

In 2016, Uruguay made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Committee to Prevent and Fight Trafficking in Persons presented a draft of a comprehensive anti-trafficking law to the Parliament and began updating the hazardous work list for children. However, children in Uruguay also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in garbage scavenging and recycling, as well as commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. The Government does not collect or publish comprehensive labor and criminal law enforcement statistics or implement sufficient programs to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor.



## I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Uruguay engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in garbage scavenging and recycling, and commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking.(1-14) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Uruguay.

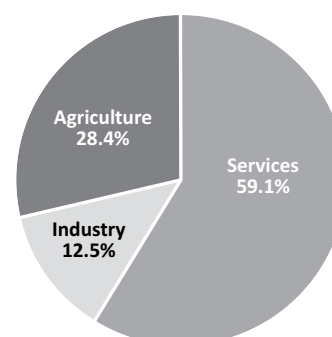
**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	6.1(31,955)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	97.8
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	6.5
Primary Completion Rate (%)		103.3

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2014, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.(15)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil (MTI), 2009.(16)

**Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14**



Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

**Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity**

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Livestock raising,† activities unknown (1, 11, 17)
	Fishing,† activities unknown (1, 17)
Industry	Construction work† in buildings and roads (1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18)
	Manufacturing,† activities unknown (1)
Services	Street work,† including begging† and street vending† (2-4, 11, 12, 17, 19-22)
	Garbage scavenging† and recycling† (11, 12, 17, 19, 23)
	Domestic work† (1-4, 7, 17)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Forced domestic work (2)
	Use in the production of pornography (9, 12)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (6-8, 10, 12, 20)

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)-(c) of ILO C. 182.

# Uruguay

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

In Uruguay, more than 60 percent of employed children ages 15–17 are engaged in hazardous work.(24) Children from rural areas and of Afro descent are more likely to be engaged in work, particularly hazardous work.(1, 25, 26) These children are also subjected to discrimination in the education system and have high secondary school dropout rates.(17, 26).




Child labor is also found in recycling and garbage sorting and scavenging. Approximately 20,000 children work with their parents in recycling activities derived from collecting and sorting garbage.(19, 27) Some of these children were found to be living in unsanitary and unhealthy conditions—with more than 70 percent of them living in chronic poverty.(5, 19)

Children in Uruguay are also victims of commercial sexual exploitation, especially in tourist areas and near the borders with Argentina and Brazil.(2-4, 6) In 2016, the National Committee for the Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (CONAPEES) reported an average of almost 300 cases of commercial sexual exploitation per year.(13) Children in Uruguay are also used to transport drugs.(13, 28)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Uruguay has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

**Table 3. 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 has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Uruguay’s legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor.

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 162 of the Code for Children and Adolescents; Article 7 of the Youth Employment Law (29, 30)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 163 of the Code for Children and Adolescents; Article 93 of Decree No. 321/009; Article 7 of the Youth Employment Law (29-31)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Section A, Articles 1–7 of Resolution 1012/006 (32)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	No		Article 15 of the Code for Children and Adolescents; Articles 7 and 53 of the Constitution; Articles 78 and 81 of the Migration Law (29, 33)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 78–81 of the Migration Law; Article 6 of the Commercial or Non-Commercial Sexual Violence Committed Against Children Law (33, 34)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 78 and 81 of the Migration Law; Articles 1, 4–6 of the Commercial or Non-Commercial Sexual Violence Committed Against Children Law; Decree 398/013 on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism (33-35)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 59 of the Narcotics Law (36, 37)

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor (cont)**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		
State Voluntary	Yes	18	Article 4 of the Military Training Law (38)
Non-state Compulsory	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17 <sup>‡</sup>	Article 7 of the General Education Law (11, 39-41)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 71 of the Constitution; Articles 15–16 of the General Education Law (39, 42)

\* No conscription (43)

<sup>‡</sup> Age calculated based on available information (11, 39-41)

Education is compulsory in Uruguay from ages 4 to 17, if the student does not fall behind.(11, 39, 41) Although the Institute for Adolescents and Children (INAU) may grant permission to children ages 13 to 15 to engage in light work, neither the occupations that constitute light work, nor the hours and conditions in which this work can be undertaken, have been defined by Uruguayan law.(23, 29) Uruguayan law prohibits children under age 18 from engaging in hazardous work—including agricultural work—but only establishes penalties for employer violations related to underage hazardous work in the agricultural sector.(29, 31, 32)

### III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5). However, gaps in labor law and criminal law enforcement remain and some enforcement information is not available.

