

Although research found no evidence that child labor exists in Montserrat, the government made a minimal advancement in efforts to prevent the worst forms of child labor in 2018. During the reporting period, the Labor Office used media programming to inform children and adults of the legal age to work in the country. However, the government has not determined by national law or regulation the types of hazardous work prohibited for children. In addition, the law does not prohibit the involvement of children in illicit activities.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that child labor exists in Montserrat. (1-5)

Table 1 provides one key indicator on children’s education in Montserrat for which information is available. Data on other key indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education







Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)		68.9

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2007 published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019. (6)
Data were unavailable from International Labor Organization’s analysis, 2019. (7)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (BOTs) recognize the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they are constitutionally not part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. (8) Domestic UK law does not generally apply unless explicitly extended in Montserrat. (2) Under Article 35(4) of the ILO Constitution, when the UK ratifies a Convention, the Territory must consider if it will accept the Convention. If the Convention is accepted, it is considered applicable to that territory. (2,8) No key international conventions concerning child labor have been extended to Montserrat (Table 2).

Table 2. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	
 ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	
 UN CRC	
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	

The Government of Montserrat has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 3). However, gaps exist in Montserrat’s legal frameworks to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the prohibition of using children in illicit activities.

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Table 3. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Part 9 of the Labor Code (9)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Parts 9–10 of the Labor Code (9)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	No		Part 9 of the Labor Code (9)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Schedule II, No. 55 of the Constitution Order; Part VIII-A, Sections 138A and 202D of the Penal Code (10,11)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Part VIII-A, Sections 138A–B, and Part XIV-A of the Penal Code (10)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Part VIII-A, Sections 138A–B of the Penal Code (10)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		Articles 3 and 96(8) of the Labor Code (9)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	N/A		
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	N/A*		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	No		Articles 3 and 96(8) of the Labor Code (9)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Chapter II, Part 3 of the Education Act (12)
Free Public Education	Yes		Chapter II, Part 1 of the Education Act (12)

* No conscription (13)

Children under age 18 may not be employed at night or in occupations designated as hazardous. (9) The Minister of Labor for Montserrat is entrusted with the responsibility of deciding what constitutes hazardous work, but Montserrat has not determined by national law or regulation the types of hazardous work prohibited for children. (9) The law does not criminally prohibit the recruitment of children by non-state armed groups. The law does not criminally prohibit the use of children in illicit activities. (13)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for enforcement actions to address child labor. However, in Montserrat, the UK government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of labor laws (Table 4).

Table 4. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Department of Labor	Prohibits employment of children, pursuant to the Labor Code of 2012, under the Labor Commissioner. (14,15)
Royal Montserrat Police Service	Enforces laws involving children in violation of the labor law. (14)
Department of Social Services	Employs social workers to work on child protection issues. (14)

During the reporting period, the Labor Office used the media to inform children and adults of the legal age to work in the country. (16)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for mechanisms to coordinate efforts to address child labor.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

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

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for programs to address child labor.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor in Montserrat (Table 5).

Table 5. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Determine the types of hazardous work prohibited for children, in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations.	2017 – 2018
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the use of children in illicit activities.	2011 – 2018
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2018

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