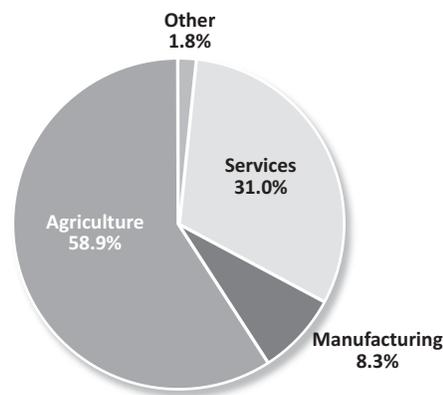


Brazil

The Government of Brazil has established strong legislative and policy frameworks and has carried out groundbreaking programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. It has significantly reduced the number of working children ages 5 to 17 from approximately 8.5 million in 1992 to 4.5 million as of 2008. However, child labor monitoring systems still need strengthening and child labor continues to be prevalent in agriculture.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	5.7%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	95.2%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	4.0%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are exploited in the worst forms of child labor in Brazil, many of them in agriculture.⁶⁵⁶ It is estimated that more than 41 percent of children are working in agriculture nationwide, while in the Northeastern region the proportion rises to 69 percent.⁶⁵⁷ Such children often toil for long hours, use dangerous tools, and are exposed to the elements, pesticides, and unhealthy sanitary conditions.⁶⁵⁸ Children help produce coffee, sugarcane, corn, pineapple, rice, manioc, sisal, tobacco, lime, cocoa, and tomatoes. They are involved in cattle ranching and slaughtering animals.⁶⁵⁹ They also make charcoal, ceramics, bricks, and mine stones. They fill open ovens, lift heavy loads, and sharpen rocks into gravel.⁶⁶⁰ Children are also victims of forced labor in cattle ranching and in the production of cocoa and lime.⁶⁶¹

Children perform dangerous work in urban areas such as construction, car repair, street vending, garbage

scavenging, recycling, and production of leather and footwear.⁶⁶² Some of them work and live on the streets. The risks to these children include long hours, toxic substances, accidents, and exposure to the elements.⁶⁶³

Many children in Brazil work as domestic servants, sometimes in isolation and for more than 40 hours per week.⁶⁶⁴ Children are also engaged in prostitution, sex tourism, and pornography. They are vulnerable to sexual exploitation in locations along the highways, including truck stops and bus stations.⁶⁶⁵ They are also vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation in brothels near mining settlements in the Amazon region. Children are trafficked internally and internationally for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.⁶⁶⁶ In the city of Rio de Janeiro, children are recruited into criminal gangs to perform activities related to drug trade.⁶⁶⁷

The Government of Brazil considers all the activities described in this section as worst forms of child labor.⁶⁶⁸

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In 2009, the Government of Brazil amended the Constitution, raising the age for compulsory education from 14 to 17. The Government also amended the Penal Code to increase the penalties against trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, with prison terms of 2 to 10 years.⁶⁶⁹

The Constitution and the Labor Code set the minimum age for work at 16. Decree No. 6481 of 2008 and the Labor Code prohibit hazardous work, including domestic work, for children under the age of 18.⁶⁷⁰ Decree No. 6481 bars children from working in 93 hazardous activities in agriculture, fishing, mining, construction, manufacturing, and car repair. It also prohibits children from selling alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs.⁶⁷¹ The Penal Code penalizes commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The Statute of the Child and Adolescent prohibits child pornography.⁶⁷² Law 11.343 of 2006 punishes individuals who involve, or attempt to involve, children in drug trafficking-related activities.⁶⁷³

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	17
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Government of Brazil has established national committees to protect the rights of children and to combat child labor, trafficking, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) is the national coordinating body that outlines policies to protect children's rights and monitors their implementation.⁶⁷⁴ The National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor (CONAETI) leads the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Working Adolescents. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) and includes 17 government agencies, along with representatives from trade unions, business associations, and civil society organizations.⁶⁷⁵ The Intersectoral Committee to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents monitors the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children. It is led by the Presidential Office's Special Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH) and includes 13 government agencies, CONANDA, and civil society organizations.⁶⁷⁶ In 2008, the Government of Brazil established an advisory group to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. There are 12 government agencies that are part of this group, coordinated by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ).⁶⁷⁷

The Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) conducts labor inspections at work sites, enforces child labor laws, and monitors child labor. It has an online monitoring system (SITI) and regularly trains inspectors on child labor.⁶⁷⁸ Its 2,997 labor inspectors work in all 26 States. Most inspections result from complaints raised by workers, NGOs, teachers, the media, and other sources.⁶⁷⁹ In 2009, the MTE carried out 1,193 labor inspections and removed 4,894 children from exploitive labor.⁶⁸⁰

The Federal Labor Prosecutor's Office (MPT) investigates and prosecutes child labor violations, including child labor in domestic work, dump scavenging and recycling, and illicit activities.⁶⁸¹ It works through the National Committee to Combat Child Labor (COORDINFÂNCIA), which is made

up of 24 prosecutors. In addition, MPT carries out awareness-raising campaigns, organizes public hearings to discuss child labor cases, and monitors the implementation of the National Program for the Eradication of Child Labor.⁶⁸²

However, some inspectors lack the vehicles needed to reach isolated rural areas. Each labor inspector is required to meet monthly targets or face possible disciplinary actions.⁶⁸³ This creates an incentive for inspectors to concentrate on dense, easily accessible urban areas where they can perform more inspections in the time allotted.⁶⁸⁴ Labor inspectors also note that some within their ranks still find child labor culturally acceptable, and focus instead on other kinds of inspections.⁶⁸⁵

To investigate and combat forced labor, including forced child labor, MTE has a special mobile unit composed of labor inspectors, Federal Police (FP), and Federal labor prosecutors. In 2008, the unit rescued 150 workers, including 30 children from forced labor conditions on a cocoa plantation in the State of Para; this case remains unresolved in the Federal labor court.⁶⁸⁶ During 2009, the number of rescues jumped more than 20-fold. The unit inspected 350 worksites and rescued 3,750 workers, including children, from forced labor conditions.⁶⁸⁷ However, this public information is not disaggregated by age or sector.⁶⁸⁸

To monitor and enforce laws against the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, SEDH coordinates a hotline, Disque 100. It receives, processes, and directs complaints to the appropriate institutions for follow-up.⁶⁸⁹ Depending on the complaint, it may be directed within 24 hours to the Council of Guardianship, or in cases of trafficking, to the FP.⁶⁹⁰ Since 2003, Disque 100 has received more than 100,000 complaints; during 2009, it received 29,756. Safenet Brasil receives online complaints of child pornography, including those made through Disque 100. In 2009, it received more than 69,000 online complaints.⁶⁹¹

During the reporting period, the FP and the Federal Prosecutor's Office (MP) carried out operations to combat human trafficking; the FP conducted 43 investigations and the MP filed charges against 53 individuals in nine separate cases, which resulted in

convictions and jail terms of between one and three years.⁶⁹² There is no information available about how many of these cases were related to child trafficking.

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents and the National Program to Eliminate Child Labor (PETI) guide government efforts to combat child labor.⁶⁹³ The National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents lays out the strategy to combat sexual violence and commercial sexual exploitation. The National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons is the principal policy instrument for combating human trafficking.⁶⁹⁴

The Government of Brazil has included child labor in the National Plan to Promote and Protect the Rights of Children and Adolescents to Family and Community Life and the Social Agenda for Children and Adolescents.⁶⁹⁵ It has mainstreamed child labor into its National Multi-annual Plan (PPA) (2008–2011), the National Education Plan (PNE), the *Bolsa Familia*, Decent Work Agenda, and the Continuous Cash Benefit Program (BPC). In 2009, the Government approved the National Human Rights Program, an integrated approach to human rights which includes the elimination of child labor as one of its objectives.⁶⁹⁶ Since 1996, the Government of Brazil has conducted child labor surveys as part of the National Household Surveys (PNAD), which have helped in developing and targeting programs to combat the worst forms of child labor.⁶⁹⁷ However, they have not provided in-depth information about street children, children engaged in drug trafficking, child victims of forced labor, or indigenous child labor. For example, MDS recently published a national study about persons living on the streets, but street children under the age of 18 were not part of the research.⁶⁹⁸

