

³⁰⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰⁴⁷ U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, March 04, 2008*, para 28h.

³⁰⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 13, 2007, page 7.

³⁰⁴⁹ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 13, 2007. See also LO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 27, 2008.

³⁰⁵⁰ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 27, 2008.

The Republic of Serbia

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ³⁰⁵¹	
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:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%):	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in the Republic of Serbia can be found working in rural areas, on family farms or other family businesses. Children also work in the informal sector, selling small items or washing car windows. Children from poor, rural communities, Roma children, and children living with foster

families are at the highest risk for entering exploitive child labor, including begging, prostitution, dealing narcotics, and hard physical labor, according to a study released in March 2006 by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Policy and the NGO Children's Rights Center.³⁰⁵² Internal sex trafficking of girls has been a problem. Children have also been trafficked for purposes of forced labor or street begging.³⁰⁵³ Trafficking of children for sexual exploitation has reportedly continued to increase, although this may be attributed to increased monitoring and an improvement in victim identification.³⁰⁵⁴

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15 years, and youth under the age of 18 years must have written permission from a parent or guardian to work.³⁰⁵⁵ However, it is not clear if the minimum age for employment applies to self-employed children.³⁰⁵⁶ Children under 18 years are prohibited from hazardous work or from working under conditions that might "jeopardize their health, morals and education,"³⁰⁵⁷ including work that involves strenuous physical activity; work underground, underwater, or at dangerous heights; or exposure to toxic or carcinogenic substances, extreme temperatures, noise, or vibrations.³⁰⁵⁸ Further, children under 18 years are not allowed to work overtime hours or at night, and are allowed to work no more than 35 hours per week.³⁰⁵⁹ The law provides for monetary penalties for violation of

these provisions.³⁰⁶⁰ According to USDOS, the Government is effectively enforcing child labor laws.³⁰⁶¹

Procurement of a minor for the purpose of prostitution is punishable by up to 3 years imprisonment.³⁰⁶² Inducement of a minor into prostitution is punishable by 1 to 10 years imprisonment.³⁰⁶³ The production or distribution of pornographic materials portraying a minor is punishable by 1 to 5 years imprisonment; if the minor is under 14 years old the punishment is a minimum of 3 years imprisonment.³⁰⁶⁴ Forced labor is prohibited.³⁰⁶⁵ Males are eligible for conscription into the Armed Forces at 18 years, but can be recruited for voluntary service in the year of their 17th birthday.³⁰⁶⁶ The trafficking of minors involving force or coercion is punishable by at least 5 years imprisonment.³⁰⁶⁷ In 2007, the Government filed 26 criminal charges against 62 persons for trafficking and reported 23 trafficking convictions.³⁰⁶⁸ The Government has a full-time trafficking unit in the organized crime police force and a full-time trafficking office in the border police. According to USDOS, there were reports of corruption among some police complicit in a prostitution ring in Novi Pazar.³⁰⁶⁹

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

The Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Issues includes child labor prevention in its standard protection programs for children and families. A new department within the Ministry was created to address the social problems in the Roma community that lead to forced labor. The department also focuses on improving education and health services.³⁰⁷⁰ The National Council submitted an anti-trafficking strategy for 2006 through 2009 to the Serbian Government for approval, and the Government is implementing elements of the plan.³⁰⁷¹

The Government of Serbia and NGOs continued to raise public awareness of trafficking by holding conferences, broadcasting public service announcements, and sponsoring school outreach programs. The Government partially funded a 13-episode television series entitled "Modern Slavery," a program designed to generate awareness of human trafficking.³⁰⁷²

³⁰⁵¹ For statistical data not cited here, please 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 U.S. Department of State, "Serbia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100583.htm>. See also Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Thematic Review of National Policies for Education: Serbia*, CCNM/DEELSA/ED(2001)11, June 22, 2001, 6; available from [http://www.oecd.org/olis/2001DOC.NSF/LINKTO/CCNM-DEELSA-ED\(2001\)11](http://www.oecd.org/olis/2001DOC.NSF/LINKTO/CCNM-DEELSA-ED(2001)11). See also ILO, *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR): Individual Direct Request Concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Serbia and Montenegro (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2006 092006SCG138*, Geneva, 2006, article 2, para 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

³⁰⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Serbia," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting*, December 7, 2007.

³⁰⁵³ U.S. Department of State, "Serbia (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting*, December 7, 2007.

³⁰⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Serbia," section 5.

³⁰⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, section 6d.

³⁰⁵⁶ ILO, *Report of the Committee of Experts*, article 2, para 1.

³⁰⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, article 3, para 1.

³⁰⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, article 2, para 3.

³⁰⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, article 3, para. 2. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Serbia," section 6d.

³⁰⁶⁰ ILO, *Report of the Committee of Experts*, article 9, para 1.

³⁰⁶¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Serbia," section 6d.

³⁰⁶² Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (excerpts)*, [online] 2005 [cited February 7, 2008], article 183; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/?tid=197&jid=44&less=false>.

³⁰⁶³ *Ibid.*, article 184. See also U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting*, December 7, 2007.

³⁰⁶⁴ Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Amending Law to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia*, (May 17, 2003), article 111a; available from http://www.osce.org/documents/fry/2003/04/136_en.pdf.

³⁰⁶⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Serbia," section 6c.

³⁰⁶⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Serbia and Montenegro," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=926.

³⁰⁶⁷ Government of the Republic of Serbia, *Amending Law to the Criminal Code*, article 111b.

³⁰⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007:

Serbia," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, Email communication to USDOL official, July 25, 2008.

³⁰⁶⁹ ILO, *Report of the Committee of Experts*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Serbia."

³⁰⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- Belgrade, *reporting, December 7, 2007*.

³⁰⁷¹ Ibid.

³⁰⁷² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Serbia."

Seychelles

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³⁰⁷³

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	116
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	99

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

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of the 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*.

³⁰⁷³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.