



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo**  
*Qeveria - Vlada - Government*

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**ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION (GRK) - NO. 02/ 2024 ON  
PREVENTION AND PROHIBITION OF HAZARDOUS  
FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN KOSOVO<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 02/2024 on Prevention and Prohibition of Hazardous Forms of Child Labour in Kosovo, has been approved in the 198th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with the Decision no. 07/198, dated 02.04.2024

## **The Government of the Republic of Kosovo**

Pursuant to Article 93 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, based on Article 8, paragraph 4, subparagraph 4.5 of Law on the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Article 50, paragraph 6 of the Law No.06/L-084 on Child Protection paragraph 6.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Government No. 09/2011 (Official Gazette, No. 15, 12.09.2011),

Adopts:

### **ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION (GRK) - NO. 02/2024 ON PREVENTION AND PROHIBITION OF HAZARDOUS FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR**

#### **CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Article 1 Purpose**

1. The purpose of this Administrative Instruction shall be to define the forms for the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour in the Republic of Kosovo.
2. This Administrative Instruction shall also define the measures and actions required to be taken by responsible institutions at central and local levels, as well as the responsibility of relevant institutions regarding the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour.

##### **Article 2 Scope**

This Administrative Instruction shall apply to all responsible institutions of the Republic of Kosovo and all individuals at all stages of the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour.

##### **Article 3 Definitions**

The terms used in this Administrative Instruction shall have the meanings defined in the relevant Law on Child Protection and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

#### **Article 4**

#### **Leading Principles**

In all actions and measures provided for in this Administrative Instruction, the responsible institutions shall be guided and shall take into account and apply with priority the basic principles outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the Law on Child Protection, to ensure that the life, dignity and integrity of the child is guaranteed and protected at all times.

#### **Article 5**

#### **Prevention**

1. Responsible institutions shall take all measures and actions to prevent actions that endanger the well-being and interest of the child, including participation in the activities or premises defined by this Administrative Instruction.

2. Responsible institutions should take the necessary professional and legal measures to promote child rights, raise awareness and educate children, parents and society in general, develop proactive policies and measures to address the needs of vulnerable and discriminated groups, support parents and assist families.

#### **Article 6**

#### **Reaction and prevention**

1. Responsible institutions should react to prevent and prohibit the child participation in hazardous forms of labour.

2. Responsible institutions should actively carry out specific activities to ensure that children are prevented from engaging in hazardous forms of labour.

### **CHAPTER II**

### **HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR**

#### **Article 7**

#### **Hazardous forms of child labour**

1. Hazardous forms of child labour for immediate prohibition shall include but are not limited to the following forms of labour:

1.1. General activities:

1.1.1. Work from 22:00 to 06:00;

1.1.2. For children who do not have an established employment relationship but are engaged in various activities for economic profit, night work between 20:00 and 08:00 shall be primarily prohibited;

1.1.3. Occasional lifting and carrying heavy weights over 15 kg (M) and 10 kg (F);

1.1.4. Continuous lifting and carrying of weights over 10 kg (M) and 5 kg (F);

1.1.5. Work in depth, underground, underwater and enclosed spaces;

1.1.6. Work at heights over 2 m;

1.1.7. Exposure to extreme high or low temperatures;

1.1.8. Exposure to noise and vibration;

1.1.9. Exposure to toxic substances;

1.1.10. Exposure to biological substances;

1.1.11. Exposure to radiation;

1.1.12. Exposure to carcinogenic substances, dust and gases;

1.2. High-risk sectors:

1.2.1. Agriculture and forestry;

1.2.2. Construction;

1.2.3. Work in natural resource exploitation;

1.2.4. Work in landfills;

1.2.5. Work on the streets;

1.2.6. Work in information technology;

1.2.7. Work in hospitality, nightclubs, gambling and entertainment games.

2. The prohibitions under paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply and shall be mandatory for both the formal and informal sectors.

3. Sector-specific prohibitions under paragraph 1, under paragraph 1.2 shall be given in Annex 1 that shall be an integral part of this Instruction.

