

Tuvalu

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor³⁸²⁰

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	99.1
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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 Tuvalu.*

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

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

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

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

³⁸²⁰ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

Uganda

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

According to the 2005-2006 Understanding Children's Work Study in Uganda implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics with support from ILO-IPEC, children in rural areas are three times more likely to work than children in urban areas and child participation in work is highest in the eastern and central geographical regions.³⁸²¹

In Uganda, children are commonly engaged in crop farming and in commercial agriculture, including in the production of tea, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, and coffee.³⁸²² Children also cut and burn trees to produce charcoal.³⁸²³ Children care for livestock. Children between 5 to 15 years work in fishing, including casting nets and processing fish.³⁸²⁴ Some children who work in

agriculture-related sectors work long hours and carry heavy loads.³⁸²⁵

In the urban informal sector, children sell small items on the streets and work in shops, garages, bars, restaurants, and in brick making and laying.³⁸²⁶ Children work in cross-border trade with counterparts in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Rwanda and Kenya most often undertaking activities in the transportation and loading of goods.³⁸²⁷ Children engage in domestic work; salt and mineral mining; and stone quarrying and crushing.³⁸²⁸ Children are also engaged in pornography and some children as young as 10 years are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.³⁸²⁹ According to the Government of Uganda, the number of children engaged in

commercial sexual exploitation has increased. Also, there were reports of ritual sacrifice of children.³⁸³⁰

trafficked to Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, and Iraq for labor exploitation.³⁸³⁶ Children from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi are trafficked to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation and agricultural work. Indian children are also trafficked to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation.³⁸³⁷

There were no reports of abduction or recruitment of new child soldiers in Uganda by the Government of Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) or the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).³⁸³⁸ However, it is unclear whether or not the LRA have released all of the Ugandan children within their ranks and whether or not they have completely ceased using children in a combat capacity.³⁸³⁹ In addition, evidence suggests that the LRA engaged in the recruitment of children from the countries of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and southern Sudan.³⁸⁴⁰

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for admission to work in Uganda is 14 years.³⁸⁴¹ Children between 12 and 14 years may engage in light work that does not hinder their education and is supervised by an adult over 18 years.³⁸⁴² Children under 12 years are prohibited from working in any business or workplace.³⁸⁴³ The law states that no child under 18 years may be employed in hazardous work or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.³⁸⁴⁴

The law prohibits slavery and forced labor.³⁸⁴⁵ While trafficking in persons is not a specific violation under Ugandan law, related offenses such as abduction and detention of a person for sexual intent are punishable by up to 7 years of imprisonment; trading in slaves up to 15 years of imprisonment; and "defilement," defined as having sex with a girl under 18 years, can receive the death penalty.³⁸⁴⁶ The minimum age for voluntary military service in Uganda is 18 years. In addition, there is no conscription.³⁸⁴⁷

The Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MGLSD) is the lead agency for combating child labor and trafficking.³⁸⁴⁸ MGLSD has 39 child labor inspectors. According to USDOS, child labor inspections were hampered by lack of funding, especially for the informal

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Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005-2006:	8,749,882
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	31.1
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	32.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	29.8
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	
- Agriculture	95.5
- Manufacturing	1.3
- Services	3.0
- Other	0.2
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	116.7
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	84.2
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	48.7
ILO Convention 138:	3/25/2003
ILO Convention 182:	6/21/2001
CRC:	8/17/1990
CRCOPAC:	5/6/2002**
CRCOPSC:	11/30/2001**
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Uganda is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children. Children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation and forced labor.³⁸³² Karamojong children are sold at cattle markets or by intermediaries for forced labor, including for domestic service and herding.³⁸³³ Children are largely recruited through offers of food and money.³⁸³⁴ Ugandan children are trafficked to Canada, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.³⁸³⁵ In addition, there are reports that Ugandan children are

sector where the majority of child labor occurs.³⁸⁴⁹ The Child and Family Protection Unit, under the Uganda Police Force, is responsible for investigating child abuses, including child prostitution and trafficking. According to USDOS, the Government monitored flights for child trafficking.³⁸⁵⁰ The Uganda Human Rights Commission is responsible for monitoring children's engagement in the armed forces. According to the UN, with assistance support from NGOs, the Government continued to provide support to returning children who had been abducted by armed forces.³⁸⁵¹

