

[http://www.ecpat.net/A4A\\_2005/PDF/AF/Global\\_Monitoring\\_Report-MAURITIUS.pdf](http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-MAURITIUS.pdf).

<sup>2447</sup> Government of Mauritius, *Written communication submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (December 19, 2008)*, para 1(a). See also Government of Mauritius, *Labour Act*, part 1, article 2, part 2, article 7.

<sup>2448</sup> Government of Mauritius, *Labour Act*, part 2 and 7(a). See also Government of Mauritius, *The Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005*, (October 28, 2005), articles 8 and 51(6); available from <http://ioshm.intnet.mu/oshact05.pdf>.

<sup>2449</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, June 2, 2008, para 3. See also Government of Mauritius, *The Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005*, article 51(6).

<sup>2450</sup> Government of Mauritius, *Labour Act*, part I, 2(c), part III, 15 3(a), 12.

<sup>2451</sup> *Ibid.*, part III, 15. See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, June 2, 2008, para 3.

<sup>2452</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Mauritius," section 6c.

<sup>2453</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, paras 5 and 6.

<sup>2454</sup> *Ibid.*, para 5.

<sup>2455</sup> Government of Mauritius, *Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius*, (March 12, 1968), chapter 2, article 6; available from <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/AssemblySite/menuitem.ee3d58b2c32c60451251701065c521ca/>. See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 6.

<sup>2456</sup> Government of Mauritius, *Written communication submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (December 19, 2008)*, para 1(b).

<sup>2457</sup> Government of Mauritius, *The Child Protection (Amendment) Act*, No. 34, (December 6, 2005), article 4(a)(i); available from [http://supremecourt.intnet.mu/Entry/dyn/GuestGetDoc.Asp?Doc\\_Idx=2977961&Mode=Html&Search=No](http://supremecourt.intnet.mu/Entry/dyn/GuestGetDoc.Asp?Doc_Idx=2977961&Mode=Html&Search=No). See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 6.

<sup>2458</sup> ECPAT International, *Report on the Status of Action*, 19.

<sup>2459</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 6.

<sup>2460</sup> Government of Mauritius, *The Child Protection (Amendment) Act*, article 13. See also ECPAT International, *Report on the Status of Action*, 20.

<sup>2461</sup> Government of Mauritius, *The Mauritius Police Force: Police Family Protection Unit*, [online] January 5 2009 [cited January 28 2009]; available from <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/police/menuitem.fd3503a43d26d778455084e80fb521ca/>. See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 6.

<sup>2462</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, March 3, 2008, para C.

<sup>2463</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, paras 5 and 6.

<sup>2464</sup> *Ibid.*, para 4. See also Government of Mauritius, *Judicial Provisions Bill (No. XXXV of 2008)- Explanatory Memorandum*, (November 7, 2008); available from <http://www.gov.mu/portal/goc/assemblysite/file/bill3508.pdf>.

<sup>2465</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 7.

<sup>2466</sup> ECPAT International, *Report on the Status of Action*, 13. See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 7.

<sup>2467</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 7.

<sup>2468</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Mauritius," section 6c.

<sup>2469</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para 7.

<sup>2470</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, February 24, 2009, para 6A.

<sup>2471</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para K. See also U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, February 24, 2009, para 6A.

<sup>2472</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, February 24, 2009, para D.

<sup>2473</sup> U.S. Embassy- Port Louis, *reporting*, January 15, 2009, para C.

## Moldova

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Moldova work on family farms or perform other work for their families. A 2007 ILO report notes that two-thirds of rural children worked on farms by age 14 years.<sup>2474</sup> Children also work in factories, theaters, car washes,

carpentry, and the trade and transportation sectors.<sup>2475</sup> Children also sell alcohol and tobacco.<sup>2476</sup> According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, children also work on the streets.<sup>2477</sup>

Moldova is a country of origin for children trafficked abroad for commercial sexual

exploitation and forced begging.<sup>2478</sup> There are reports of trafficking from and through the separatist region of Transnistria.<sup>2479</sup> Children, mostly girls, are trafficked internally from rural areas to the capital, Chisinau.<sup>2480</sup> A 2006 UNICEF report states that the migration of adults in search of work has left approximately 40,000 children parentless.<sup>2481</sup> These children often do not have proper supervision and are at greater risk of exploitation.<sup>2482</sup>

and 18 years can work a maximum of 35 hours a week and no more than 7 hours a day.<sup>2486</sup> Children are not permitted to work on holidays or weekends.<sup>2487</sup> To be eligible to work, children must pass a medical exam every year, paid for by the employer, until they reach 18 years.<sup>2488</sup> Children are prohibited from working overtime or participating in hazardous work, including work at nightclubs, work involving gambling, or selling tobacco or alcohol.<sup>2489</sup> The Government has approved a list of hazardous work forbidden for children, including: underground work; well drilling; metal work; work demanding “dynamic effort” or psychological exertion; and work which presents risk of injury from machinery, electric shock, extreme temperatures, or chemical or biological agents.<sup>2490</sup>

