

1 Appendix

1.1 A survey on attitudes towards child labour

1. What is your gender?

- Male (54,2%)
- Female (45,8%)
- Prefer not to say (0%)

2. Where are you from?

- Europe (46%)
- Asia (50%)
- North America (0%)
- South America (0%)
- Africa (4%)

3. What is your age?

- 18 and below (1,7%)
- 19-24 (80%)
- 25-39 (18,3%)
- 40-59 (0%)
- 60 and above (0%)

4. What is your highest degree of education completed?

- High school or below (61,7%)
- Bachelor (20%)
- Master (10%)
- Other (3,3%)

5. Attitude towards child labour in general

- Strongly approve (0%)
- Approve (11,7%)
- Neutral (30%)
- Disapprove (23,3%)
- Strongly disapprove (35%)

6. What parts of the world are considered by you as the most dangerous for children to develop there normally?

- Europe (0%)
- Asia (43%)
- North America (0%)
- South America (0%)
- Africa (57%)

7. How do you think we can raise awareness of child labour issues?

- Social media (60,3%)
- Adverts (20%)
- Lectures (5%)
- I do not know (14,7%)

8. Have you ever been exposed to child labour as a child?

- No (90%)
- Yes (10%)
- Something else (0%)

9. What do you think is the main factor that prompts children to work?

- Financial situation in family (60%)
- Poverty in their region (30%)
- Forced by parents (10%)

10. Is child labour legal in your country?

- Yes (15%)
- No (70%)
- No specific legislation (15%)

11. Your general attitude towards discrimination and harming of minorities

- Positive (0%)
- Negative (90%)
- Depends on minorities (10%)

12. Have you ever been familiar with a corporate environment?

- Yes (63,3%)
- No (36,7%)

13. What is your working experience?

- One year or less (53,3%)
- 2-5 years (41,7%)
- 5 years and above (5%)

14. Should companies hire children if they provide their consent?

- Yes (25%)
- No (45%)
- Depends on the company (30%)

15. Should global organisations like UNICEF fight against child labour?

- Yes (63,3%)
- No (36,7%)

16. If the answer to the previous question is yes, then how?

- Economic aid (24%)
- Raising awareness (50%)
- Direct action (26%)

17. Do you believe that child labour will completely go extinct in a couple of decades?

- Yes (10%)
- No (28,3%)
- Only in some parts of the world (61,7%)

1.2 Qualitative personal interview with participants

1.2.1 Interview with the first participant in French

1. Bonjour, d'où venez-vous ?

- Je viens d'Espagne. Je peux vous dire exactement la ville, si vous voulez. Je suis née à Bilbao, c'est une ville au nord d'Espagne, une heure et demie de la frontière avec la France.

2. Quel âge avez-vous ?

- J'ai 47 ans.

3. Quelle est votre profession ?

- J'en avais plusieurs. J'ai étudié le journalisme et j'ai travaillé comme une journaliste. J'ai étudié aussi IT et j'y travaillais pendant sept ans. J'ai étudié le cinéma et théâtre et je travaillais comme actrice, je suis prof d'espagnole et français et j'ai étudiée la sécurité. Je suis collecteur en France. J'ai beaucoup de profession !

4. La situation avec l'exploitation des enfants en Espagne, est-ce qu'elle est grave ?

- Bon, je pense qu'en Espagne ça n'existe pas, car c'est illégal, tu peux être emprisonné. Mais les enfants, quand j'étais petite pouvais travailler légalement, mais maintenant ils sont à l'école.

5. Ça n'existe pas du tout, à votre avis ?

- C'est caché et illégal. J'en suis sûre qu'il y a des enfants qui travaillent, mais les policiers toujours vérifient.

6. Comment pensez-vous, quel est le nombre des enfants qui travaillent illégalement au monde au quotidien ?

- Beaucoup, je pense que la plupart des entreprises internationales utilisent les enfants pour faire des chaussures and des vêtements. Les pays pauvres utilisent les enfants pour la production. On ne sait pas vraiment combien il y en a, mais il y a beaucoup, j'en suis sûre.

