

Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012)

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78) - Italy (Ratification: 1952)

Article 7(2) of the Convention. Application of the Convention to children engaged in itinerant trading or on the streets or places to which the public has access. Following its previous comments, the Committee notes the Government's statement that no legislation provides for the supervision of children and young persons who are employed on their own account or on account of their parents in itinerant trading or on the streets or places where public have access. The Committee notes, however, the information provided by the Government in its report under Convention No. 138 that with regard to inspection and supervision, particular attention was paid to child labour in the 2008 Strategic objectives identified by the Ministry of Labour, General Inspectorate of Labour, the National Social Security Institute (INPS), the National Occupational Accident Insurance Institute (INAIL) and the National Theatre and Professional Sports Workers Social Security Agency (ENPALS). The inspection measures carried out by the provincial labour departments and social security institutes, were aimed at areas where child labour was more widespread. It further notes the Government's information that special surveillance programmes aimed at monitoring child labour in various sectors were undertaken during the period from 2006–07. These sectors included the hotel and tourism industry, agricultural sector, the service sector in historical centres of nine metropolitan cities, and artisanal workers, especially Chinese children employed in the textiles, leather and hides sectors, as well as firms in public commerce and trade.

Part V of the report form. Application of the Convention in practice. The Committee notes the statistical information provided by the Government with regard to the labour inspections carried out in 2010. Accordingly, out of 2,110 undertakings inspected which employ minors, 1,651 minor workers were irregularly employed, of which 1,048 violations concerned preventive and periodical medical examinations.