The Constitution prohibits forced labor and the exploitation of minors.<sup>2491</sup> The law prohibits trafficking in children for labor and sexual exploitation and provides for 10 years to life in prison for trafficking, and 10 to 15 years of imprisonment for using children in the worst forms of child labor (imprisonment may be for life for aggravated circumstances).<sup>2492</sup> The law prohibits child pornography and provides for 1 to 3 years of imprisonment or a fine.<sup>2493</sup>

The minimum age for compulsory military service is 18 years. The minimum age for voluntary military service for trainees is 17 years, though participation in active combat is not permitted until 18 years.<sup>2494</sup> The penalty for involvement of children in armed conflict is 2 to 5 years of imprisonment or a fine.<sup>2495</sup>

The law permits vulnerable youth from 16 to 18 years (including those living in residential institutions, orphans, children from single parent families, and victims of trafficking) to receive unemployment benefits and vocational training.<sup>2496</sup>

The Labor Inspection Office (LIO) is responsible for enforcing all labor laws, including those pertaining to child labor.<sup>2497</sup> The LIO employs 123 staff, including 93 inspectors.<sup>2498</sup> In 2008, the LIO uncovered 184 cases of child labor law violations. Violations included improper documentation; selling alcohol and tobacco; working without a

*Selected Statistics and Indicators  
on Child Labor*<sup>2483</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2000:	712,734
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	30.1
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	31.2
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	28.9
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	18
Compulsory education age:	9th grade
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	89.2
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	83.3
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	82.2
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	9/21/1999
ILO Convention 182:	6/14/2002
CRC:	1/26/1993*
CRCOPAC:	4/7/2004
CRCOPSC:	4/12/2007
Palermo:	9/16/2005
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

\*Accession

**Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 16 years.<sup>2484</sup> In certain cases, children who are 15 years of age can work with parental or legal authorization if the work will not interfere with their education, health, or development.<sup>2485</sup> Children between 15 and 16 years are allowed to work a maximum of 24 hours a week and no more than 5 hours a day. Children between 16

medical exam; and working at night, on weekends, or during holidays. Of these, 19 cases resulted in administrative sanctions.<sup>2499</sup> Four work accidents involving children were registered in 2008.<sup>2500</sup> The law permits child labor inspections for both legally registered workplaces and of persons, thus covering informal worksites. Inspectors are also allowed to seek assistance from local public administrators to withdraw licenses of employers who repeatedly neglect labor inspection recommendations.<sup>2501</sup> There is a Child Labor Unit within the LIO that includes two persons and is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring national action to combat the worst forms of child labor.<sup>2502</sup> The LIO also maintains a Child Labor Documentation Center.<sup>2503</sup> However, USDOS reports that enforcement efforts have not deterred violations.<sup>2504</sup>

The Center to Combat Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP) is the Moldovan Government's principal anti-trafficking agency, which operates a task force to coordinate the country's law enforcement efforts.<sup>2505</sup> In July 2008, the President appointed a new CCTIP director and increased the staff from 63 to 105 persons; however, according to USDOS, the CCTIP remains insufficiently funded.<sup>2506</sup>

CCTIP operates a hotline for trafficking victims and, in 2008, provided television interviews on anti-trafficking operations and held seminars for high school students, teachers, priests, law enforcement, and local government officials with the help of NGOs and international organizations.<sup>2507</sup>

CCTIP reported 215 trafficking cases in 2008, 31 involving children, though USDOS reports that the actual numbers of trafficking cases are thought to be much higher.<sup>2508</sup> All cases involving children were sent to court, and out of all cases, 58 individuals were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 7 to 23 years.<sup>2509</sup> In July 2008, a Court of Appeals convicted six members of a trafficking network that operated in Moldova, Turkey, and Ukraine of 21 to 23 years in prison; the victims involved eight children.<sup>2510</sup> USDOS also notes that there are continued reports of government and law enforcement officials' involvement in trafficking, though the

Government increased efforts to address such involvement in 2008.<sup>2511</sup>

The Ministry of Social Protection, Family, and Child is responsible for addressing the social reintegration of children who have been used for criminal activities and are at risk of trafficking.<sup>2512</sup> The law stipulates Government protection for the victims/witnesses in trafficking cases. USDOS and others report that the law has been inadequately implemented, and there were not sufficient measures to provide for victims' safety.<sup>2513</sup> A national trafficking victims' referral system exists in 19 of 32 districts.<sup>2514</sup> All 32 districts have local anti-trafficking committees.<sup>2515</sup>