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS)	Monitor the overall enforcement of labor laws and compliance with labor regulations, and issue penalties for violations. Responsible for the legal protection of workers, including identifying locations and conditions in which child labor may occur.(5, 19, 46-48). Refers child labor cases to the Institute for Adolescents and Children (INAU) for follow-up.(13)
Institute for Adolescents and Children (INAU)	Lead government efforts to assist children, including those employed in the informal sector.(2, 49) Enforce and implement policies to prevent child labor and provide training on child labor issues.(48) Evaluate permit requests and grant work permits. Support child welfare and protection, and coordinate services for children found in child labor.(5, 19, 48, 50) Work with the MTSS and the National Insurance Bank to investigate child labor complaints, and with the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) to prosecute cases when legal violations are found.(51)
MOI	Investigate all organized crimes, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and the use of children in narcotics operations. Gather evidence for a judge to make a ruling.(3, 51, 52)
Specialized Court for Organized Crime	Mandate police investigations for cases related to organized crime. Operated by two judges in Montevideo and two public prosecutors.(3, 52-55)

#### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2016, labor law enforcement agencies in Uruguay took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Labor Inspectors	150 (11)	120 (13)
Number of Child Labor Dedicated Inspectors	7 (11)	9 (13)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (11)	Yes (13)

# Uruguay

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (cont)**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown* (13)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Unknown	Unknown* (13)
Number of Labor Inspections	17,102 (56)	16,155 (57)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	Unknown* (13)
Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown	Unknown* (13)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Number of Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (11)	Yes (13)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (11)	Yes (13)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (11)	Yes (13)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (11)	Yes (13)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (11)	Yes (13)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (13)

\* The Government does not publish this information.

The Government does not report on number of inspectors receiving training.(13) In addition, the Government does not collect annual statistics related to the number of child labor violations, penalties, investigations, prosecutions, or convictions due to their low incidence.(11) The Ministry of Labor and Social Security classifies hotline complaints under child labor only if the phrase child labor is specifically mentioned, which may result in underreporting of child labor cases.(3)

The number of inspections conducted is high compared to the number of inspectors on staff, which may compromise the quality of inspections. In addition, INAU conducts the majority of its inspections in Montevideo, the capital, despite evidence indicating that most child labor occurs in rural areas.(3, 11, 19, 58)

### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2016, criminal law enforcement agencies in Uruguay took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown* (13)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (59)	Yes (13, 57)
Number of Investigations	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	16 (59)	Unknown* (13)
Number of Convictions	Unknown* (11)	Unknown* (13)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (13)

\* The Government does not publish this information.

The police force has 600 officers trained in human trafficking and sexual crimes, with 30 additional officers being hired to fight organized crime with Interpol.(60) In 2016, INAU assisted in 333 cases in commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.(45) However, cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children are not investigated and prosecuted effectively in Uruguay.(17) The Government recognized its shortcomings in gathering data to understand the problem and its trends.(45)

#### IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

**Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor (CETI)	Coordinate efforts between law enforcement bureaus and NGOs to develop a plan of action for child laborers and their families.(49) Led by the MTSS and INAU, chaired by the Inspector General, and coordinated by the Sub-Inspector General of the MTSS. Composed of government agencies, industry representatives, labor groups, and NGOs.(2, 19, 61, 62)
National Committee for the Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (CONAPEES)	Implement actions to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.(2, 3) Develop public policies and a national plan of action on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Led by INAU; composed of representatives from several government agencies, NGOs, and UNICEF.(61) In 2016, CONAPEES provided assistance in 285 cases of commercial exploitation of children.(22)
Interagency Committee to Prevent and Fight Human Trafficking	Coordinate Uruguay's anti-human trafficking efforts. Chaired by the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).(2, 3, 59) In 2016, the Committee met at least monthly to develop and submit the anti-trafficking bill and continued work on creating a National Action Plan to be finalized in 2017.(45)
Inter-institutional Commission to Foster Adolescent Employment	Support youth education, professional development, and insertion in the labor market; foster entrepreneurship in adolescents by providing training, access to capital, and technical assistance; and gather specific data on how the labor market affects youth.(63)

#### V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Policy	Description
Integrated System of Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Against Violence (SIPIAV)	Established in 2007; coordinated by INAU, MIDES, the Administration of Health Services of the State (ASSSE), the National Administration of Public Education (ANEP), and civil society; addresses violence directed to children and adolescents.(64) In 2016, SIPIAV produced an Action Plan (2016–2019) that aims to improve inter-institutional capacity and deepen SIPIAV's impact in protecting children and adolescents from violence.(64, 65)
National Action Plan to End Child Labor in Garbage Scavenging	Seeks to combat child labor in garbage dumps through specific projects that involve education, health care, housing, and law enforcement agencies. Launched by CETI and implemented by government agencies, including the MTSS and MIDES.(5, 19)
CONAPEES National Plan for the Eradication of Commercial and Non-Commercial Child and Adolescent Exploitation II (2016–2021) <sup>†</sup>	Works to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Focuses on strengthening victims' rights, improving protection measures, keeping children in school, reintegrating children who had previously left school, and developing alternative income strategies for families.(2, 3) In 2016, CONAPEES registered 285 cases of sexual exploitation in children and adolescents.(66)
Presidential Decree: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	Requires tourism operators to raise awareness, take preventive actions, and report incidents of commercial sexual exploitation of children to the Ministry of Tourism and CONAPEES.(35, 67)
Integrated Work Plan for the Brazil-Uruguay Border (2016) <sup>†</sup>	Launched in 2016 to promote cooperation between Uruguay and Brazil; establish a bi-national commission for the prevention and eradication of child labor; organize joint intervention plans; and plan and implement a program to raise awareness, distribute information, and improve training on child labor.(68)

<sup>†</sup> Policy was approved during the reporting period.

<sup>‡</sup> The Government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor.(69)

The Government has not included child labor elimination and prevention strategies in the National Strategy for Childhood and Adolescence. Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken by the Government in 2016 to implement the Integrated System of Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Against Violence, the CONAPEES National Plan for the Eradication of Commercial and Non-Commercial Child and Adolescent Exploitation II, and the Presidential Decree: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

# Uruguay

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

### VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2016, the Government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Program	Description
Pro-Child ( <i>Pro-Niño</i> ) <sup>†</sup>	Program implemented by the Telefónica Foundation focused on prevention and eradication of child labor. Established in 2000; has more than 10,000 active youth participants nationwide.(2, 70)
MIDES Youth Affairs Bureau Programs <sup>†</sup>	MIDES Youth Affairs Bureau implements three programs intended to help eliminate the worst forms of child labor: (1) Participation, Citizenship, and Culture; (2) Education and Educational Integration; and (3) Training and Work.(23)
National Plan of Equality <sup>†</sup>	Institute for Social Security program that mandates that project participants ensure that their children attend school and receive medical services. Established the Family Allocations Program, a conditional cash transfer program to reduce national poverty levels and assist working families and families in need.(71-73)
I Study and Work ( <i>Yo Estudio y Trabajo</i> )* <sup>†</sup>	Government program that offers students between ages 16 and 20 their first formal work experience.(74) In the ages 15 to 18 range, the program serves 600 children.(75)
Uruguay, a Country of Good Treatment Campaign ( <i>Uruguay, País de Buentrato</i> ) <sup>†</sup>	Led by the NGO Claves and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, and involves CONAPEES, INAU, the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, and the Department of Maldonado, this campaign seeks to raise public awareness of child sexual exploitation by creating a “network of protection” for children and adolescents in Uruguay.(76)

\* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Uruguay.