In 2009, the Government of Brazil continued to implement the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents. The State of Minas Gerais laid out an integrated approach including research, children's participation, monitoring and accountability.⁶⁹⁹ The State of São Paulo also launched

an initiative to help municipalities design plans to combat child labor which receives support from ILO, Telefónica Foundation, and other non-governmental organizations.⁷⁰⁰

Brazil has yet to adopt a monitoring system that tracks the implementation of child labor policies. The National Monitoring Center for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, led by SEDH, could provide a model for such a system.⁷⁰¹ The National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Adolescents was adopted in 2004 and requires that States and municipalities establish their own plans to combat child labor, however as of 2009, not all municipalities and States had enacted their own plans. In 2009, the budget approved by the Brazilian Congress to combat child labor declined 16 percent from the previous year, from \$178.8 million to \$149.8 million.⁷⁰²

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Through its programs and policies to reduce child labor, the Government of Brazil has cut the number of working children ages 5 to 17 nearly in half. Between 1992 and 2008, the number dropped significantly from approximately 8.5 million to 4.5 million.⁷⁰³

The Government has implemented the Program to Eradicate Child Labor (PETI), a conditional cash-transfer program aimed at families with working children who commit to keep their children in school and out of work.⁷⁰⁴ PETI is currently carried out in more than 3,400 municipalities and more than 820,000 children have benefited. In 2009, two evaluations of the PETI program showed highly positive results in both child labor reduction and client satisfaction.⁷⁰⁵

To combat poverty, the Government of Brazil has established *Bolsa Familia*, a conditional cash-transfer program that supplements family income and encourages at-risk children and adolescents to attend school regularly. More than 12 million families participate in the program.⁷⁰⁶ PETI and *Bolsa Familia* are part of the Single Social Assistance System (SUAS), administered by the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS) in conjunction with State and local authorities. SUAS comprises the main

social protection programs funded and implemented by Federal, State, and municipal governments.⁷⁰⁷ In addition to PETI and *Bolsa Familia*, SUAS includes services for integrated family assistance and youth. To monitor families and children beneficiaries of PETI, *Bolsa Familia*, and other social programs, MDS tracks beneficiaries through SISPETI and the Single Registration Social Programs (*CadÚnico*).⁷⁰⁸

Although PETI and *Bolsa Familia* have reduced child labor in Brazil, challenges remain. Research conducted in 2008 found that vulnerable families continue to value children's work over education.⁷⁰⁹ President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has acknowledged that child labor persists because it is culturally accepted.⁷¹⁰ PETI and *Bolsa Familia* beneficiaries are not fully complying with these programs' requirements; research conducted in the State of Rio found that of the 5,615 beneficiary children who participated in the study, 67 percent were working while going to school.⁷¹¹ Due to PETI's decentralization, local communities are responsible for its implementation; however, they do not have the tools and resources to do so, particularly in the Northeastern region.⁷¹²

The Government of Brazil implements the National Program to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents, the National Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and the Second Plan to Combat Forced Labor. During the reporting period, the Government carried out national campaigns to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking, and forced labor, and to assist victims.⁷¹³ It continued to set up a consolidated database, INTEGRA System, to monitor enforcement actions on child labor, commercial sexual exploitation of children, human trafficking, and forced labor.⁷¹⁴