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

The Government of Uganda continued to participate in a 2-year USD 460,000 regional anti-trafficking technical assistance project implemented by the UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by Norway and Sweden. The project ending in December of 2009, aims to bolster coordination among the 11 EAPCCO countries through the Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa, and harmonize national legislation with the Palermo Protocol.³⁸⁵²

According to USDOS, the Governments of Uganda, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and southern Sudan coordinated joint military operations to rescue abductees by the LRA.³⁸⁵³ With funding from the World Bank's Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration program, the Government supports the Amnesty Commission to resettle children who had formerly been abducted. The Amnesty Commission also refers children who had experienced violence as part of the armed conflict to trauma counseling centers for rehabilitation prior to reintegration.³⁸⁵⁴ The Government continues to support programs that help Karamojong children, including removing them from the streets of Kampala and placing them in shelters in Karamoja.³⁸⁵⁵ The Government continued its support for NGO-run shelters that provided food, medical care, education, and other services to vulnerable children.³⁸⁵⁶

With support from the Government of Uganda, the Federation of Uganda Employers along with the labor unions developed guidelines to reduce child labor in various businesses. The Uganda Tea Association developed a code of conduct to prevent child labor in the tea sector.³⁸⁵⁷ The Government's labor inspectors participated in trainings on trafficking.³⁸⁵⁸ The Government also continued awareness raising activities on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through radio, billboards, and other programs.³⁸⁵⁹

The Government of Uganda is participating in a 4-year USD 4.79 million Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor.³⁸⁶⁰ This project, funded in 2008 by USDOL and implemented by ILO-IPEC, aims to withdraw 2,712 and prevent 5,426 children from exploitive child labor in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, fishing, domestic work, construction, mining, quarrying, and the urban informal sector. The project will also contribute to the development of "child labor-free zones" in Wakiso, Rakai, and Mbale Districts.³⁸⁶¹ The Government also participated in the USDOL-funded USD 3 million ILO-IPEC project to combat HIV/AIDS-induced child labor in Uganda and Zambia, which ended in December 2008.³⁸⁶² The project withdrew 2,642 and prevented an additional 2,072 children from exploitive child labor through the provision of education in both counties.³⁸⁶³ During the reporting period, the Government worked with the ILO-IPEC and local NGOs to enhance awareness of child labor issues, contributing over USD 21,000 to these activities.³⁸⁶⁴ ILO-IPEC also distributed over 500 Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts, and the Media (SCREAM) modules intended to train teachers on child labor, as well as HIV/AIDS-induced child labor.³⁸⁶⁵

The Government continues to participate in the 4-year USD 5.5 million project funded by USDOL and implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Italian Association for Volunteers in International Service titled Livelihoods, Education and Protection to End Child labor (LEAP).³⁸⁶⁶ The LEAP project aims to contribute to the prevention and elimination of

child labor in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region through awareness raising and improving access to and quality of education. The project aims to withdraw a total of 2,825 children and prevent another 8,450 children from exploitive labor.³⁸⁶⁷ During the reporting period, the Government participated in numerous LEAP project lead talk shows and radio sessions dedicated to child labor.³⁸⁶⁸

The Government of Uganda participated in the 4-year Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET) project, which was funded by USDOL at USD 14.5 million and WV at USD 5.9 million through March 2009. Implemented by WV, in partnership with the IRC and the Academy for Educational Development, the project withdrew and prevented a total of 32,823 children from exploitive labor in HIV/AIDS-affected areas of these four countries through the provision of educational services.³⁸⁶⁹

The Government continued to participate in the 7-year project started in 2001 funded by the Eliminating Child Labor in Tobacco-growing Sector Foundation. The project aims to eliminate child labor in the tobacco-growing sector in Uganda.³⁸⁷⁰

³⁸²¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *Understanding Children's Work in Uganda: Country Report*, ILO-IPEC and UCW, August 2008, i-ii, vii-ix; available from <http://ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/Uganda.pdf>.

³⁸²² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, June 10, 2008, para 1-2.

³⁸²³ Development Research and Training, *Children's Holiday Work in Gulu and Lira Districts*, Final Report, KURET (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together), May 2007, 23; available from <http://www.kuret.or.ug/Articles/reports/Final%20holiday%20activity%20report.pdf>. See also Annan Jeannie, Christopher Blattman, and Roger Horton, *The State of Youth and Youth Protection in Northern Uganda: Findings from the Survey for War Affected Youth*, Survey for War Affected Youth (SWAY), September 2006, 29; available from <http://www.sway-uganda.org/SWAY.Phase1.FinalReport.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *A Report on Child Labour in General Agriculture in Uganda*, Geneva, 2006, section 6.5.3.