‡ The Government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms.(77)

The Government is currently developing a project that will update the hazardous work list by 2017.(57) The Government has also continued to fund social programs to eliminate poverty and increase social inclusion to eliminate child labor, but the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the extent of the problem.(23) Although the Government has adopted plans to address child labor in garbage scavenging, agriculture, and commercial sexual exploitation, there is no evidence of existing or planned social programs to assist working children in these or other sectors, including programs and services to assist child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.(10, 19, 23) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken by the Government in 2016 to implement Pro-Child, MIDES Youth Affairs Bureau Programs; National Plan of Equity; I Study and Work; and Uruguay, a Country of Good Treatment.

### VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Uruguay (Table 11).

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the laws governing light work identify the activities that children between ages 13 and 15 can undertake, and regulate the hours and conditions permissible for light work to ensure that children are not exposed to hazardous labor.	2012 – 2016
	Ensure that there are legal penalties in all sectors for employers who hire children to perform underage hazardous work.	2010 – 2016
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under 18 into non-state armed groups.	2016
Enforcement	Publish information on the labor inspectorate’s funding, the training system for labor inspectors, the number of labor inspections conducted at worksites and by desk review, and the number of child labor violations found and for which penalties were imposed and collected.	2015 – 2016
	Institute systematic recordkeeping of child labor cases.	2009 – 2016
	Provide MTSS hotline operators with more comprehensive guidelines to allow proper classification of calls regarding child labor.	2011 – 2016

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms (cont)**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Increase the number of inspections in rural areas where child labor violations are likely to occur.	2011 – 2016
	Publish information on the training system for criminal investigators as well as the number of investigations, violations, prosecutions, and convictions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2013 – 2016
	Strengthen government capacity to identify, investigate, and prosecute cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children, including developing and operationalizing a data collection system to maintain official nationwide statistics.	2015 – 2016
Government Policies	Integrate child labor prevention and elimination strategies in the National Strategy for Childhood and Adolescence.	2014 – 2016
Social Programs	Conduct research on children working with livestock, in fishing, and in manufacturing to determine the nature of activities and to inform policies and programs.	2013 – 2016
	Implement programs to eliminate discrimination in the education system and promote secondary school completion for children from rural areas and children of Afro descent.	2015 – 2016
	Implement programs to assist child laborers, including those engaged in agricultural work, garbage scavenging, and commercial sexual exploitation.	2010 – 2016