Since 1996, the Government of Brazil has participated in child labor projects funded by the United States totaling more than \$18 million, including a \$6.5 million project that combats child labor in five States; a \$4.9 million project that supports the State of Bahia to become the first State free of child labor; and a \$6.75 million regional project that promotes South-South cooperation among Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay to combat child labor.⁷¹⁵ In addition, Brazil has received funding and technical support from donors including the IDB, UNODC, and UNICEF to

combat child labor, forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and human trafficking.⁷¹⁶

In 2009, the Government of Brazil and ILO signed an agreement to promote South-South cooperation to implement the Decent Work Agenda in Latin America and Africa, which includes a child labor component. Brazil is helping fund ILO-IPEC initiatives to combat child labor in Latin America and Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. One of the goals is to promote the sharing of lessons learned.⁷¹⁷ The Brazilian

Government participates in other regional initiatives to combat child labor such as *Mercosur's Niño Sur* Initiative and the Joint Group for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism. *Niño Sur* improves legal frameworks, and raises awareness of, and promotes the exchange of best practices to combat commercial sexual exploitation.⁷¹⁸ The Joint Group conducts prevention campaigns to combat the commercial exploitation of children. It includes Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay.⁷¹⁹

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Brazil:

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Strengthen institutional mechanisms to monitor and enforce child labor laws by:
 - Ensuring that labor inspectors have vehicles to conduct inspections throughout the country.
 - Reviewing monthly targets required of labor inspectors.
- Make publicly available information on labor inspections by age and sector.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Establish a monitoring system to track the implementation of child labor policies.
- Carry out research on the worst forms of child labor, particularly with regard to street children, children engaged in drug trafficking, child victims of forced labor, and indigenous child labor.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Expand awareness-raising initiatives and establish a communication strategy to address cultural factors that contribute to the worst forms of child labor.
- Continue expanding the coverage of PETI and *Bolsa Familia* programs in areas with high rates of child labor and ensure that family beneficiaries are complying with program requirements to keep children in schools.
- Fully support States and municipalities in the development and execution of child labor plans and in implementation of the PETI program, particularly in geographic areas where resources are scarce.

⁶⁵⁶ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010*. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2006. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2004. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on

children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

⁶⁵⁷ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra dos Domicílios: Aspectos Complementares de Educação, Afazeres Domésticos e Trabalho Infantil 2006, 2008*; available from <http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/>

trabalhoerendimento/pnad2006/suplementos/afazeress/publicacao_afazeress.pdf.

⁶⁵⁸ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, “Brazil,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/wha/136103.htm>. See also Agronline, *Indústria de fumo explora trabalho no Sul* January 5, 2009; available from <http://www.agronline.com.br/agronoticias/noticia.php?id=4593>. See also Leonardo Sakamoto, *Crianças são Encontradas Limpando Fezes em Matadouros*, Repórter Brasil, 2008; available from <http://blogdosakamoto.com.br/2008/06/02/criancas-sao-encontradas-limpando-fezes-em-matadouros/>. See also Canal Rural, *Ministério Público Denuncia Trabalho Infantil nas Lavouras de Tabaco da Região Sul*, February 7, 2008; available from <http://www.clicrbs.com.br/canalrural/jsp/default.jsp?uf=1&local=1&action=noticias&id=2019297§ion=noticias>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabalho Infantil na Cultura da Abacaxi no Município de Santa Rita-PB: Um diagnóstico Rápido à Luz das Piores Formas de Trabalho Infantil* 2006, 50-52; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/ti_abacaxi_br.pdf. See U.S. Embassy - Brasilia, *reporting* April 6, 2010.