³⁸²⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in General Agriculture*, IX. See also Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *Uganda National Household Survey 2002/2003: Report on the Labour Force*

Survey, Kampala, November 2003, 48-49. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, June 10, 2008, para 1, 4.

³⁸²⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in General Agriculture*, IX, IV.

³⁸²⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Report of the Sectoral Study on Child Labour and the Urban Informal Sector in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, iv-v, 36-37; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=703>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 6d. See also Elizabeth Stites, Darlington Akabwai, Dyan Mazurana, and Priscillar Ateyo, *Angering Akuj: Survival and Suffering in Karamoja: A Report on Livelihoods and Human Security in the Karamoja Region of Uganda*, Tufts University, Medford, December 2007, 32; available from <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/download/attachments/14553663/Stites--Angering+Akuj--Survival+and+Suffering+in+Karamoja.pdf?version=1>.

³⁸²⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour and Cross Border Trade in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, v, viii, 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=701>.

³⁸²⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour Wages and Productivity: Results from Demand-Side Surveys*, SIMPOC, Geneva, May 2007, 7; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=7065>. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, June 10, 2008, 1-2. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, January 23, 2009, para 5.

³⁸²⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Report of the Sectoral Study on Child Labour and Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, 46, 48; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=702>. See also World Vision, *Situation of Child Labor and Education in East Africa: A Baseline Study and Situational Analysis for Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together*, Washington, DC, February 2, 2006, table 10.

³⁸³⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5.

³⁸³¹ 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 Uganda, *The Employment Act, 2006*, Act 5, (June 8, 2006), Act 5, 32 (1-3); available from <http://www.oit.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/laws/ugandalaw.pdf>. For age to which education is compulsory, U.S. Department of State, "Uganda," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2008*, Washington, DC, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/index.htm>. See also UNESCO, *Overcoming Inequality: Why Governance Matters 2009*, France, 2009, 298; available from

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>. For free public education see U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5. See also Government of Uganda, *The Education (Pre-Primary, Primary and Post-Primary) Act, 2008*, Act 13, section 4; available from <http://www.education.go.ug/Education.Act.pdf>.

³⁸³² U.S. Department of State, "Uganda (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008>.

³⁸³³ Save the Children, *A Chronic Emergency: Child Protection Issues Among Communities in Karamoja Region*, Kampala, 2006, sections 8.11, 10.1.

³⁸³⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Rapid Assessment Report on Trafficking of Children into Worst Forms of Child Labor, including Child Soldiers in Uganda*, Geneva, February 2007, iii; available from <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/documents/child%20trafficking%20study%20in%20Uganda.pdf>.

³⁸³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Uganda." See also ILO-IPEC, *Report on Trafficking of Children into WFCL*.

³⁸³⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5.

³⁸³⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Uganda."

³⁸³⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5.

³⁸³⁹ United Nations, *Committee on the Rights of the Child: Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 8, Paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict: Uganda*, CRC/C/OPAC/UGA/1, Convention on the Rights of the Child, July 17, 2008, para 14; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.OPAC.UGA.1.doc>. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 7, 2009.

³⁸⁴⁰ UN Security Council, *Additional Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Uganda*, S/2008/409, June 23, 2008, 1; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/376/76/PDF/N0837676.pdf?OpenElement>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5.

³⁸⁴¹ Government of Uganda, *Employment Act*, act 6, 32 (1-3).

³⁸⁴² *Ibid.*, act 6, part I (2), 32 (1-5)

³⁸⁴³ *Ibid.*, act 6, 32 (1-4).

³⁸⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, act 6, part I (2), 32 (1-5)

³⁸⁴⁵ Government of Uganda, *Constitution*, (1995), chapter 4, article 25; available from http://www.ugandaonlinelawlibrary.com/files/constitution/constitution_1995.pdf.

³⁸⁴⁶ Government of Uganda, *Penal Code*, (June 15, 1950), chapter XIV, articles 126, 129, 134, chapter XXIV article 250; available from http://www.ugandaonline.lawlibrary.com/files/free/The_Penal_Code_Act.pdf.

³⁸⁴⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Uganda," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>.

³⁸⁴⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Uganda," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, para 2.

³⁸⁴⁹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, para 3.

³⁸⁵⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Uganda."