## REFERENCES

- ILO-IPEC and National Statistical Institute of Uruguay. *Magnitud y Características del Trabajo Infantil en Uruguay*; 2011. <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfol/product/viewProduct.do?productId=17355>.
- U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, January 31, 2013*.
- U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, January 20, 2012*.
- Diario Cambio. “Explotación infantil.” [diariocambio.com.uy](http://www.diariocambio.com.uy/index.php?id=25642) [online] September 2, 2012 [cited April 29, 2014]; <http://www.diariocambio.com.uy/index.php?id=25642>.
- U.S. Department of State. “Uruguay,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2013*. Washington, DC; February 27, 2014; <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220687.pdf>.
- Cariboni, D. “Child Sex Crimes: Uruguay’s Ugly Hidden Face.” [ipsnews.net](http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/01/child-sex-crimes-uruguays-ugly-hidden-face/) [online] January 5, 2015 [cited November 15, 2015]; <http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/01/child-sex-crimes-uruguays-ugly-hidden-face/>.
- República. “Trabajo infantil: unos 67.000 menores trabajan en Uruguay.” Montevideo, June 20, 2015. <http://www.republica.com.uy/67000-menores/522306/>.
- U.S. Department of State. “Uruguay,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2015*. Washington, DC; July 27, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/243562.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of State. “Uruguay,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2014*. Washington, DC; June 25, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/236934.pdf>.
- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Concluding observations on the initial report submitted by Uruguay under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*. Geneva; March 6, 2015. Report No. CRC/C/OPSC/URY/CO/1. [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fURY%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fURY%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en).
- U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, January 11, 2016*.
- U.S. Department of State. “Uruguay,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2015*. Washington, DC; April 13, 2016; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/253259.pdf>.
- U.S. Embassy - Montevideo. *reporting, January 23, 2017*.
- Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay. *Memoria Anual INAU 2015*. Montevideo; January 2016. [http://www.inau.gub.uy/index.php/memorias-anales/item/download/2777\\_be2907849f52fe998e2e9f8abfec5432](http://www.inau.gub.uy/index.php/memorias-anales/item/download/2777_be2907849f52fe998e2e9f8abfec5432).
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)*. [Accessed December 16, 2016]; <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. The calculation includes all new entrants to last grade (regardless of age). Therefore, the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil (MTI), 2009. Analysis received December 15, 2016. Reliable statistical 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 on children’s work in general are reported in this chart, 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” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Concluding observations on the combined third to fifth periodic reports of Uruguay*. Geneva; March 5, 2015. Report No. CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5. [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fURY%2fCO%2f3-5&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fURY%2fCO%2f3-5&Lang=en).
- República. “Sunca para por muerte de joven de 15 años que cayó desde diez metros.” August 20, 2016 [cited <http://www.republica.com.uy/sunca-muerte-joven-15-anos-cayo-desde-diez-metros/579658/>].
- U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, January 17, 2014*.
- International Trade Union Confederation. *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Uruguay: report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Uruguay*. Geneva; April 2012. [https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/final\\_uruguay\\_tpr.pdf](https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/final_uruguay_tpr.pdf).
- U.S. Department of State. “Uruguay,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2012*. Washington, DC; April 19, 2013; <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/204694.pdf>.

