

MADAGASCAR 马达加斯加

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

Relevant to companies in the extractives, agriculture and construction sectors

Child labour

- **Minimum age:** Minimum age of employment is 15; in some circumstances, children may be permitted to work at 14 where compulsory schooling has been completed and with authorisation of a labour inspector.
- **Hazardous work:** Children under 18 years are protected from hazardous work.
- **Light work:** There is no provision for light work for children above the minimum age of employment.

与同采掘业、农业和建筑业的企业相关

童工

- **最低工作年龄:** 最低工作年龄为 15 岁；某些情况下，若完成义务教育并获得劳动监察员的授权，可允许儿童在 14 岁时工作。
- **危险工作:** 18 岁以下儿童不得从事危险工作。
- **轻量工作:** 没有为最低工作年龄以上的儿童提供轻量工作的规定。

Relevant to companies in all industries

Maternity and paternity protections

- **Parental leave:** Women are entitled to 14 weeks (3 months) of paid maternity leave. Fathers are entitled to 10 days of paid family leave.
- **Pay and benefits:** Parental leave is paid at 100% of wages for workers covered by the Labour Law.
- **Job protection:** Women have the right to return to the same or similar position on the same terms and conditions after returning from maternity leave.

同所有行业的企业相关

产假和陪产假

- **育儿假:** 女性享有 14 周（3 个月）的带薪产假。父亲享有 10 天带薪陪产假。
- **工资和福利:** 《劳动法》(Labour Law) 规定，育儿假期间按员工工资全额支付。
- **工作保护:** 女性员工产假后有权按同等条款和条件重返产前相同或类似的职位。

Decent work for parents and young workers:

- **Health and safety:** Pregnant workers should be subject to special health and safety monitoring, including periodic medical examinations.
- **Working hours:** The standard work week is 48 hours, over a maximum of 6 days.
- **Breastfeeding:** Mothers of infants are guaranteed at least 6 months of paid breastfeeding breaks.

父母和青年工作者体面的工作

- **健康和安全:** 怀孕的工作者应接受特殊的健康和安全监测，包括定期体检。
- **工作时间:** 标准工作时间为每周 48 小时，最多 6 天。
- **母乳喂养:** 保证婴儿母亲至少享有 6 个月的带薪哺乳假。

Relevant to companies in the ICT sector

Child online safety

- **Child sexual abuse material (CSAM):** National laws prohibit CSAM. Internet service providers (ISPs) are not specifically required to report instances of suspected child pornography offences to authorities; however, national laws require anyone with knowledge of any forms of violence and exploitation of children, to report to the authorities.
- **Access to pornography:** National laws do not restrict access to pornography on the internet, nor do they require ISPs to restrict access to children or adults.
- **Grooming:** It is unclear whether national cybercrime legislation prohibits adults from communicating with children in a sexual manner using technology.

同信息和通信技术领域的企业相关

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。没有特别要求互联网服务提供商向相关部门举报涉嫌儿童色情犯罪的案件；但是，任何人若知晓任何形式的暴力和剥削儿童的行为，国家法律要求其向相关部门报告。
- **获取色情内容:** 国家法律不限制从网上获取色情内容，也不要求互联网服务提供商限制儿童或成人获取。
- **儿童诱骗:** 尚不清楚国家网络犯罪立法是否禁止成年人使用技术手段与儿童进行性交流。

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT 社区和环境

Relevant to companies in the extractives, agriculture and construction sectors

Environment

- **Impact assessment:** National laws require businesses to carry out social and environmental impact assessments, although the implementation is not always effective, and children's rights issues are not always considered.
- **Climate change:** Madagascar has submitted an INDC (intended nationally determined contribution) to the UNFCCC committing to a 14% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

同采掘业、农业和建筑业的企业相关

环境

- **影响评估:** 国家法律要求企业进行社会和环境评估，但实施效果有限，且儿童权利常被忽略。
- **气候变化:** 马达加斯加向联合国气候变化框架公约提交了国家自主减排贡献，承诺到 2030 年将温室气体排放量减少 14%。

Land rights

- **Land tenure:** Changes to the land reform process introduced in 2005 allow communities to secure land titles, but some uncertainty remains regarding areas used for grazing.
- **Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC):** It is unclear whether national laws recognise indigenous land tenure or the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for projects that may affect them or their lands.

土地权

- **土地所有制:** 2005 年实行的土地改革促使社区获得土地所有权，但用于放牧的地区仍存在不确定性。
- **自由、事先和知情同意:** 目前尚不清楚国家法律是否承认土著居民的土地所有权，或对可能影响土著居民或其土地的项目是否给予自由、事先和知情同意的权利。

Child rights

- **Education:** Primary education is compulsory, and both primary and secondary education are tuition-free; however, poor infrastructure means that communities in remote areas are most likely to lack access.
- **Healthcare:** The Constitution recognises the right to health, and citizens can access healthcare free of charge; however, poor infrastructure means that communities in remote areas are most likely to lack access.

儿童权利

- **教育:** 初等教育是义务教育，初等教育和中等教育的学费全免；然而，基础设施落后意味着边远地区的社区可能无法接受教育。
- **医疗保健:** 宪法承认健康权，公民可免费获取医疗保健服务；然而，基础设施落后意味着边远地区的社区可能无法享受医疗保健。