



COMMITTEE GUIDE

ILO

Chair: Siddarth Manikant

Deputy Chair: Finn Keenan

Table of Contents:

Your Chairs:	3
Topic 1 Introduction:	4
Explanation of key terms:	4
Issue Explanation:	4
Historical Background:	5
Involved Parties (information as of 2020):	6
Media Contribution:	7
Previous Attempts to Resolve Issue:	7
Bibliography (Combatting child labor and employment):	8

ILO: The International Labor Organization (ILO) is the United Nations branch which deals with everything that has to do with labor worldwide. Its main goal is decent working conditions for everyone.

Your Chairs:



Dear delegates,
My name is Sid and I'm 17 years old and I attend the International School of Stuttgart. I'm chairing this year for ILO and I couldn't be more excited to meet you all! I've been taking part in MUNISS for the past 4 years, and I am eager to have a great experience again.

If you would like to contact me, my Instagram is *@ishyaboisid*.

See you at the conference!

Topic 1: Combatting child labor and employment

Topic 1 Introduction:

All over the world, children are being forced to undertake work which damages them psychologically and physically and deprives them of their childhood. Child labor is work carried out to the detriment and endangerment of the child, in violation of international law and national legislation. It includes work and activities that are mentally, physically and socially dangerous or morally harmful to children. It is work that either deprives them of schooling or requires them to assume the multiple burden of schooling and work.

Explanation of key terms:

Child Labor: work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

Employment: the state of having paid work.

Issue Explanation:

There are about 152 million child laborers (from ages 5 to 14). The majority belong to the marginalized groups in society and 67 million children are not enrolled in primary school, while an equivalent number are not enrolled in junior secondary school. To solve said problem the ILO create an International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) in 1992 to:

- Strengthen the capacity of countries to deal with the problem
- Promote a movement to combat child labor

This operation is in 88 countries with an annual expense of over 61 million USD as of 2008.

Child labor not only prevents children from acquiring an education they need for a better future, it also neglects them of their childhood. It also prolongs the effect of poverty and affects national and international economies as they suffer losses in competitiveness, productivity and potential income. Providing children with education and presenting the affected families with employment opportunities contribute directly to creating a better society and economy.

The key to achieving such goals depend on:

- Promoting attention to child labor in national education sectors
 - Work with national partners to increase understanding of child labor and in turn:
- Targeting child labor in education;
 - Expand access to quality education for all boys and girls; and

- Building capacity of stakeholders (countries) to actively engage in advocacy on the child labor
 - Provide mediums to effectively participate in discussions and action. Cooperate with, but not limited to;
 - Local education sector networks,
 - Social partners,
 - Civil society organizations

Countries listed in the Involved Parties section of this report should further inform themselves about their governments and their current standings with regulations that are existing, being planned or otherwise.

Historical Background:

While the goal of IPEC is preventing child labor on a broader scale, the priority targets are action are the worst forms of child labor defined in the *ILO Convention on the worst forms of child labor, 1999 (No. 182)* as:

- “all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery,
- such as the sale and trafficking of children,
- debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.”

Primary reasons for child labor are economic distresses. The impoverished families cannot afford to support themselves, much less their children. Thus, using their children as a pair of hands to work seems as though a viable option.

The percentage of children in child labor remained unchanged over the four-year period of 2016 to 2020, while the number of children in child labor increased by > 8 million. These numbers indicate a negative growth, which is worrying as the economy is moving towards a more materialistic ideal.