7. N'avez-vous jamais été touché par les problèmes concernant l'exploitation des enfants au passé ?

- Non, moi directement - non. Quand j'étais petite, je me rappelle il y avait une ville natale de ma mère, très petite. Monsieur qui travaillait au cimetière, il faisait travailler ces enfants, mais après l'école seulement. Vraiment, j'ai lu qu'il y a des fois quand les enfants aident ses parents mais ce n'est pas une exploitation.

8. L'exploitation des enfants, comment se passe à votre avis ?

- Je pense que c'est sûr que les familles sont pauvres. Les familles avec beaucoup d'enfants, tout le monde doit travailler, beaucoup de population dans le pays où ils

n'ont pas des lois de contrôle pour protéger les enfants. Surtout, le problème est aussi lié avec les entreprises internationales qui veulent des travailleurs pas chers, des produits bon marché et, à cause de ça, du coup, des entreprises cherchent des pays plus pauvres pour faire des investissements, car ils savent qu'ils vont obtenir les travailleurs pas chers. C'est la faute de nous, des consommateurs, quand tout le monde sait ce n'est pas le vrai prix, c'est trop bon marché. Tout le monde sait mais personne ne veut savoir !

9. Quelles sont des conséquences pour le futur des enfants touchés quelque fois par ceux-problèmes-là ?

- Je pense que des enfants ne sont pas des enfants après. Ils ont perdu d'innocence, ils vont avoir des problèmes émotionnels, ils vont être des adultes, des petits adultes, malheureusement.

10. Nommez, s'il vous plaît, les régions qui vous considérez comme les plus difficiles pour les enfants à grandir.

- Je pense que le Bangladesh par exemple, Inde peut être et L'Afrique,

11. Finalement, à votre avis, comment peut-on élever le niveau de connaissance de ceux-problèmes-ci ?

- Je pense qu'avec des informations des pays qui souffrent, on pourrait faire quelque chose, mais c'est un peu compliqué de trouver toute l'information vraie.

12. Merci pour la participation.

1.2.1.1 Translation of the first interview

1. Good afternoon, where are you from?

- I am from Spain. I can give you the exact city if you want. I am born in Bilbao, it is situated in the northern region of Spain, in half an hour ride from the French border.

2. How old are you?

- I am 47 years old.

3. What is your occupation?

- I have a lot of them. I studied journalism, and I was working as a journalist for some time. I was also studying IT, and I worked in the domain of IT for seven years. In addition, I studied cinema and theatre, so I worked as a director and actress. Finally, I teach Spanish and French, and I also studied security, so I am able to work as a collector in France. I have a lot of professions.

4. The situation with child labour in Spain, is it serious?

- Well, I don't think that it exists in Spain, because it is illegal, and it can get you in prison. But when I was little, children were able to work legally. So, today they are mostly in schools.

5. It does not exist at all, in your opinion?

- It is conducted in hidden, illegal and secret places. I am absolutely sure that some proportion of children work, but police conduct verifications and checking on a daily basis.

6. How do you think, what is the number of children working every day in the world?

- A lot, it must be a big number. I think that international companies use children for shoes or clothing manufacturing. Poor countries also use children for general production. We do not know exactly how many children are endangered, but there are a lot of children suffering, I am sure.

7. Have you ever faced or been touched personally by child labour's issues?

- No, me directly, no. When I was little, we used to visit the motherland of my mom, a very little village. Mister who worked in the cemetery there, he was asking his children to help him from time to time, but only after schooltime. Sometimes, children help their parents, and it is not considered as exploitation.

8. Exploitation of children, how does it look like?

- I think that there are always poor family engaged in the issues. Families with a lot of children, where everyone must work. In addition, it is likely to happen in overpopulated countries and places, where the national framework does not control or have laws on child protection. Surely, the problem is linked to international companies, which want cheap labour to sell products for a better price. Because of that, big companies search for the poorest countries to invest and build production chains there, because they know that they can use it for their benefit. It is a fault of consumers when everyone knows that those prices are not real, and there must be something behind it. Everyone knows, but no one wants to know!

9. What are the repercussions for children once engaged in a working activity like that?

- I think that children are not really children, after all. They lost their innocence, they will have emotional problems, and they will really be adults - little adults, sadly.

