of sexual deviation, including commercial sexual exploitation of children.<sup>3760</sup> Both child prostitution and the act of selling a child or a spouse are punishable by 3 to 5 years' imprisonment and fines.<sup>3761</sup>

The minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 years, and 20 years for compulsory recruitment.<sup>3762</sup>

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

In 2008, the Government of Tunisia worked with UNICEF to draft a report on street children that is expected to be released in 2009 after the writing of this report.<sup>3763</sup>

<sup>3744</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Tunisia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, sections 6c and 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119128.htm>.

<sup>3745</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tunis, *reporting*, February 10, 2009.

<sup>3746</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Tunisia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105390.htm>.

<sup>3747</sup> Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail*, articles 53, 53-2, 55.

<sup>3748</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 53 and 53-2.

<sup>3749</sup> *Ibid.*, article 54.

<sup>3750</sup> *Ibid.*, article 58.

<sup>3751</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 65, 66, 74.

<sup>3752</sup> 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 February 5, 2009; available from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.home](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home).

<sup>3753</sup> Government of Tunisia, *Code du travail*, articles 170 and 171.

<sup>3754</sup> 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 (MAFFEPA)*, [online] [cited February 5, 2009]; available from <http://www.ministeres.tn/html/ministeres/tutelle/fe mme.html>.

<sup>3755</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tunis, *reporting*, March 31, 2006.

### Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>3756</sup>

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:	16
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	108.3
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	96.1
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	96.7
ILO Convention 138:	10/19/1995
ILO Convention 182:	2/28/2000
CRC:	1/30/1992
CRCOPAC:	1/2/2003
CRCOPSC:	9/13/2002
Palermo:	7/14/2003
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Forced labor is prohibited under the law.<sup>3757</sup> Although the law does not specifically prohibit trafficking, traffickers may be prosecuted under laws prohibiting forced labor, prostitution, participation in armed conflict, or displacement. Convicted traffickers are subject to fines and may be sentenced to prison for 3 to 20 years.<sup>3758</sup> The law protects children from abuse and exploitation, including participation in wars or armed conflicts, prostitution, and hazardous labor conditions.<sup>3759</sup> The law clarifies that sexual

<sup>3756</sup> 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 Tunisia, *Code du travail, 1996*, Loi no. 66-27, (April 30, 1966), article 53; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/44414/65029/F96TUN01.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Tunisia," 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/2007/100607.htm>.

<sup>3757</sup> ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Loi no. 89-23 du 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](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home). See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 6c.

<sup>3758</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Tunisia," section 5.

<sup>3759</sup> Government of Tunisia, *Loi No. 95-92, 1995, Relative à la publication du Code de la protection de l'enfant*, (November 9, 1995), articles 2, 3, 20, 25, 26; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/42904/64989/F95TUN01.htm>.

<sup>3760</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tunis, *reporting*, April 4, 2006.

<sup>3761</sup> Government of Tunisia, *Written communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Request for information (November 8, 2007) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", Washington, DC, February 7, 2008.

<sup>3762</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Tunisia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from [http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country\\_pdfs/FINAL\\_2008\\_Global\\_Report.pdf](http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf).

<sup>3763</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tunis, *reporting*, February 10, 2009.

## Turkey

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

In Turkey, children work in agriculture, in the citrus fruit, cotton, cumin, hazelnut, peanut, pulse, and sugar beet sectors. There have been reports of children working in the tobacco sector.<sup>3764</sup> 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.<sup>3765</sup> Some of these children migrate with their families for 3 to 7 months at a time and have difficulty attending school.<sup>3766</sup>

Children also work in small-scale manufacturing, commercial offices, electrical repair services, educational and health services, construction, weaving, roofing tile and brick-making, machinery production, food processing, chemical production, metalwork, woodwork and carpentry, textiles, leather goods, shoe-making, and auto repair.<sup>3767</sup> There were reports of girls kept out of school to work in handicrafts,

particularly in rural areas.<sup>3768</sup> Turkish children working in the furniture sector face health and safety risks, including exposure to dangerous chemicals and dangerous machinery.<sup>3769</sup>

Approximately 50,000 children work in the streets of the 10 provinces in Turkey where the problem is most acute. Children working on the streets are involved in shoe polishing; windshield cleaning; water carrying; scavenging through trash; selling tissues, chewing gum, flowers, or baked goods.<sup>3770</sup> There were reports of parents forcing their children to work on the streets and to beg.<sup>3771</sup> Street work makes children more vulnerable to sexual abuse, health hazards such as respiratory disease and infections, exposure to toxic substances, and alcohol and drug use.<sup>3772</sup> Children working on the street are also more vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.<sup>3773</sup>

Turkey is reported to be a country of destination, and to a lesser extent transit country, for trafficking in children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>3774</sup>