⁶⁵⁹ Agronline, *Indústria de fumo explora trabalho no Sul*. See also Sakamoto, *Crianças são Encontradas Limpando Fezes em Matadouros*. ILO-IPEC, *ILO-IPEC, Trabalho Infantil na Cultura da Abacaxi no Município de Santa Rita-PB: Um diagnóstico Rápido à Luz das Piores Formas de Trabalho Infantil* 17, 39. See also Leonardo Sakamoto, *Crianças sem infância, que matam e esfolam*, 2009; available from <http://blogdosakamoto.com.br/2009/06/08/criancas-sem-infancia-que-matam-e-esfolam/>. See also Rodrigo Rocha, *Fazenda com 30 mil Cabeças de Gado Mantinha 28 escravos*, Repórter Brasil, April 26, 2010 2010; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1726>. See also Flávio Ilha, “No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia,” *UOL Notícias*, September 9, 2009; available from <http://noticias.uol.com.br/especiais/pnad/ultnot/2009/09/18/ult6843u13.jhtm>. See also Bianca Pyl, *Mão-de-obra infantil é explorada em fazenda do interior paulista*, Repórter Brasil, July 15, 2009; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1612>. See also Bianca Pyl, *Ação fiscal encontra trabalho infantil em casas de farinha*, Repórter Brasil, August 21, 2008; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1408>. See also U.S. Embassy - Brasilia, *reporting* February 22, 2010. See also Labor Prosecutor’s Office of Minas Gerais, *MG: Justiça condena empregador por trabalho infantil em lavoura de café*, [2010 [cited 2010 August 24,]; available from <http://www.ecodebate.com.br/2010/05/27/mg-justica-condena-empregador-por-trabalho-infantil-em-lavoura-de-cafe/>. See also Da Redação, *Blitz do MPT vê trabalho infantil em lavoura de tomate em SP*, [2008 [cited August 24, 2010]; available from [\[uol.com.br/noticia/48988.shtml\]\(http://uol.com.br/noticia/48988.shtml\). See also Daniella Rocha, *Crianças na agricultura* \[2008 \[cited August 24, 2010\]; available from <http://www.promenino.org.br/Ferramentas/DireitosdasCriançasAdolescentes/tabid/77/ConteudoId/1d24ed7f-4d6f-4ded-aaeb-39dde66aeb36/Default.aspx>.](http://ultimainstancia.</p>
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⁶⁶⁰ Cheiene Damázio, Fernando Goulart Rocha, and Rose Maria Adami, “O Trabalho Infantil nas olarias do município de Morro da Fumaça,” *Revista de Iniciação Científica* 4, no. 1 (2006), 23; available from <http://periodicos.unesc.net/index.php/iniciacaocientifica/article/view/48/64>. See also 94FM, *Ministério Público Flagra Trabalho Infantil em Olarias*, September 29, 2007. See also *Gazeta do Povo*, *Crianças quebram pedras em pedreiras de Rio Branco do Sul*, August 18, 2010 2008; available from <http://www.gazetadopovo.com.br/vidaecidadania/conteudo.phtml?tl=1&id=819698&tit=Crianças-quebram-pedras-em-pedreiras-de-Rio-Branco-do-Sul>. See also U.S. Embassy - Brasilia, *reporting*, February 22, 2010. See also Ilha, “No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia.”

⁶⁶¹ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Brazil.” See also U.S. Embassy - Brasilia, *reporting*, February 22, 2010. See also Repórter Brasil, *Jovens Submetidos à Escravidão são libertados por Grupo Móvel*, September 19, 2007; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=1184>. See also Pyl, *Mão-de-obra infantil é explorada em fazenda do interior paulista*.

⁶⁶² Ilha, “No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia.” See also Ministry of Labor and Employment, *Sistema de Informações sobre Focos do Trabalho Infantil* [[cited August 18, 2010]; available from <http://sistemasiti.mte.gov.br/>. See also ILO-IPEC, *O Trabalho Infantil na Atividade Informal Urbana em Guarabira*, 2006, 32-33; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6796> See also Government of Minas Gerais, *Trabalho infantil e vida nas ruas Crianças e Adolescentes em Minas Gerais*, slide 38; available from www.mp.mg.gov.br/portal/public/interno/arquivo/id/13825.