10. Name, please, the regions which you consider the most complicated ones for children to grow.

- Bangladesh, probably. Also, India and Africa.

11. Finally, how do you think we can raise awareness of child labour issues?

- I think that with all relevant information about countries that suffer, we could do something, but it is a bit difficult to search for information about other parts of the world.

12. Thanks for participating.

1.2.2 Interview with the second participant in Russian.

1. Здравствуйте, откуда вы родом?

- Россия, Москва.

2. Сколько вам лет?

- Мне 24 года.

3. Какова ваша профессия?

- Консультант-продавец.

4. Какова ситуация с эксплуатацией детского труда в вашей стране?

- Не знаю, мне кажется, что в России нет эксплуатации. Если есть, то она скорее всего неофициальная.

5. Много ли детей работает неофициально?

- Мне кажется, немного.

6. Как вы думаете, какое количество детей работает каждый день на постоянной основе в мире?

- Если учесть Китай и вообще Азию, то большое количество людей работает. Если не брать их в учет, то, мне кажется, маленькое количество, потому что большинство людей работает там. В Южной Америке не знаю, но вот в Азии точно.

7. Касались ли вы когда-нибудь лично проблем, связанных с эксплуатацией детского труда?

- Нет.

8. Эксплуатация детей в принципе, как по вашему мнению происходит этот процесс?

- Родители приводят их туда. Если нет родителей, то это, скорее всего их опекуны. Плюс, из-за того, что в семьях не так много денег, то дети идут добровольно, ибо им и семье нужны деньги. Мне кажется, что строго. Но в меру строго, они же занимаются делом и за ними следят, контролируют, чтобы они там делали какие-то вещи.

9. - Каково, по вашему мнению, будущее детей, которые когда-либо касались таковых проблем?

- Я смотрю на это со стороны Азии, потому что я только ее и представляю. Чаще всего бедные дети занимаются этим и идут вверх по этой пирамиде или иерархией. Сперва дети, потом работают дальше, но мне кажется, что это не так уж не нормально, как это кажется, как это выглядит со стороны.

10. Назовите, пожалуйста, по вашему мнению, регионы, наиболее опасные для детей с точки зрения эксплуатации детского труда

- : Азия, Средняя Азия, Китай. Логично, потому что там людей очень много, что в Индии, что в Китае. Там и детей очень много, а из-за этого и выходит такой вывод.

11. В конце концов, как вы думаете, как бы мы могли поднять уровень осведомленности данной проблемой?

- : Как бы объяснить. Может, потому что люди выросли так, то они должны об этом говорить и рассказывать об опыте. Нужно понимать границы, потому что некоторые дети растут и там остаются, у целых поколений такая судьба и она остается внутри замкнутого круга. Я слабо понимаю, как бы мы могли это сделать.

12. Спасибо за участие.

1.2.2.1 Translation of the second interview

1. Good afternoon, where are you from?

- Russia, Moscow.

2. How old are you?

- I am 24 years old.

3. What is your occupation?

- Sales consultant.

4. The situation with child labour in Russia, is it serious?

- Well, I do not know, but I believe that there is no exploitation in Russia. If there is, it must be illegal.

5. Are there many children working unofficially?

- I think only a few.

6. How do you think, what is the number of children working every day in the world?

- If we consider China and Asia, then it is fair to say that a lot of children their work. If we are conducting research, regardless of Asia, then I think we will see only low numbers, because the greatest share of child labour issues is situated there. I do not know for sure about South America, but I am pretty confident about the Asian case.

7. Have you ever faced or been touched personally by child labour's issues?

- No.

8. Exploitation of children, how does it look like?

- Parents do bring them there and lure them by themselves. If they have no parents, then it must be a legal protector who does. In addition, because of relatively poor financial state, children can go deliberately on their free will, because they are in severe need of money. I think that supervisors strictly control the process, but they do not push children while working above their limits. They are controlled while working; thus, there will be some order on a production site.