**Article 8**  
**Measures to prevent child engagement**  
**and involvement in hazardous labour**

1. Child protection services shall be both proactive and responsive, addressing both prevention and response to situations involving children engaged in hazardous labour.
2. In the context of their responsibilities and obligations, the relevant institutions shall be obliged to:
  - 2.1. Monitor the child labour situation annually to identify deficiencies in the child protection system and plan measures to address them;
  - 2.2. Conduct regular annual assessments at the municipal and national levels to identify child labour trends, causes and consequences on children's lives, families, and society as a whole;
  - 2.3. Implement initiatives that continuously promote child protection and care, as well as engage in public awareness-raising of targeted population groups about the negative consequences of child labour and the legal consequences of exploiting children in hazardous forms of labour;
  - 2.4. Prepare information manuals on children regarding hazardous labour and their behaviour in hazardous labour environments for their age group, as well as information manuals on institutions and private enterprises regarding hazardous labour for children and the damages that may be caused to children.
3. Each responsible institution, when drafting and assessing policies, legislation and strategic documents, should eliminate any possibility of the child being exposed to hazardous forms of labour.

**Article 9**  
**Measures for controlling children in hazardous labour**  
**and their presence in hazardous**  
**work environments**

1. Measures for controlling children, preventing their presence and hazardous work, shall include but are not limited to:
  - 1.1. On-site visits by labour inspectorate aimed at preventing and stopping hazardous forms of child labour;
  - 1.2. On-site visits by central and local level inspectorate aimed at eliminating, preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS**

#### **Article 10**

##### **Role of the Ministry of Justice**

1. The role and responsibility of the Ministry of Justice in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- 1.1. periodically assessing the implementation of legislation related to the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;
- 1.2. proposing the amendment and supplementation of the legislation according to the assessment of the implementation of the relevant legislation referring to the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour and obstacles in practice;
- 1.3. issuing practical guidelines for the implementation of relevant legislation concerning the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;
- 1.4. incorporating the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour into relevant policies, legislation and strategic documents;
- 1.5. consolidating annual data on trends in child labour in specific sectors and/or regions, existing services provided to them, and the lack of services or barriers to access, and issuing recommendations for addressing issues;
- 1.6. coordinating and harmonizing activities for the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour with relevant institutions and mechanisms, the private sector and civil society organizations focused on child protection;
- 1.7. supporting relevant institutions and other stakeholders under point 1.6 of this article in implementing relevant existing legislation on the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour.

#### **Article 11**

##### **Role of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and the respective municipal directorates**

1. The role and responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and the respective municipal directorates, in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- 1.1. Organizing awareness campaigns for farmers on hazardous forms of child labour in agriculture and forestry, and on protective measures;

1.2. Providing direct advice to farmers on hazardous forms of child labour in agriculture and forestry and protective measures;

1.3. Incorporating the prohibition of child engagement in hazardous forms of labour in agriculture and forestry within contracts with legal and natural persons;

1.4. Properly addressing hazardous forms of child labour within the relevant legislation on agriculture, forestry and rural development.

**Article 12**  
**Role of the Ministry of Education,**  
**Science, Technology and Innovation**  
**and the respective municipal**  
**directorates**

1. The role of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Addressing prevention and prohibition of children's engagement in hazardous labour through legislation, policies, strategic documents and other necessary measures.

1.2. Addressing prevention and prohibition of children's engagement in hazardous labour by incorporating this topic into curricular, cross-curricular and extracurricular approaches.

2. The role of the respective Municipal Education Directorate in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

2.1 Educating children about their rights, the hazards of various work activities, the responsibilities of parents or guardians, and the state to ensure the well-being, education and schooling of children through school activities;

2.2. Monitoring the physical and psychological state of children suspected to be engaged in hazardous forms of labour;

2.3. Identifying and referring cases of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour to centres for social welfare and the police;

2.4. Supporting the reintegration and resocialization process during the withdrawal of children from hazardous labour;

2.5. Organizing awareness-raising activities on hazardous forms of child labour through individual and group meetings with children, parents and teachers and through media, briefing materials, direct briefing and advisory meetings.