# Uruguay

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

22. U.S. Department of State. "Uruguay," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2016*. Washington, DC; March 3, 2017; <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265832.pdf>.
23. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, January 12, 2015*.
24. Guarcello, L. *Adolescents in Hazardous Work*. Understanding Children's Work Programme Working Paper Series. UNICEF; July 2016 [Source on file].
25. Diario La República. *En Uruguay trabajan unos 27.000 niños afrodescendientes*, [cited <http://www.republica.com.uy/trabajo-infantil-2/>].
26. Saavedra, E. *Trabajo Infantil en Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Afrodescendientes en Uruguay*. Fundación Telefónica, January 5, 2016. [http://www.fundaciontelefonica.com/arte\\_cultura/publicaciones-listado/pagina-item-publicaciones/itempubli/523/](http://www.fundaciontelefonica.com/arte_cultura/publicaciones-listado/pagina-item-publicaciones/itempubli/523/).
27. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 8, 2015.
28. Observador, E. "Narcos usan a niños para llevar drogas de un barrio a otro." [elobservador.com](http://www.elobservador.com) [online] July 28, 2016 [cited March 14, 2017]; <http://www.elobservador.com/uy/narcos-usan-ninos-llevar-drogas-un-barrio-otro-n947566>.
29. Government of Uruguay. *Código de la niñez y la adolescencia*, enacted 2004. <http://archivo.presidencia.gub.uy/ley/2004090801.htm>.
30. Government of Uruguay. *Ley Nº 19.133 Empleo Juvenil*, enacted 2013. [Source on file].
31. Government of Uruguay. *Decreto Nº 321/009*, enacted 2009. [http://www.impo.com.uy/descargas/decreto%20321\\_009.pdf](http://www.impo.com.uy/descargas/decreto%20321_009.pdf).
32. Government of Uruguay. *Resolución 1012/006 del directorio de INAU*, enacted 2006. [Source on file].
33. Government of Uruguay. *Ley Nº 18.250 Migración* enacted 2008. [http://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Ley\\_Migraciones\\_Uruguay.pdf](http://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Ley_Migraciones_Uruguay.pdf).
34. Government of Uruguay. *Ley Nº 17.815 Violencia Sexual Comercial o no Comercial cometida contra niños, adolescentes o incapaces*, enacted 2004. [http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/cyb\\_uru\\_Ley%2017815\\_Viol\\_Sexual.pdf](http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/cyb_uru_Ley%2017815_Viol_Sexual.pdf).
35. Government of Uruguay. *Explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes: Obligaciones de los operadores turísticos*. Decree 398/013, enacted 2013. [Source on file].
36. Government of Uruguay. *Se regula su comercialización y uso y se establecen medidas contra el comercio ilícito de las drogas*, Ley No 14.294, enacted November 11, 1974.
37. Government of Uruguay. *Dictanse normas referentes a estupefacientes y sustancias que determinen física o psíquica*, Ley Nº 17.016, enacted 1998. [Source on file].
38. Government of Uruguay. *Ley Nº 9.943 Instrucción Militar*, enacted 1940. [Source on file].
39. Government of Uruguay. *Ley General de Educación*, Ley Nº 18.437 enacted 2008. [https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/busqueda-documentos=?&Searchctx\\_t=18.437&Chkleyes=1](https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/busqueda-documentos=?&Searchctx_t=18.437&Chkleyes=1).
40. Government of Uruguay, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura. *Anuario Estadístico de Educación 2013*. Montevideo; December 2014. [http://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/92711/anuario\\_2013.pdf](http://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/92711/anuario_2013.pdf).
41. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 12, 2015.
42. Government of Uruguay. *Constitución de la República*, enacted 2004. <https://parlamento.gub.uy/documentosyleyes/constitucion>.
43. Government of Uruguay. *Ley Nº 18.650 Ley Marco de Defensa Nacional*, enacted 2010. <https://legislativo.parlamento.gub.uy/temporales/leytemp7583534.htm>.
44. U.S. Department of State. "Uruguay," in *Trafficking in Persons Report - 2016*. Washington, DC June 2016; <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf>.
45. U.S. Embassy - Montevideo. *reporting, February 6, 2017*.
46. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social. *Inspección General del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social*, [online] [cited April 21, 2016]; <http://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/inspeccion-general-del-trabajo-y-la-seguridad-social>.
47. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social. *Inspecciones*, [online] [cited April 21, 2016]; <http://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/inspecciones>.
48. ITUC-CSL. "Informe para el Examen por Parte del Consejo General de la OMC de las Políticas Comerciales de Uruguay," in *Normas Fundamentales del Trabajo Internacionalmente Reconocidos en Uruguay*; April 25 and 27, 2012; Geneva: CSI; [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/final\\_uruguay\\_tpr\\_es.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/final_uruguay_tpr_es.pdf).
49. U.S. Department of State official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 21, 2012.
50. Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay. *Historia*, [online ] May 12, 2014 [cited April 21, 2016]; <http://www.inau.gub.uy/index.php/institucional/historia>.
51. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 18, 2014.
52. U.S. Department of State. "Uruguay," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2012*. Washington, DC; June 19, 2012; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192598.pdf>.
53. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 15, 2015.
54. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 23, 2013.
55. Poder Judicial. *Juzgados y sus competencias*, Poder Judicial, [online] [cited February 19, 2016]; <http://www.poderjudicial.gub.uy/institucional/poder-judicial/juzgados-y-tribunales.html>.
56. Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social Banco de Buenas Practicas Sobre Inspección Laboral en Iberoamérica. *Uruguay - Ficha de país*; accessed July 14, 2016; <http://bancoinspeccioniberoamerica.stps.gob.mx/Publico/Index.aspx>.
57. U.S. Embassy - Montevideo official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. February 13, 2017.
58. Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay. *Memoria Anual INAU 2014*. Montevideo; January 2015. <http://www.inau.gub.uy/index.php/memorias-anales>.
59. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, February 10, 2016*.
60. Luzzi, L. "Detectan un Aumento de Trata de Personas y Explotación Sexual." El Observador, Montevideo, 2016. <http://www.elobservador.com.uy/detectan-un-aumento-trata-personas-y-explotacion-sexual-n907832>.
61. Comité Nacional para la Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial y No Comercial de la Niñez y la Adolescencia. *CONAPEES - Explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en Uruguay*, [online] [cited March 19, 2014]; <http://www.nohayexcusas.org.uy/conapees.html>.
62. MTSS. *MTSS Organización y Estructura*, MTSS, [online] [cited April 21, 2016]; <http://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/unidades-organizativas-igtss>.
63. Government of Uruguay. *Decreto Nº 115/015*, enacted 2015. [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/99371/118602/F938396357/DECRETO%20115\\_2015%20URUGUAY.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/99371/118602/F938396357/DECRETO%20115_2015%20URUGUAY.pdf).
64. Sistema Integral de Protección a la Infancia y la Adolescencia contra la Violencia. *Informe de Gestión*; 2015. [http://www.anep.edu.uy/anep/phocadownload/ddhh/documentos/informe\\_de\\_gestion\\_sipiav\\_2015\\_1.pdf](http://www.anep.edu.uy/anep/phocadownload/ddhh/documentos/informe_de_gestion_sipiav_2015_1.pdf).
65. "Plan de Acción 2016—2019: Por una vida libre de violencia de género, con mirada generacional." [http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/Plan\\_de\\_Accion\\_Uruguay.pdf](http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/Plan_de_Accion_Uruguay.pdf).
66. Agencia EFE. *Uruguay Atendió 285 Casos de Explotación Sexual Infantil en Lo Que Va de 2016*. Montevideo: EFE; January 9, 2017 <http://www.efe.com/efe/america/sociedad/uruguay-atendio-285-casos-de-explotacion-sexual-infantil-en-lo-que-va-2016/20000013-3118839>.
67. U.S. Embassy- Montevideo. *reporting, February 18, 2015*.
68. Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Integrated Work Plan for Brazil-Uruguay Border " [online] April 19, 2016 [cited March 14, 2017]; <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/es/notas-a-la-prensa/13866-plan-integrado-de-trabajo-para-la-frontera-brasil-uruguay-2016-portugues>.
69. José Mujica, Pedro Bordaberry, Pablo Mieres, and Luis Alberto Lacalle. *Declaration for childhood and adolescence in Uruguay*. Montevideo; October 2009. [Source on file].