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

In March 2008, the President of Moldova promulgated the Law on the Prevention and Combating Family Violence, which included child labor as a form of economic violence against children.<sup>2516</sup> In the same month, the Government approved the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008-2009), which included special provisions for minors, victim protection rehabilitation, and monitoring.<sup>2517</sup> The Government also approved the National Strategy on the Residential Childcare System in Moldova and the National Plan of Action (2008-2012), which aims to reduce the number of children living in orphanages, who are especially vulnerable to trafficking, by promoting alternatives to residential care.<sup>2518</sup> In December 2008, Parliament adopted the Strategy Action Plan of the National Referral System for Protection and Assistance of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking to coordinate local, national, and international anti-trafficking efforts.<sup>2519</sup>

In July 2008, the Government established the Center for Assistance and Protection to Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and contributed one-quarter of the operating costs.<sup>2520</sup> Also in 2008, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, in cooperation with other ministries and stakeholders, developed anti-trafficking educational and training programs for teachers, parents, children, and at-risk groups.<sup>2521</sup>

The Government hosted a regional conference aimed at preventing child exploitation, child pornography, and sex tourism.<sup>2522</sup> Topics discussed included the problem of Internet distribution of child pornography and deficiencies in laws that can prevent such exploitation.<sup>2523</sup> With funding from the Ministry of Social Protection, Family, and Child, 580 newly recruited social workers received 8-hour training sessions on the worst forms of child labor and child labor monitoring in 2008. The training was facilitated by UNICEF with assistance from ILO-IPEC.<sup>2524</sup> Further, as part of the Government's Collective Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the National Employers' Federation of the Agriculture and Food Processing Industry carried out training sessions for employers on child labor laws in 2008.<sup>2525</sup>

The Moldovan Government is participating in a project called Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labor in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II; 2006-2009), a USD 3.5 million USDOL-funded project implemented by ILO-IPEC. The project, operating in Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine, aims to withdraw 1,350 children and prevent 3,150 children from exploitive labor in the region.<sup>2526</sup> The Government participated in a USD 843,215 German Government-funded regional project (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine) to combat child trafficking that ended in March 2008 and a USD 2.2 million German Government-funded ILO-IPEC project to combat child labor in the Stability Pact countries that ended in June 2008. The Government is currently participating in a USD 250,000 German Government-funded ILO-IPEC regional project (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine) to combat child trafficking.<sup>2527</sup>

The Government of Moldova participated in a USDOL-funded USD 1.25 million project implemented by Catholic Relief Services that ended in October 2008. The project provided market-based job training, livelihood skills courses, and links to employment opportunities for young women and girls at risk for trafficking.<sup>2528</sup>

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<sup>2474</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy-Chisinau, *reporting*, January 23, 2009, 2.

<sup>2475</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 6d. U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting*, January 23, 2009, 5.

<sup>2476</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting*, January 23, 2009, 5.

<sup>2477</sup> United Nations, *Common Country Assessment*, Chisinau, July 2005, 37; available from [http://www.un.md/key\\_doc\\_pub/doc/CCA\\_Eng\\_la st.pdf](http://www.un.md/key_doc_pub/doc/CCA_Eng_la st.pdf).

<sup>2478</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," sections 5 and 6d. See also U.S. Department of State, "Moldova (Tier 3)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105658.pdf>.

<sup>2479</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5.

<sup>2480</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Moldova." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting*, February 18, 2009, para 11.

<sup>2481</sup> Vladimir Lozinski, *Lack of Jobs in Moldova Leaves Children Without Parental Care*, UNICEF, Rublenita, Moldova, October 17, 2006; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/moldova\\_36200.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/moldova_36200.html).

<sup>2482</sup> PROTECT CEE, *Moldova Country Profile*, [online] 2006 [cited February 2, 2009]; available from [hard copy on file].

<sup>2483</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 the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, (March 28, 2003), article 46; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64896/63849/F1780758090/MDA64896ENG.PDF>. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting*, November 29, 2007, para 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Moldova," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119093.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory, see U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5. For free public education, see Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Constitution of the Republic of Moldova*, (1994), article 35; available from <http://www.e-democracy.md/en/legislation/constitution/>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5.

<sup>2484</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, article 46. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II)*, Project Document, Geneva, 2006, 34.

<sup>2485</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, article 46. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 2.

<sup>2486</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, articles 96 and 100. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 3.

<sup>2487</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, articles 109 and 110. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 3.

<sup>2488</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, article 253. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 3.

<sup>2489</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Labour Code*, articles 105 and 255. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 3.

