

NIGERIA 尼日利亚

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 of full-time employment is 14.
- **Hazardous work:** Minimum age for hazardous work is eighteen years. However, children ages 16 and older are allowed to work (at night) in gold mining reduction work and the manufacturing of iron, steel, paper, raw sugar, and glass.
- **Light work:** There is no national minimum age for light work.

童工

- **最低工作年龄:** 全职就业的最低年龄为 14 岁。
- **危险工作:** 18 岁以下儿童不得从事危险工作。但 16 岁及以上的儿童允许(在晚上)在金矿从事开采工作以及钢铁、纸张、原糖和玻璃制造。
- **轻量工作:** 全国轻量工作没有最低年龄限制。

Maternity and paternity protections

- **Parental leave:** Women are entitled to 12 weeks of paid maternity leave. There is no entitlement to paternity leave.
- **Pay and benefits:** Maternity leave is granted with pay at 50% of previous earnings, paid by the employer.
- **Job protection:** It is unlawful to dismiss a worker due to pregnancy or maternity leave. There is no legal provision regarding right to return to the same position after maternity leave; the right to return is only implicitly guaranteed.

产假和陪产假

- **育儿假:** 女职工有权享有 12 周的带薪产假。父亲没有陪产假。
- **工资和福利:** 产假期间, 雇主按以前收入的 50% 发放工资。
- **工作保护:** 因怀孕或产假解雇工人是违法的。法律没有规定产假后可以返回同一职位, 也没有明确规定返回权利。

Decent work for parents and young workers:

- **Health and safety:** There are no specific legal provisions on protecting health and safety of pregnant workers. Women are generally not allowed to work at night except those who are employed as nurses and those holding managerial positions.
- **Working hours:** Normal working hours are 40 per week over a maximum of 6 days per week.
- **Breastfeeding:** New mothers are guaranteed breastfeeding breaks with no explicit limit on the age of the child.

父母和青年工作者体面的工作

- **健康和安​​全:** 没有具体的法律规定保护怀孕职工的健康和安全。女性一般不允许在夜间工作, 但护士和担任管理职务的女性除外。
- **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:** 新妈妈有哺乳假, 但没有明确的婴儿年龄限制。

MARKETPLACE 市场

Marketing and advertising

- **Marketing to children:** There are no known regulations on marketing to children in Nigeria
- **Breastmilk substitutes:** Nigeria 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 and required mentioning of the benefits and superiority of breastfeeding.

营销和广告

- **对儿童营销:** 尼日利亚目前还没有关于向儿童销售的法规。
- **母乳代用品:** 尼日利亚已将《母乳代用品国际销售守则》的许多规定纳入国家法律, 包括限制速溶配方奶粉广告宣传, 法律要求提及母乳喂养的好处和优势。

Product safety

- **Consumer protection:** Product safety is regulated by the newly enacted Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Act (2019). The Act provides for the establishment of a Competition and Consumer Protection Tribunal.

产品安全

- **消费者保护:** 产品安全受到新颁布的《联邦竞争和消费者保护法》（2019年）的约束。该法规定设立竞争和消费者保护法庭。

Child online safety

- **Child sexual abuse material (CSAM):** National laws prohibit CSAM including the producing, procuring, offering, distributing, disseminating, and possession of CSAM. There are hotlines that handle complaints of CSAM.
- **Access to pornography:** Distribution of ‘obscene publications’ is punishable by law in Nigeria.

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，包括生产、购买、提供、发布、传播和拥有**儿童性虐待材料**。有热线可以处理**儿童性虐待材料**投诉。
- **获取色情内容:** 在尼日利亚传播“淫秽出版物”将受到法律惩罚。

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT 社区和环境

Environment

- **Impact assessment:** National law requires environmental impact assessments to be carried out to ensure environmental effects are taken into account before projects are approved. Members of the public, experts and interests groups need to be enabled to comment on the assessment.
- **Climate change:** In its submission to the UNFCCC, Nigeria is aiming to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 45% compared to a business as usual growth scenario (strong economic growth of 5% per year, leading to expected growth of Nigeria’s emissions to around 900 million tonnes per year in 2030).
- **Resource governance:** Nigeria is compliant with Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards.

环境

- **影响评估:** 为确保在项目批准之前考虑到环境影响，国家法律要求进行环境影响评估。公众、专家和利益团体需要对评估发表意见。
- **气候变化:** 尼日利亚向联合国气候变化框架公约提交了国家自主减排贡献，承诺将其温室气体排放量减少 45%，（尼日利亚每年经济增长率为 5%，预计到 2030 年排放量将增长到每年 9 亿吨左右）。
- **资源治理:** 尼日利亚遵循采掘业透明度倡议（EITI）标准。

Land rights

- **Land tenure:** Indigenous communities make up a significant portion of Nigeria’s population – an estimated 80% of Nigeria’s land mass is community and/or indigenous land.
- **Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC):** National laws also do not recognise the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for projects that may affect indigenous communities or their lands. However, the Nigerian government recognises international jurisprudence in its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and states it shall secure FPIC of host communities before the commencement of any project.

土地权

- **土地所有制:** 土著居民占尼日利亚人口的很大一部分。据估计，尼日利亚 80% 的土地属于社区和/或土著土地。
- **自由、事先和知情同意:** 国家法律不承认对可能影响土著社区或其土地的项目享有自由、事先和知情同意的权利。然而，尼日利亚政府在其《国家商业和人权行动计划》中承认国际司法判例，并表示将在项目开始前确保遵循东道国社区的自由、事先和知情同意原则。

Security arrangements

- **Child soldiers:** The minimum voluntary enlistment age is 18. However, children are recruited by armed militant groups.
- **Private military and/or security companies:** There are regulations on the activities of private security companies including the prohibition on the bearing of firearms (Private Guard Companies Act 1986).

安保措施

- **童兵:** 自愿入伍的最低年龄为 18 岁，但武装激进组织招募儿童。
- **私营军事和（或）保安公司:** 限制私营安保公司的活动，例如禁止携带枪支（《1986 年私营安保公司法》）。

Child rights

- **Education:** Primary and starting secondary education are free and compulsory until the age of 14.
- **Healthcare:** The constitution aspires to progressively realising the right to medical and health facilities for all persons. Nigeria has a national health care insurance scheme although the coverage of the Nigerian people remains low.

儿童权利

- **教育:** 初级和中等教育在 14 岁之前都是免费的义务教育。
- **医疗保健:** 宪法承认健康权。政府维持着公共医疗体系，提供免费医疗保健。