

## Turks and Caicos Islands<sup>6467</sup>

### Prevalence and Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

There is no evidence that children in the Turks and Caicos Islands are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.

### Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The minimum age for employment in the Turks and Caicos Islands is 16. Children younger than age 16 may be employed with the written consent of a parent or guardian.<sup>6468</sup> Slavery and forced labor are prohibited by the Constitution.<sup>6469</sup>

Education is compulsory to age 16.<sup>6470</sup> Research did not find complete information on the question of whether education is free.

### Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for a coordinating mechanism to address the worst forms of child labor.

### Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address the worst forms of child labor.

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

The Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands participates in Safeguarding Children in the Overseas Territories (SCOT), a program sponsored by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. Through SCOT, participating governments receive capacity building and advisory support to implement policies, procedures and best practices to ensure children's health and safety.<sup>6471</sup>

<sup>6467</sup> Turks and Caicos is typically internally self-ruled, but corruption charges levied against its political leadership caused the British Government to suspend the Government of Turks and Caicos Islands and its legislature in August 2009. A London-appointed governor will lead the Territory until otherwise determined. Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, *Core Document Forming Part of the Reports of States Parties - Overseas Dependent Territories and Crown Dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, UN International Human Rights Instruments, July 13, 2001, 82; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/HRI.CORE.1.Add.62.Rev.1.pdf>. See also Associated Press, "Turks and Caicos: Britain Takes Over Government," *New York Times*, August 15, 2009; available from <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/15/world/americas/15web-briefs-Turkscaicos.html>.

<sup>6468</sup> Government of Turks and Caicos, *Turks and Caicos Islands Employment Ordinance 2004*, (October 26, 2004); available from <http://www.misickstanbrook.tc/articles/ordinances/Employment%20Ordinance/Employment%20Ordinance%202004.pdf>.

<sup>6469</sup> Government of Turks and Caicos Islands, *The Turks and Caicos Constitution Order 2006*, (August 9, 2006); available from <http://www.misickstanbrook.tc/articles/ordinances/Constitution%20of%20the%20Turks%20and%20Caicos%20Islands.pdf>.

<sup>6470</sup> Charts Bin, *Ending Age of Compulsory Education Around the World -- Turks and Caicos*, [online] 2007 [cited February 22, 2011]; available from <http://chartsbin.com/view/qqp>.

<sup>6471</sup> U.S. Embassy- London, *reporting, December 9, 2010*.

## Wallis and Futuna

### Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

There is no evidence that children in the Wallis and Futuna Islands are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.<sup>6472</sup>

### Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

French law applies in Wallis and Futuna.<sup>6473</sup> As such, the French Labor and Penal Codes detailed herein extend to its territory of Wallis and Futuna.