

<sup>2556</sup> Government of Mongolia, *National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children 2002-2010*, Ulaanbaatar, December 2002, 18-19, 23; available from <http://www.unicef.org/mongolia/UNICEFNPAEng.pdf>.

<sup>2557</sup> UNICEF, *The Launch of the National Plan of Action on Trafficking and Protection of Children and Women from Commercial Sexual Exploitation*, [online] [cited January 2, 2009]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/mongolia/media\\_3758.html](http://www.unicef.org/mongolia/media_3758.html).

<sup>2558</sup> U.S. Embassy- Ulaanbaatar, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

<sup>2559</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Measures, Technical Progress Report, March 2009*, 3.

<sup>2560</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>2561</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Mongolia," 184.

<sup>2562</sup> *Ibid.*, 185.

<sup>2563</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Measures, Technical Progress Report, March 2009*, 3.

<sup>2564</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Proposed National Sub-programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Time-Bound Measures, Technical Progress Report*, Geneva, September 2008, 1.

<sup>2565</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Measures, Project Document, September 2005*, 41.

## Montenegro

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>2566</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005:	99,990
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	12.9
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	14.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	11.0
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, 2006 (%):	87.7
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	6/3/2006
ILO Convention 182:	6/3/2006
CRC:	10/23/2006**
CRCOPAC:	5/2/2007**
CRCOPSC:	10/23/2006**
Palermo:	10/23/2006**
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

\*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

\*\*Succession

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

Children in Montenegro can be found working on family farms. Roma children also work in the informal sector, selling small items or washing car windows; they also are often found begging to assist their families.<sup>2567</sup> Montenegro is primarily a transit country for girls trafficked to Western Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation.<sup>2568</sup>

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

The minimum age for employment is 15 years.<sup>2569</sup> Children under 18 years are not permitted to work in jobs that involve particularly difficult physical or dangerous work, overtime and night work, underground work, or underwater work.<sup>2570</sup> The law provides for monetary penalties for violation of these provisions.<sup>2571</sup>

Forced labor is prohibited.<sup>2572</sup> Trafficking in persons is prohibited, and the trafficking of a minor is punishable by 3 to 10 years of imprisonment.<sup>2573</sup> Procuring a minor for prostitution is punishable by 3 months to 5 years of imprisonment, while inciting a minor into prostitution is punishable by 1 to 10 years of imprisonment.<sup>2574</sup> Using children in the production of pornography is punishable by 6 months to 5 years of imprisonment.<sup>2575</sup> The minimum age to volunteer for the Montenegrin military is 18 years.<sup>2576</sup>

The Labor Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is responsible for the enforcement of labor laws, including those protecting children from exploitation in the workplace. The Ministry has 40 inspectors handling labor issues and conducted more than 10,000 labor investigations in 2008; none of these investigations uncovered any child labor infractions.<sup>2577</sup> During the reporting period, Montenegrin police arrested several adults for involvement in organizing child begging rings near Podgorica and coastal towns. The Government's enforcement efforts were generally effective, according to USDOS.<sup>2578</sup>

In 2008, the Government initiated two human trafficking investigations and prosecuted seven individuals on trafficking charges. Convictions and punishments from these cases are unknown.<sup>2579</sup> Police of all ranks were provided anti-trafficking training by the Government but often lacked training in victim identification.<sup>2580</sup>

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

In December 2008 and January 2009, the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator hosted six anti-trafficking workshops to improve communication between organizations that deal with trafficking issues. The Government of Montenegro continues to fund a shelter for trafficking victims.<sup>2581</sup>

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<sup>2566</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 Montenegro, *Labour Law*, (July 9, 2003), article 10; available from <http://www.gom.cg.yu/files/1176469100.doc>. For age to which education is compulsory, see U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*,

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November 29, 2006. For free public education, see Government of Montenegro, *The Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro*, (October 19, 2007), article 75; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/upload/legislations/01/9c/b4b8702679c8b42794267c691488.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*, January 11, 2008.

<sup>2567</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Montenegro," 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/119095.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*, January 13, 2009.

<sup>2568</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Montenegro," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 22, 2008.

<sup>2569</sup> Government of Montenegro, *Labour Law*, article 10.

<sup>2570</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 75 and 77.

<sup>2571</sup> *Ibid.*, article 148, paras 5 and 32.

<sup>2572</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Montenegro," section 6c.

<sup>2573</sup> Government of Montenegro, *Criminal Code of Montenegro*, (June 29, 2006), article 444, sections 1-3; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/legislation.php?tid=1&lid=6221>.

<sup>2574</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 209 and 210.

<sup>2575</sup> *Ibid.*, article 211.

<sup>2576</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Montenegro," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from [http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country\\_pdfs/FINAL\\_2008\\_Global\\_Report.pdf](http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf).

<sup>2577</sup> U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*, January 13, 2009.

<sup>2578</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Montenegro," section 6d.

<sup>2579</sup> U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*, November 17, 2008.

<sup>2580</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Montenegro (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

<sup>2581</sup> U.S. Embassy- Podgorica, *reporting*, December 24, 2008.