<sup>2490</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Collective Convention No. 8 on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, (July 12, 2007), sections 1-3; available from [http://www.un.md/un\\_ag\\_mol/ILO/Convention\\_en\\_gl\\_12%2007%2007.pdf](http://www.un.md/un_ag_mol/ILO/Convention_en_gl_12%2007%2007.pdf).

<sup>2491</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova, *Constitution*, articles 44 and 50.

<sup>2492</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 4 and 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," sections 5 and 6d.

<sup>2493</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 4.

<sup>2494</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Moldova," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=140>.

<sup>2495</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 5.

<sup>2496</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 56.

<sup>2497</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*.

<sup>2498</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2499</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>2500</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2501</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2502</sup> Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, November 29, 2007*, 7.

<sup>2503</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II)*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, August 31, 2007, 12. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 7.

<sup>2504</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 6d.

<sup>2505</sup> Ibid., section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 30.

<sup>2506</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, paras 30 and 42.

<sup>2507</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Moldova."

<sup>2508</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5.

<sup>2509</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 66.

<sup>2510</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5.

<sup>2511</sup> Ibid. See also

<sup>2512</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine*, Technical Progress Report, RER/03/P50/USA, Bucharest, March 2005, 3.

<sup>2513</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Moldova." See also Barbara Limanowska, *Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe. 2003 Update on Situation and Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro including the UN Administered Province of Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, and Romania*, [previously online] December 2003 [cited December 6, 2007], 79; available from [hard copy on file].

<sup>2514</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, December 31, 2008*, para 6.

<sup>2515</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 137.

<sup>2516</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II)*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, August 31, 2008, 13.

<sup>2517</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Moldova."

<sup>2518</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour, Technical Progress Report, August 2007*, 5.

<sup>2519</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 106.

<sup>2520</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour, Technical Progress Report, August 2008*, 6.

<sup>2521</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 37.

<sup>2522</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Moldova." See also Government of Moldova, *National Plan for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2008-2009*, March 26, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour, Technical Progress Report, August 2008*, 13.

<sup>2523</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Moldova," section 5.

<sup>2524</sup> U.S. Embassy- Chisinau, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, 7 and 8.

<sup>2525</sup> Ibid., 6 and 7.

<sup>2526</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour, Project Document, 2006*, cover page, 69.

<sup>2527</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 9, 2008.

<sup>2528</sup> Catholic Relief Services, *Moldova Employment and Training Alliance (META)*, Status Report, Chisinau, October 31, 2008.

## Mongolia

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>2529</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005:	571,782
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	11.3
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	12.9
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	9.8
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 (%), 2007:	99.9
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	88.8
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	86.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	84.1
ILO Convention 138:	12/16/2002
ILO Convention 182:	2/26/2001
CRC:	7/5/1990
CRCOPAC:	10/6/2004
CRCOPSC:	6/27/2003
Palermo:	6/27/2008*
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

\*Accession

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

Children in rural areas of Mongolia herd and tend livestock, collect animal dung for fire, and gather fruit and nuts.<sup>2530</sup> In urban areas, children sort vegetables, wash cars, polish shoes, rag pick, and work as porters.<sup>2531</sup> Children 5 to 17 years are engaged in coal, gold, and fluor spar mining. One third of children working in gold mining work underground.<sup>2532</sup> It has been reported that some

children work with mercury and explosives.<sup>2533</sup> The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia estimates that there are 40 to 50 horse racing events each year, and at each event, approximately 2,000 children between 6 and 16 years are engaged as jockeys.<sup>2534</sup>

Child prostitution is a problem in Mongolia. Children are trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation, as well as for labor exploitation.<sup>2535</sup> Girls are trafficked internationally.<sup>2536</sup>

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 16 years, with some exceptions. Children 15 years may work with the permission of a parent or guardian.<sup>2537</sup> Children 14 years of age may work in vocational education programs, with the consent of a parent or guardian and the State central administration responsible for labor issues.<sup>2538</sup> Minors, those under 18 years, may not be employed in any occupation that harms their health or mental development.<sup>2539</sup> Minors also cannot be employed in a job listed on the Government's "List of Jobs Prohibited to Minors." This list was updated in 2008 to include hazardous workplace conditions in both formal and informal sectors.<sup>2540</sup> Children 14 and 15 years may not work more than 30 hours a week, and children 16 and 17 years of age may not work more than 36 hours per week.<sup>2541</sup> Children must pass a medical examination prior to employment. They are prohibited from working under abnormal conditions, overtime, on public holidays, or on weekends.<sup>2542</sup> Employers found to be in violation of these prohibitions will be fined.<sup>2543</sup> Labor inspectorates are in charge of enforcing these prohibitions. USDOS noted that the low number of inspectors and the increasing