THE CENTRE
FOR CHILD RIGHTS AND BUSINESS

Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026

Türkiye

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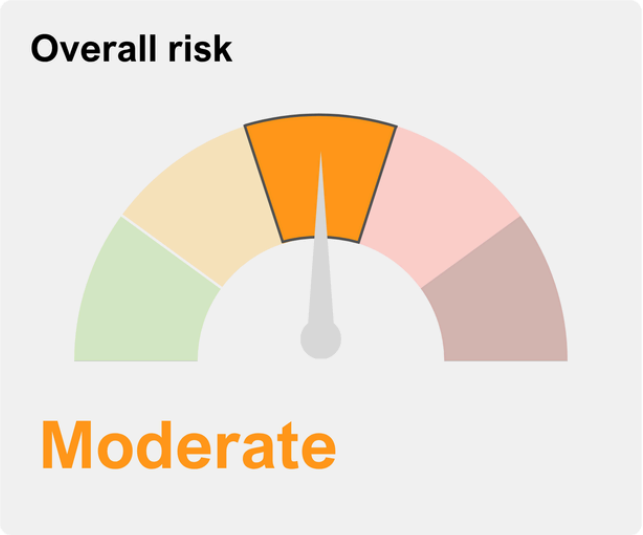
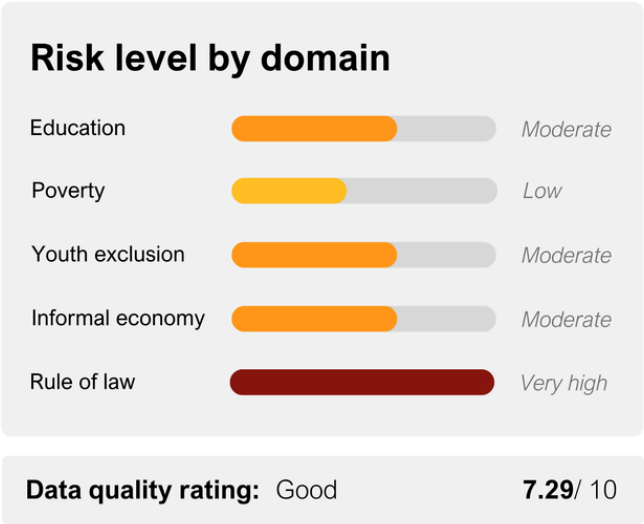
Overview





For detailed information including methodology, visit the Child Labour Risk Index website.

Child Labour in Türkiye

The child labour risk profile in Türkiye reflects poverty pressures, informal employment, and vulnerabilities among displaced and refugee communities, alongside uneven enforcement. Risks persist where children are out of school or family livelihoods depend on seasonal and informal work.

Risk Factors

Child labour risks are linked to seasonal agriculture and small-scale manufacturing, including hazelnut harvesting, cotton production, and floriculture such as cut flowers and fragrance crops. Informal subcontracting and home-based work in sectors such as garments can further reduce visibility and oversight.

Targeted due diligence is recommended in Türkiye. See page 3 for further guidance.

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Evidence Indications

Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 9 cases of child labour in Türkiye, with an average age of 15 years.

The majority of cases were reported from the textile sector, followed by the garment and food industries.

Please note that this case data is not representative of prevalence, but rather indicative of where The Centre and our clients work.

Please explore Child Labour Alerts and Trends in the CRIB Members' Area for more details.

Credible Reports of Child Labour

Child Labour in Turkey was also documented in **20 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:

- Agriculture (3)
- Floriculture (2)
- Garments & textiles (2)
- Hazelnuts (5)
- Multiple sectors (6)
- Manufacturing (2)

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Next Steps

Recommended Due Diligence: **Targeted**

Strengthen oversight: expand supply chain mapping, conduct risk-based assessments, build supplier capacity, and review purchasing practices.

Step 1: Commit

- Establish a clear Child Labour (CL) policy outlining your prevention and remediation commitments.
- Create a country-specific CL response plan that clearly references the relevant legal requirements for that country and your industry.

Step 2: Build Capacity

- Train in-country staff and relevant third-party service providers on CL risk identification, escalation, and response in the specific country context.
- Train business partners (producers, intermediaries, agents) regularly on CL prevention and remediation expectations.

Step 3: Identify & Map Risks

- Conduct deeper research on CL risks in your sourcing regions, using credible and specific industry/country reports.
- Map supply chain links to informal settings (e.g., home-based work, informal subcontracting) and increase monitoring in these areas; consider formalization steps where feasible.

Step 4: Act on Drivers of Risk

- Assess how your purchasing practices may contribute to CL risk (e.g., pricing, lead times, last-minute changes). Where needed, take mitigating actions to avoid contributing to increased CL risk.

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