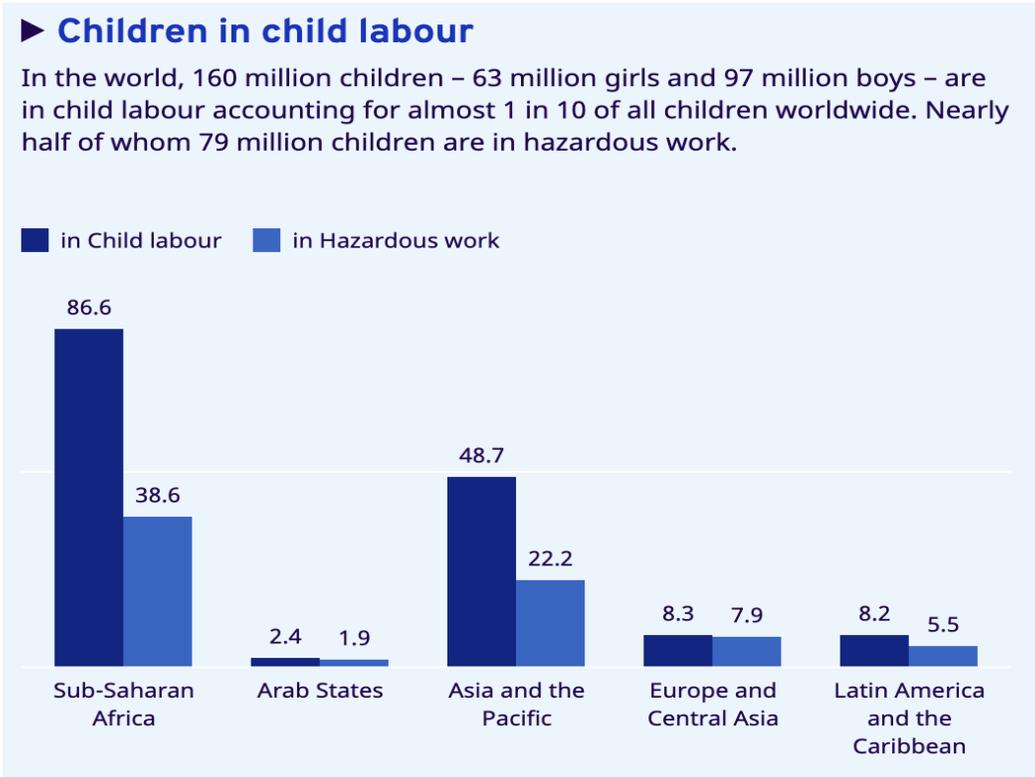
Involved Parties (information as of 2020):

Brazil - Strategy/Plan in place (Moderate Advancement)

Denmark - Strategy/Plan in place

Egypt -	Strategy/Plan in place (Moderate Advancement)
Indonesia -	Strategy/Plan in place (Moderate Advancement)
Iraq -	Currently developing strategy (Minimal Advancement – Efforts Made but Continued Practice that Delayed Advancement)
Myanmar -	Strategy/Plan in place (Moderate Advancement)
Netherlands -	Currently developing strategy
Russia -	No strategy in place (Minimal Advancement as of 2015)
DPRK -	No strategy in place
Venezuela -	No strategy in place (Minimal Advancement as of 2016)
Kenya -	Strategy/Plan in place (Moderate Advancement)
USA -	Strategy/Plan in place

*Refer to image below for better understanding (*Executive Summary, 2021*):



Media Contribution:

Media is a positive influence towards child labor as it is used as an efficient means of spreading awareness to a large number of people all over the world; and child labor is a widely known social issue most government institutions and NGOs use the media to broadcast live, the effects of this practice. Using television, newspapers, radio, internet to make people understand the situation in their own language is a necessary move to abolish child labor.

Previous Attempts to Resolve Issue:

Date	Attempt
1832, New England	New England unions criticize child labour: The New England Association of Farmers, and other working class members propose that children should not be allowed to work in factories without any time for children appropriate activities as it “endangers their . . . well-being and health”.
1836	First state in the USA to create a child labour law: Massachusetts. The law requires children under 15 working in factories to attend school at least 3 months/year
1924	The first attempt to gain federal regulation of child labor fails because too few states sanction it.
1938	The federal child labor provisions makes sure that when young people work, the work is safe and is not a hazard to their “health, well-being or educational opportunities”.
19 Nov 2000	<i>“Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor”</i> entries into force by the ILO. This uses the below information to classify the type of work allowed for the age:

Type of Work	Developed countries	Developing countries
Light Work	13 Years	12 Years
Regular Work	15 Years	14 Years
Hazardous Work	18 Years	18 Years

This convention also requires concerning governments to to eliminating the *worst* forms of child labor as defined above in the historical background section.

Bibliography (Combatting child labor and employment):

About the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). (2021, June 10). ilo.org. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

<https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/programme/lang--en/index.htm>

Child Labor. (n.d.). dol.gov. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/child-labor>

Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports. (2020). dol.gov. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/afghanistan>

Child Labor in U.S. History. (n.d.). The University of Iowa Labor Center. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

<https://laborcenter.uiowa.edu/special-projects/child-labor-public-education-project/about-child-labor/child-labor-us-history>

Executive Summary - Child Labour. (2021, June 10). ilo.org. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipecc/documents/publication/wcms_800278.pdf

Time Bound Program - Combatting Child Labour Through Education. (2021, June 10). ilo.org. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>