³⁸⁵¹ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Sierra Leone second report*, CRC/C/SLE/2, Geneva, September 8, 2006, para 18, 121; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0d28ce8b8d49b955c12572610029584b/\\$FILE/G0644130.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0d28ce8b8d49b955c12572610029584b/$FILE/G0644130.pdf).

³⁸⁵² UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] 2008 [cited December 16, 2008]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-africa/ongoing-projects.html>. See also UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008. See also UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 3, 2009.

³⁸⁵³ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, para 25g.

³⁸⁵⁴ United Nations, *Committee on the Rights of the Child Consideration of Reports: Uganda* para 119-120. See also IOM, *Uganda*, [online] September 2008 [cited December 15, 2008]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/uganda>.

³⁸⁵⁵ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Uganda: Drought, Hunger Drive Karamoja Children to Beg in Kampala", IRINnews.org, [online], November 3, 2008 [cited November 3, 2008]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=81265>.

³⁸⁵⁶ United Nations, *Committee on the Rights of the Child Consideration of Reports: Uganda* 121, 123.

³⁸⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, para 2.

³⁸⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para 3.

³⁸⁵⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Uganda."

³⁸⁶⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*, Project Document, Geneva, September 26, 2008, i.

³⁸⁶¹ Ibid., 30-31, 46-48.

³⁸⁶² ILO-IPEC, *Combating and Preventing HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot Action in Uganda and Zambia*, Project Document, Geneva, July, 2004, i, 14. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating and Preventing HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot Action in Uganda and Zambia*, Final Report, December 10, 2008, 1.

³⁸⁶³ ILO-IPEC, *Combating HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour, Final Report-2008*, 33.

³⁸⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, January 23, 2009*, para 4.

³⁸⁶⁵ International Rescue Committee, *Livelihoods, Education, & Protection to End Child labor in Uganda (LEAP)*, Technical Progress Report, New York, September 2008, 5.

³⁸⁶⁶ International Rescue Committee, *Livelihoods, Education, & Protection to End Child labor in Uganda (LEAP)*, Project Document, New York, January 7, 2009, 1.

³⁸⁶⁷ Ibid., 3, 37-41.

³⁸⁶⁸ International Rescue Committee, *LEAP, Technical Progress Report-September 2008*, 9.

³⁸⁶⁹ World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Project Document, Washington, DC, July 18, 2005, i, 2, 9. See also World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Technical Progress Report, Washington, DC, September 29, 2008, cover, 44. See also World Vision official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 6, 2008, Revised TPR, 44.

³⁸⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, June 10, 2008*, para 6.

Ukraine

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Ukraine are found working in agriculture, trade in open air markets, and surface coal mining.³⁸⁷¹

Ukraine is a source country for Internet child pornography.³⁸⁷² Ukrainian children are trafficked internationally and internally for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced begging, and forced labor in agriculture.³⁸⁷³ Most trafficked girls are subject to commercial sexual exploitation, while boys are trafficked for labor or to sell drugs. Debt bondage, forcing the child to pay off debt incurred as a result of the trafficking, is a common occurrence in trafficking situations.³⁸⁷⁴

Street children, victims of domestic violence, orphans, residents of children's homes, and children who migrate in search of work are among those most at-risk of becoming engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking.³⁸⁷⁵

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 16 years. With the consent of a parent, children at 15 years may work in certain non-hazardous industries

and children at 14 years may work in agriculture and the social sector (orphanages, hospitals, elder care, etc.) on a short-term basis if it does not interfere with their education.³⁸⁷⁶ The employment of an underage child is punishable by up to 6 months of imprisonment or judicial restraint for up to 3 years. The sentence is increased to 2 to 5 years of imprisonment if multiple children are involved, if considerable damage is done to the health of the child, or if the child was involved in hazardous work.³⁸⁷⁷

Forced labor of children is forbidden by law.³⁸⁷⁸ The minimum age for military conscription and participation in combat is 18 years.³⁸⁷⁹ Orphans and children of military personnel can begin military training at 15 years. Individuals can enroll in a military education institution at 17 years.³⁸⁸⁰

Pimping or managing a brothel that employs minors is punishable by 2 to 7 years of imprisonment.³⁸⁸¹ Involvement of a child in prostitution for profit or through violence or threats is prohibited, and offenders can be punished by 3 to 5 years of imprisonment.³⁸⁸² The importation, sale, distribution, or manufacturing of pornography is punishable by 6 months to 3 years of imprisonment.³⁸⁸³ The sentence is