**Article 13**  
**Role of the Ministry of Health**  
**and the respective municipal**  
**directorates**

1. The role of the Ministry of Health in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Addressing the prevention and prohibition of children's engagement in hazardous labour through legislation, policies, strategic documents and other necessary measures.

2. The role of the respective Municipal Health Directorate shall include, but shall not be limited to:

2.1. Evidencing the identified case of a child who has sought medical service due to work-related injuries;

2.2. Identifying suspected cases during regular, systematic family and school visits;

2.3. Referring identified cases to the relevant police units and centres for social welfare;

2.4. Providing emergency health assistance to children injured at work;

2.5. Organizing awareness-raising activities on the negative effects of hazardous child labour on children's health and development.

**Article 14**  
**Role of the Ministry of Finance,**  
**Labor and Transfers**

The role of the Ministry of Finance, Labour, and Transfers in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to, addressing the prevention and cessation of child engagement hazardous labour through legislation, policies, strategic documents and other necessary measures.

**Article 15**  
**Role of the Labour Inspectorate**

1. The role and responsibility of the Labour Inspectorate in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Undertaking inspection measures for the enforcement of this Administrative Instruction and existing legislation aimed at preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;

1.2. Referring identified cases of children engaged in hazardous labour to the relevant police units and centres for social welfare.

1.3. Conduct periodic and unannounced inspections in work environments with the aim of



preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

1.4. Conducting inspections based on received information with the aim of preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

**Article 16**  
**Role of the Office for Good**  
**Governance**

1. The role and responsibility of the Office for Good Governance in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Providing advice to the Prime Minister and ministries regarding the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.2. Supervising the relevant ministries in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour from the perspective of good governance;

1.3. Incorporating prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour in the formulation of policies in the realm of good governance;

1.4. Providing recommendations to the Prime Minister and relevant ministries, reviewing policies and drafting legislation prepared by government bodies in accordance with existing human rights standards and good governance practices related to the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.5. Assisting in the development of public communication campaigns and other promotional projects to raise awareness among the population about the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.6. Consulting with representatives and various stakeholders, and, if necessary, establishing advisory bodies for the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour.

**Article 17**  
**Role of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on**  
**the Rights of the Child**

1. The role and responsibility of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Rights of the Child in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Monitoring the implementation of policies and legislation related to the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.2. Coordinating activities of all institutions and mechanisms functioning to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;

1.3. Collecting reports from Ministries and processing them to address issues related to preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;

1.4. Determining intervention priorities for preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

### **Article 18** **Role of the Kosovo Police**

1. The role and responsibility of the Kosovo Police in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Implementing legislation related to the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour according to the mandate specified in the relevant police legislation;

1.2. Initiating criminal procedures and conducting investigations against individuals who have violated relevant legislation on the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.3. Patrolling and monitoring specific environments when there is suspicion that a child may be involved in hazardous forms of labour;

1.4. Providing assistance and support in accordance with its mandate to other institutions mandated to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;

1.5. Providing inter-institutional cooperation aimed at preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

### **Article 19** **Role of the Municipality**

1. The role and responsibility of the Municipality in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Incorporating the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour in the course of relevant acts issued by the Municipality;

1.2. Establishing mechanisms to monitor the situation of child labour and the effectiveness of measures and services available for preventing and protecting children from hazardous forms of child labour within the Municipality's territory;

1.3. Mobilizing the inspectorates under the Municipality's responsibility to operate in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;

1.4. Taking a proactive approach in assessing conditions and circumstances that may encourage child engagement in hazardous forms of labour;

1.5. Reviewing data collected in the area by relevant mechanisms and setting annual

intervention priorities for preventing and protecting children from hazardous forms of labour, including improving policies related to eliminating hazardous forms of child labour;

1.6. Coordinating activities and closely cooperating with civil society organizations to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;

1.7. Organizing promotional activities to raise awareness among the population about preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

