

areas, in order to avoid the risk that application of stricter rules to industrial employments may induce younger children to enter employments which are inadequately regulated and in which they will therefore receive less protection.

(4) Attention should be given to regulating the admission of a child to domestic service outside of his own family in the same way as to other non-industrial occupations, in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment) Conventions, 1932 and 1937; special efforts should be made to eliminate forms of employment involving the placing of children in, or their transfer on a basis of quasi-adoption to, the family of an employer where they work for maintenance.

(5) The employment of children of school age should be carefully regulated to prevent interference with schooling and to ensure full opportunity for study, recreation, and rest, with due regard for the following standards:—

(a) No child of school age should be allowed to work during school hours, whether on his own account, for his parents, or for an employer:

(b) Exemptions permitting the employment of children of school age outside school hours should be eliminated as soon as possible, and pending such elimination should be strictly limited in accordance with the following provisions:—

(i) As regards the nature of the employment, such exceptions should be granted only for light agricultural employment or for non-industrial employments which are clearly unobjectionable:

(ii) As regards the number of hours and other conditions under which employment may be authorized by the competent authority, so that it is not harmful to the health or normal development of the child and is not such as to prejudice his attendance at school or capacity to benefit from instruction there given, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment) Conventions, 1932 and 1937:

(iii) As regards age, exemption should be granted only in respect of children who are not more than two years below the minimum age of admission to employment.

(6) In order to ensure the effective application of the regulations concerning the minimum age of admission to employment, documentary proof of age should be required before any child or young person is permitted to enter employment; such proof of age should—

(a) Be furnished by means of a birth certificate issued free of charge for the purpose or, where the system of birth registration is inadequate, by means of other recognized types of documentary evidence or by medical examination:

(b) Be recorded in documents to be kept by the employer or the young worker in his possession in order to prove his compliance with the law.

(7) The regulations concerning the minimum age for admission to employment which are already applicable to certain categories of family undertakings in accordance with the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment) Conventions, 1932 and 1937, and the Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised) Convention, 1937, should be extended to all family undertakings in the spirit of the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937.

(8) For those occupations which by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on are dangerous to the life, health, or morals