70. Lima, ME. "Escolares piden a Mujica que "rete a los padres de niños que trabajan". elpais.com [online] June 13, 2012 [cited April 29, 2014]; <http://www.elpais.com.uy/120613/pciuda-646056/ciudades/Ninos-le-entregan-20-ideas-a-Mujica/>.
71. Veronica Amarante, Mery Ferrando, and Andrea Vigorito. *School Attendance, Child Labor and Cash Transfers. An Impact Evaluation of PANES*. Quebec, Poverty & Economic Research Network; December 2011. portal.pep-net.org/documents/download/id/18233.
72. República Oriental del Uruguay. *Plan de Equidad*; February 22, 2010. [http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/913/1/plan\\_equidad\\_def.pdf](http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/913/1/plan_equidad_def.pdf).
73. Banco de Previsión Social. *Asignaciones familiares*, [online] [cited April 29, 2014]; [http://www.bps.gub.uy/5470/asignacion\\_familiar.html](http://www.bps.gub.uy/5470/asignacion_familiar.html).
74. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social. "Programa Yo Estudio y Trabajo." <https://www.mtss.gub.uy/web/mtss/programa-yo-estudio-y-trabajo>.
75. Agencia EFE. "Uruguay hará "hincapié" en integrar la educación en el trabajo adolescente." <http://www.wradio.com.co/noticias/economia/uruguay-hara-quot-hincapiequot-en-integrar-la-educacion-en-el-trabajo-adolescente/20160610/nota/3157401.aspx>.
76. Andres Lopez. *Youth Against Child Sexual Exploitation*. Claves; 2015. [Source on file].
77. ILO-IPEC Geneva official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. February 9, 2017.