### **Article 20** **Role of the Centre for** **Social Work**

1. The role and responsibility of the Centre for Social Work in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1.1. Conducting professional assessments for each child when there is information that the child is involved in hazardous forms of labour;

1.2. Conducting regular visits, as part of official duty, to communities, families and schools with the aim of preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;

1.3. Assessing the potential risk that a child may be a victim of hazardous forms of labour;

1.4. Managing specific cases to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;

1.5. Handling each individual case referred to CSW for protection from hazardous forms of child labour through the Case Management Roundtables (CMR);

1.6. Implementing relevant legislation and minimum standards to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;

1.7. Updating and managing data recorded in the database for cases of prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour;

1.8. Coordinating activities with other institutions aimed at preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour.

### **Article 21** **Role of the Child Rights** **Team**

1. The role and responsibility of the Child Rights Team in preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- 1.1. Monitoring the implementation of legislation aimed at preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;
- 1.2. Involvement in specific activities within the framework of the Child Rights Team's work plan to prevent and prohibit hazardous forms of child labour;
- 1.3. Providing advice to other institutions with the aim of preventing and prohibiting hazardous forms of child labour;
- 1.4. Mobilizing relevant institutions providing services for children to identify, refer and protect children from hazardous forms of labour (including more severe forms of child labour);
- 1.5. Continuous six-month assessment of the effectiveness of existing measures at the local level, including the response level of relevant institutions;
- 1.6. Continuous annual documentation of trends and the extent of child labour in the respective municipality;
- 1.7. Providing recommendations for annual intervention priorities at the municipal level;
- 1.8. Providing recommendations for continuous development/advancement of policies at the local and central levels;
- 1.9. Reporting on every case where there is information that a child is a victim of hazardous labour;
- 1.10. Coordinating and referring the case to other mechanisms for further handling of the identified case;
- 1.11. Analyzing data on the situation of child labour, including:
  - 1.11.1. The number of children involved in hazardous forms of labour;
  - 1.11.2. Distribution by sectors and geographical regions;
  - 1.11.3. Needs of children involved in hazardous forms of labour and their families;
  - 1.11.4. Existing services provided for the withdrawal and protection of children involved in hazardous forms of labour;
  - 1.11.5. Lack of services or barriers to access.
- 1.12. The data resulting from the analysis according to under paragraph 1.11 of this Article shall serve to establish objectives and specific activities within the framework of the team's work plan

## **CHAPTER IV MEASURES FOR CHILD PROTECTION**

### **Article 22 Identification and Initial Referral**

1. Identification may result from suspicion or concern about the child's involvement in hazardous labour.
2. Every person shall be obliged to report and refer any information received regarding suspicion that a child is involved in hazardous forms of labour.
3. Identification and referral can also be done by one child for another, as well as by a child for himself/herself.

### **Article 23 Reporting and case management procedure**

1. Any institution and person identifying a child at risk or a victim of involvement in one of the hazardous forms of labour, as defined by the relevant applicable legislation and this Administrative Instruction, must notify the competent police or Center for Social Work.
2. After referring the child as a victim of one of the hazardous forms of labour, the Center for Social Work shall be responsible for verifying the case.
3. In cases where the Center for Social Work confirms information about the child's involvement in hazardous labour, it must assess the case and provide necessary services for the child's protection.
4. The Center for Social Work, according to paragraph 1 of this Article, must inform the Kosovo Police, the Labour Inspectorate and the Tax Administration of further action in all cases, according to their respective responsibilities.
5. In cases where a child is engaged in hazardous labour in a municipality other than his/her municipality of residence, the initial assessment shall be made by the Center for Social Work of the municipality where the child is identified based on territorial jurisdiction, and after the initial meeting, it shall be referred to the Center for Social Work of the municipality of residence.
6. A manager must be appointed by the Center for Social Work in the municipality of residence within 24 hours after confirming that a child is engaged in hazardous labour. In cases where a child is without parental care, the center for social work must appoint a legal guardian.