9. What are the repercussions for children once engaged in a working activity like that?

- To be honest, I only see those issues from the Asian perspective, because it is still hard for me to imagine any other region prone to child labour issues. Usually, poor

children work, and then they climb up higher in the working hierarchy. Initially, children are only newcomers, but then they keep on working there and grow professionally. However, I think that our perception of the issue is a bit exaggerated, and it is more appropriate from the inside than it looks like when analysing it outside of the working or production environment.

10. Name, please, the regions which you consider the most complicated for children to grow.

- : Asia, Central Asia, China. It has some logic because those regions are overpopulated, as well as India and China. There are too many children and it all eventually boils down to child labour issues.

11. Finally, how do you think we can raise awareness of child labour issues?

- Well, I will try to put it as precisely as possible. Maybe, people who were brought up in an environment like that, they must speak out loud and tell the whole world about what is going on. We have to understand the boundaries because some children grow and stay in the very same environment. Entire generations share the same destiny, and it is left unsaid. To be honest, I do not see any effective ways of raising the level of awareness.

12. Thanks for participating.

1.2.3 Interview with the third participant in Czech

1. Dobrý den, odkud jste?

- Z Prahy.

2. Jakou máte profesi?

- Učitel a překladatel.

3. Situace ve využívání nebo exploatace dětí v Česku je aktuální problém v Česku? Bylo-li to aktuální v minulosti?

- Děti možná někdy pracují ve vietnamských prodejnách, ale zdá se, že je to baví. České děti pracují také na některých českých farmách. V padesátých letech minulého století pracovali děti, jejich rodiče komunisti připravili o majetek.

4. Podle vašeho názoru, kolik dětí běžně pracují nelegálně na světě?

- 500 milionů.

5. Setkal jste se někdy s problémy pracovního využívání dětí osobně?

- Ano, viděl jsem děti pracovat na farmách a vietnamské děti pracovat v obchodě.

6. Exploatace dětí, jak probíhá tento proces?

- Nevím. Rodiče práci dětí pravděpodobně buď tolerují anebo je k tomu přímo donutí.

7. Jaké jsou důsledky pro obyčejné děti, které někdy čelili exploataci?

- Ty děti mohou být připraveny o své dětství, čímž bude ohrožen přirozený vývoj jejich osobnosti.

8. Jak myslíte, které regiony na světě mají nejhorší zákony pro ochranu dětí?

- Předpokládal bych, že to bude Čína, některé africké země a latinská Amerika.

9. Jak bychom mohli dosáhnout toho, aby se veřejnost k těmto problémům stavěla odpovědněji?

- K tomu je potřeba osvěta. Dále je třeba zajistit pro rodiče povinné vzdělávání v oblasti výchovy a rozvoje dětí, aby pochopili, že hraní je pro děti stejně důležité, jako je pro dospělé důležitá práce.

10. Děkuji!

1.2.3.1 Translation of the third interview

1. Good afternoon, where are you from?

- I am from Prague.

2. What is your occupation?

- Teacher and translator.

3. Are child labour issues relevant today in the Czech Republic? Did they exist before in the Czech Republic?

- Children do, probably, work in Vietnamese shops, but it seems to me that they are happy to conduct such activities. Czech children also work on some Czech farms. In the 50s of the previous centuries, some children whose parents were deprived of all property and social position by communists were working themselves to help feed their families.

4. In your opinion, what is the number of children working every day in the world?

- 500 million children.

5. Have you ever faced or been touched personally by child labour's issues?

- Yes, I have seen how children were working on farms, and how Vietnamese children were working in local shops.

6. Exploitation of children, how does it look like?

- I do not know. Probably, parents do tolerate or force children to work.

7. What are the repercussions for children once engaged in a working activity like that?

- Those children can be deprived of their childhood, which would inevitably result in the development of their personality.

8. Name, please, regions which you consider the most complicated ones for children to grow.

- My assumption is that China, some African states and Latin America are the most advisory environments for children to grow.

9. Finally, how do you think we can raise awareness of child labour issues?

- In order to succeed, we must lecture and educate people. Then, when the first step is done, we must educate and provide parents with essential information about the upbringing and development of children. Thus, they will understand that games are as important for children as a job for grown-ups.

10. Thanks for participating!