THE CENTRE
FOR CHILD RIGHTS AND BUSINESS

Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026

Indonesia

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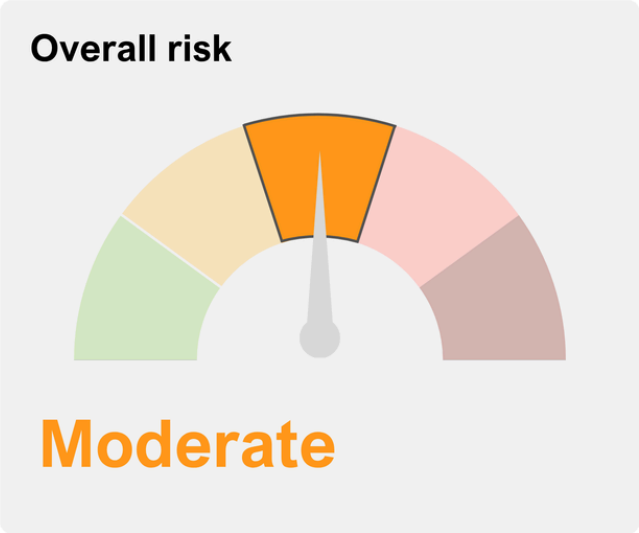
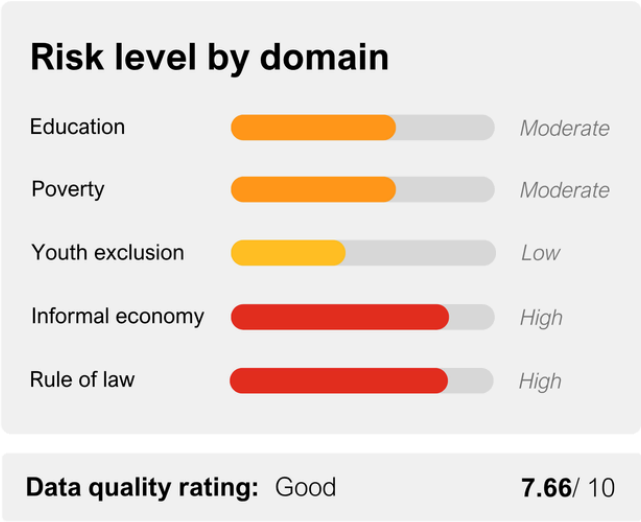
Overview





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

Child Labour in Indonesia

The child labour risk profile in Indonesia reflects moderate but persistent vulnerabilities driven by poverty, uneven access to opportunities for youth, and a large informal economy. As household economic pressures persist, children may be drawn into seasonal or family-based work that interferes with education, particularly where livelihoods depend on informal employment.

Risk Factors

Risks are concentrated in informal and labour-intensive livelihoods, including agriculture and other settings where children may work long hours or handle hazardous tools. Limited inspection reach and informal recruitment practices can further increase risks in remote or dispersed production areas.

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

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Evidence Indications

Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 5 cases of child labour in Indonesia, representing an average age of 16.3 years.

The majority of cases were reported from the agriculture sector. These cases highlight the ongoing risks faced by adolescents engaged in informal or low-skilled work across key sectors.

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 Indonesia was also documented in **7 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:

- Fisheries & aquaculture (2)
- Garments & textiles (1)
- Palm oil (3)
- Rubber (1)

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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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