⁶⁶³ Government of Minas Gerais, *Trabalho Infantil em Minas Gerais*, slide 38. See also Campanha Nacional Criança não é de Rua, *Censo da Exclusão ou Falta de Inclusão nos Censos? A (in) visibilidade de meninos e meninas em situação de moradia nas ruas nas capitais brasileiras*, 2009, 34, 36; available from <http://www.criancanaoederua.org.br/CENSO%20DA%20EXCLUSÃO%20OU%20FALTA%20DE%20INCLUSÃO%20NOS%20CENSOS.pdf?id=>. See also Ilha, “No Sul, Trabalho Infantil Resiste como Herança Europeia.” See also Ministry of Labor and Employment, *Sistema de Informações sobre Focos do Trabalho Infantil*. See also ILO-IPEC, *O Trabalho Infantil na Atividade Informal Urbana em Guarabira*, 32-33. See also Government of Minas Gerais, *Trabalho Infantil em Minas Gerais*, slide 38.

⁶⁶⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Brazil.” See also ILO-IPEC, *O Trabalho Infantil Doméstico em João Pessoa*, 2006, 46, 72, 74; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipецinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4684>.

⁶⁶⁵ Bianca Pyl, “Risco de exploração sexual infanto-juvenil ronda Natal,” *Repórter Brasil* February 17, 2010; available from <http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1694> See also ILO, Ministry of Justice Highway Police, and , and Special Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH), “Localização dos Pontos Vulneráveis à Exploração Sexual Infanto-juvenil a o Longo das Rodovias Federais Brasileiras “, (2009); available from <http://www.paper4web.com.br/www/view.aspx?id=93>

⁶⁶⁶ U.S. Embassy -Brasília, *reporting*, December 12, 2008. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Brazil.” See also Winrock International, *Pesquisa sobre Tráfico de Crianças e Adolescentes para fins de Exploração Sexual no Estado da Bahia Salvador* May 2008, 20, 44, 50-51, 60. See also U.S. Department of State, “Brazil (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Brazil*, Washington, DC, June 24, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142981.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁷ Camila Ruback, “Mais de 15,6 Mil Menores de Idade Servem o Tráfico no Rio de Janeiro, diz Instituto “ *R7 Notícias*, December 28, 2009; available from <http://noticias.r7.com/rio-e-cidades/noticias/mais-de-15-6-mil-menores-de-idade-servem-o-trafico-no-rio-diz-instituto-20091228.html>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trajatória de Crianças, Adolescentes e Jovens Inseridos nas Redes do Tráfico de Drogas no Varejo do Rio de Janeiro*, 2006, 24, 28-32; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipецinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6786>.

⁶⁶⁸ Government of Brazil, *Decreto No. 6.481*, (June 12, 2008); available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2008/Decreto/D6481.htm

⁶⁶⁹ Government of Brazil, *Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988 (with modifications)*, (October 5, 1998), article 208; available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Constituicao.htm#. See also Government of Brazil, *Decreto-Lei No. 2.848 - Código Penal (with modifications until 2009)*, (December 7, 1940), articles 218B, 228-231-A; available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Decreto-Lei/Del2848compilado.htm. See also U.S. Department of State, *reporting*, April 6, 2010.

⁶⁷⁰ Government of Brazil, *Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988 (with modifications)*, chapter II, article 7, xxii. See also Government of Brazil, *Decreto-Lei No. 5.452, Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho (with modifications)*, May 1, 1943, article 403; available from <http://www3.dataprev.gov.br/SISLEX/paginas/10/1943/5452.htm#T11>.

⁶⁷¹ Government of Brazil, *Decreto No. 6.481*, (June 12, 2008); available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2008/Decreto/D6481.htm.

⁶⁷² Government of Brazil, *Decreto-Lei No. 2.848 - Código Penal (with modifications until 2009)*, articles 132, 203, 206-207, 218-B, 227-231-A. See also Government of Brazil, *Lei 8.069 - Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente e dá Outras Providências (with modifications until 2009)*, (July 13, 1990), 240-241-E, 244-A available from <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil/LEIS/L8069.htm>.

⁶⁷³ Government of Brazil, *Lei 11.343 (with modifications until 2010)*, (August 23, 2006), article 40 (VI); available from http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111343.htm.

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