

D. Age for Admission to Employment in Non-industrial Occupations

20. As soon as practicable measures should be adopted to promote the progressive abolition of child labour in non-industrial occupations as defined by national laws and regulations.

21. When possible, measures should be developed for providing children's allowances and for organizing compulsory free education until at least the same age as the minimum age established for admission to employment; regulations in respect of minimum age for admission to employment should be rapidly and progressively extended to the various types of employment, especially in urban areas, to avoid the attraction of young children into the less regulated and less protected occupations.

22. Where exceptions are made for light work for children, such exceptions should not be permitted for work during school hours or in such manner as to prejudice the beneficial effects of education, and they should be granted only to children who are not more than a specified number of years below the minimum age of employment which has been established.

23. Special attention should be given continuously and progressively to those occupations which by their nature or circumstances are dangerous to the life, health, or morals of children or young persons employed therein, such as street trades, itinerant occupations, or employment in places to which the public have access, to establish higher minimum ages of admission to employment and to give priority to their regulation.

24. Special attention should be given to the problem of regulating admission to domestic employment, with particular reference to the elimination as soon as possible of the placing of children for quasi-adoption in the family of an employer where they work only for maintenance.

25. In order to ensure the due enforcement of provisions concerning minimum age of admission to employment in non-industrial occupations as in industry, national laws or regulations should provide as soon as practicable for progressive development and extension of public inspection and supervision, including suitable means for facilitating the identification and supervision of young persons under a specified age in occupations covered by the law, and penalties for breaches of the said laws or regulations; these provisions should include some form of documentary proof of age to be issued free of charge and to be entered in a record to be kept by the employer or young worker in his possession in order to prove his compliance with the law. Such inspection should be carried on by trained and qualified persons, including women, with provision of adequate remuneration and such conditions of employment as will assure the recruitment and maintenance of adequate and suitable staff.

E. Protection of Young Workers

26. Hours of work for young workers under a specified age, when practicable, should be progressively regulated under national laws and regulations to provide limits in all types of occupations, which should be compatible with the maintenance of the health and the educational and recreational needs of children and young persons, and which should tend to be less than those provided for adults by law or collective agreements.

27. As soon as practicable, the regulation of night work of young workers under specified ages should be progressively extended to the various categories of employment to prevent undue fatigue and to permit normal and healthy physical, intellectual, and moral development.

28. Without prejudice to the fixing of a higher age of admission for certain occupations especially hazardous to life and health, every effort should be made to prescribe special conditions of employment for children and young persons engaged in occupations involving special hazards to the health and safety of the young worker, such provisions