7. After completing the initial and comprehensive assessment, based on observation and discussion with the child and/or accompanying adults, the case manager shall assess the needs and immediate assistance for the child as necessary.

8. The form and manner of immediate assistance shall be determined based on the child's overall health, physical, emotional and safety status, and the level of risk. Immediate assistance may include:

8.1. Accompanying the child to the family when it is assessed that the family environment does not pose a risk to the child;

8.2. Accompanying the child to access services or accommodating the child in a home for protection according to the assessment;

8.3. Accompanying the child to the emergency health service for children and placing him/her in foster care or community-based homes.

9. The Center for Social Work is responsible for leading the case management process, informing, and scheduling meetings with institutions responsible for case management

**Article 24**  
**Planning and provision of child**  
**protection services**

1. Following the completion of the assessment, an individual service plan shall be developed for each child by the case manager.

2. While the Center for Social Work, respectively the case manager, shall be responsible for managing services derived from the plan and in line with the best interests of the child, other child protection professionals involved in the case shall also carry out their responsibilities according to their mandate.

3. The service plan shall define the individual objectives that are directly relevant to the child's needs identified

during the assessment, which shall include:

3.1. Specific measures and activities necessary to address the child's needs;

3.2. Verifiable indicators for each activity, reflecting the outcome of various activities;

3.3. Measures and activities based on roles and responsibilities, as well as timeframes.

4. The duties and responsibilities of the Case Manager shall include:

4.1. Leading the process of planning individual services for the child to ensure protection, rehabilitation, resocialization and well-being;

4.2. Identifying existing services in the municipality (including those from the public, non-governmental and private sectors) and establishing cooperation for the referral of the child involved in hazardous labour or his/her family members for various services depending on identified needs;

4.3. Planning cooperation with schools and other service providers to support mutual social and educational reintegration of the child;

4.4. Planning concrete steps to support the family in fulfilling their responsibilities for raising the child by providing support on positive parenting.

5. Measures for the care, assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration of the child shall be the responsibility of service providers depending on the assessed long-term solutions for the child.

6. Measures according to paragraph 5 of this Article shall be detailed in the individual service plan, which shall specify responsible institutions and timeframes for service provision.

7. Throughout all phases of the process, responsible institutions, under the supervision of the case manager for the child, must ensure that the services provided meet the standards required for the child's well-being.

#### **Article 25** **Documentation, storage and** **processing of data**

1. All institutions and service providers involved in cases of child hazardous labour must keep records of the actions and services provided thereof.

2. The Center for Social Work case manager shall update the physical and electronic files with data from the case management process.

3. The Ministry of Justice shall establish, maintain and manage the database for documenting every case where children are prevented from and withdrawn from hazardous labour.

### **CHAPTER V** **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW OF THE LIST**

#### **Article 26** **Implementation**

1. All institutions mandated under the relevant Law on Child Protection and this Administrative Instruction shall be obliged to plan and take all necessary measures for the implementation of the provisions of this Instruction.

2. Measures for the implementation of this Instruction shall refer to prevention, prohibition, case management, inter-institutional cooperation and monitoring of cases within the legal mandate.

3. Responsible authorities shall be obliged to implement standard operating procedures for monitoring child labour in hazardous forms of child labour.

**Article 27**  
**Monitoring mechanisms for**  
**implementation**

1. The monitoring mechanisms for implementation of the provisions of this Instruction and legislation on the rights of the child at the central level shall, in accordance with their mandate, be:

- 1.1. Ombudsperson Institution;
- 1.2. Relevant ministries according to the area they cover;
- 1.3. Relevant unit for Good Governance, within the Office of the Prime Minister;
- 1.4. Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Rights of the Child;
- 1.5. Kosovo Police;
- 1.6. Child Rights Team.

2. Every central institution mandated to implement this Administrative Instruction shall be obliged to report to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Rights of the Child on the measures taken for implementation.

