

COTE D'IVOIRE

科特迪瓦

CURRENT TEXT OF GUIDANCE 现有指南

PROPOSED INDICATORS 建议指标

DECENT WORK FOR PARENTS AND YOUNG WORKERS 为父母和青年工作者提供体面的工作

Child labour

- **Minimum age:** The minimum age for employment is 16.
- **Hazardous work:** Children under 18 years of age may not be employed in hazardous work, which is defined as work that is likely to jeopardise children's health, safety or morals.
- **Light work:** The minimum age for light work is 15.

童工

- **最低工作年龄:** 最低工作年龄为 16 岁。
- **危险工作:** 18 岁以下儿童不得从事可能危及儿童健康、安全或道德的危险工作。
- **轻量工作:** 15 岁以下儿童不得从事轻量工作。

Maternity and paternity protections

- **Parental leave:** Women are entitled to 14 weeks of paid maternity leave. There is no entitlement to paternity leave.
- **Pay and benefits:** Maternity leave is granted with pay at 100% of previous earnings, paid by social security.
- **Job protection:** Dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or maternity leave is prohibited by law.

产假和陪产假

- **育儿假:** 女性享有 14 周的全薪产假。没有陪产假。
- **工资和福利:** 产假工资由社会保障部门全额支付。
- **工作保护:** 法律禁止以怀孕或产假为由解雇员工。

Decent work for parents:

- **Health and safety:** Employers cannot require pregnant workers to perform work that might be detrimental to the worker's health or the health of the unborn child. Employers must provide pregnant workers with alternative employment on terms and conditions not less favourable than previous employment.
- **Working hours:** Normal working hours are 40 per week over a maximum of 6 days per week.
- **Breastfeeding:** Female workers are entitled to nursing breaks when nursing a child up until the age of 15 months.

为父母提供体面的工作

- **健康和安:** 雇主不得要求怀孕员工从事可能有害于其健康或未出生婴儿健康的工作。雇主必须为怀孕员工提供替代工作，工作条件不得低于先前条件。
- **工作时间:** 正常工作时间为每周 40 小时，最多每周 6 天。
- **母乳喂养:** 婴儿未满 15 个月时，女职工有权享受哺乳假。

MARKETPLACE 市场

Marketing and advertising

- **Marketing to children:** There are no known regulations on marketing to children in Cote d'Ivoire.

- **Breastmilk substitutes:** Cote d'Ivoire has adopted many of the provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes into national law, including restrictions on advertising of instant and follow-up formula.

营销和广告

- **对儿童营销:** 科特迪瓦尚无关于向儿童销售商品的规定。
- **母乳代用品:** 科特迪瓦已将《国际母乳代用品销售守则》的许多条款纳入国内法，限制速溶配方奶粉广告。

Product safety

- **Consumer protection:** Product safety is regulated by the Consumer Protection Act of 2016 (Loi relative à la consommation). There are no known regulations specific to product safety for children.

产品安全

- **消费者保护:** 根据《2016年消费者保护法》(Consumer Protection Act of 2016)制定产品安全，目前还没有专门针对儿童产品安全的法规。

Child online safety

- **Child sexual abuse material (CSAM):** National laws prohibit child sexual abuse material (CSAM), including technology-facilitated CSAM offences.
- **Access to pornography:** Possession and distribution of pornography is not illegal in Cote d'Ivoire.

儿童网络安全

- **儿童性虐待材料:** 国家法律禁止儿童性虐待材料，包括技术引发的儿童性虐待犯罪问题。
- **获取色情内容:** 在科特迪瓦拥有和传播色情作品合法。

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT 社区和环境

Environment

- **Impact assessment:** To ensure that projects minimise harmful impacts on the environment, national laws require environmental impact assessments.
- **Climate change:** In its submission to the UNFCCC, Cote d'Ivoire is aiming to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 28% compared to a business as usual growth scenario.
- **Resource governance:** Cote d'Ivoire is compliant with Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards.

环境

- **影响评估:** 为确保项目尽量减少对环境的有害影响，国家法律要求进行环境影响评估。
- **气候变化:** 科特迪瓦向联合国气候变化框架公约提交了国家自主减排贡献，承诺将温室气体排放量减少 28%。
- **资源治理:** 科特迪瓦遵循采掘业透明度倡议 (EITI) 的标准。

Land rights

- **Land tenure:** Cote d'Ivoire has not recognised the ILO convention 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples. National laws are reflect limited progress in addressing indigenous land tenure.

土地权

- **土地所有制:** 科特迪瓦尚未承认国际劳工组织关于土著人民权利公约（第 169 号）。国家法律在处理土著土地所有权问题方面进展有限。

Security arrangements

- **Child soldiers:** The minimum voluntary enlistment age is 18. In the past, there have been reports of children being used in armed conflict.

安保措施

- **童兵:** 自愿入伍的最低年龄为 18 岁。过去曾有关于儿童卷入武装冲突的报道。

Child rights

- **Education:** 10 years of education is free and compulsory as a constitutional right.
- **Healthcare:** The constitution explicitly guarantees the right to medical care for all citizens. The government maintains a public healthcare system; however, healthcare delivery has been severely compromised.

儿童权利

- **教育:** 10 年的免费义务教育是一项宪法权利。
- **医疗保健:** 《宪法》明确保障所有公民享有医疗保健的权利。政府维系公共医疗保健系统，但医疗保健服务已严重受损。