3. The monitoring mechanisms for implementation of the provisions of this instruction and legislation on the rights of child at the local level shall be:

- 3.1. Municipality and its bodies;
- 3.2. Relevant department according to the area it covers regarding the rights of the child;
- 3.3. Center for Social Work;
- 3.4. Child Rights Team.

4. Each institution responsible for implementing this Administrative Instruction at the local level shall be obliged to report on the measures implemented to the Child Rights Team.

5. The head of the Child Rights Team shall be obliged to annually report to the Municipal Assembly on the implementation of this Administrative Instruction in the respective municipality.



**Article 28**  
**Review of the list of hazardous**  
**forms of child labour**

The list of hazardous forms of child labour must be updated and revised after assessing needs and creating new circumstances that identify new forms not included in the list.

**Article 29**  
**Capacity building and professional development in**  
**the area of prevention and prohibition**  
**of hazardous child labour**

The relevant ministries shall be responsible for Continuous professional capacity building and development for the staff of relevant institutions involved in the prevention and prohibition of hazardous child labour.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 30**  
**Instructions**

1. Within six (6) months from the entry into force of this Administrative Instruction, the Ministry of Justice shall issue:

- 1.1. Instruction on the management of cases related to hazardous child labour;
- 1.2. Standard operating procedures for the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labour.

**Article 31**  
**Annex**

1. The following Annex shall be part of this Instruction:

- 1.1. annex Nr.1. List of sectors and activities of hazardous child labour in Kosovo.

**Article 32**  
**Applicable law**

Upon the entry into force of this Administrative Instruction, Administrative Instruction No. 05/2013 on Prevention and Elimination of the Hazardous Forms of Child Labour in Kosovo

**Article 33**  
**Entry into force**

This Administrative Instruction shall enter into force seven (7) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo

**Albin KURTI**

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Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo

02 May 2024



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo**  
*Qeveria-Vlada-Government*

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**LIST OF SECTORS AND ACTIVITIES OF HAZARDOUS CHILD  
LABOUR IN KOSOVO**

**LIST OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES FOR IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION**

- 1.All forms of labour shall be prohibited from 22:00 to 06:00
- 2.Occasional lifting and carrying heavy weights over 15 kg (M) and 10 kg (F)
- 3.Continuous lifting and carrying of weights over 10 kg (M) and 5 kg (F)
- 4.Work in depth, underground, underwater and enclosed spaces
- 5.Work at heights over 2 meters
- 6.Exposure to extreme high or low temperatures, noise and vibration
- 7.Exposure to toxic substances
- 8.Exposure to biological substances
- 9.Exposure to radioactivity
- 10.Exposure to carcinogenic substances, dust and gases

**SECTORS FOR IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE**

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	CONSTRUCTION	WORK IN NATURAL RESOURCE EXPLOITATION	WORK IN LANDFILLS	WORK ON THE STREETS	WORK IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	WORK IN HOSPITALITY, NIGHTCLUBS, GAMBLING AND ENTERTAINMENT GAMES
Work in irrigation with a pumping system and when the water source is wells	Excavation of soil	Surface excavations of gravel, sand, and stones	Sorting waste in landfills or containers	Selling goods on the street	Online work affecting dropping out of education and schooling	Work in hotels and restaurants serving alcohol
Operation with agricultural machinery and agricultural attachment and conveying mechanisms	Heavy cargo transportation	Exploitation of gravel, sand, and stones	Waste collection in landfills or containers	Goods transportation by carts		Work in nightclubs
Work with pesticides and spraying	Sand and cement sieving		Transporting collected material over long distances	Cleaning vehicle mudguards on roads		Work in gambling (in person and online)
Harvesting, weeding and mowing work	Work in scaffolding					Work in recreational and sports centres
Work with agricultural tools and digging holes for planting trees	Metal processing					Work in amusement arcades
Work in slaughterhouses and meat processing industry						Work in cinemas or theatres
Work in greenhouses						Work in various bars
Engagement in hunting and fishing activities						Work in campsites and major festivals
Silvicultural work in forests, forest plantations, and fire protection						

Work in timber exploitation and primary wood processing						
Collection of non-timber forest products						