

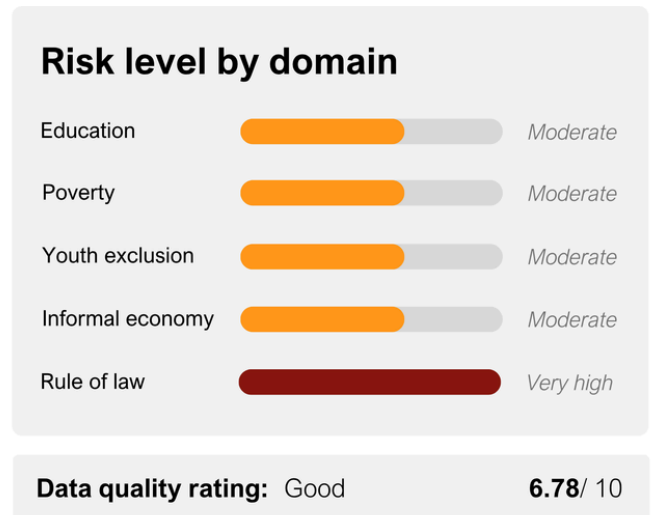
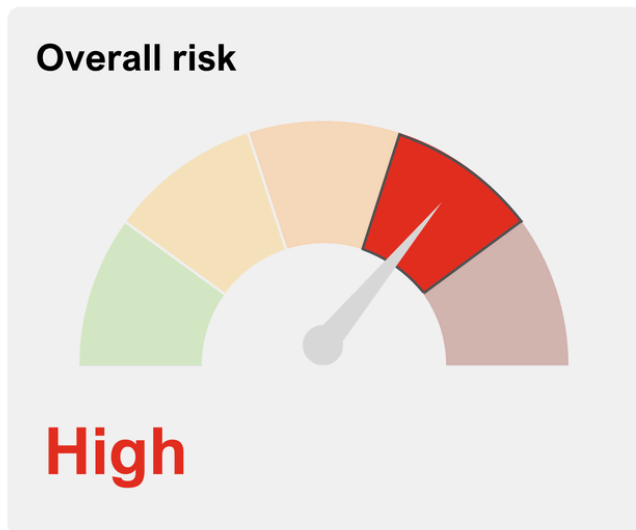
Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026



Egypt

Overview



For detailed information including methodology, visit the [Child Labour Risk Index website](#).

Child Labour in Egypt

The child labour risk profile in Egypt reflects poverty pressures and uneven access to quality education in some communities, alongside gaps in protection for children working in informal settings. Seasonal work, moderate poverty-related vulnerability, and limited inspection coverage continue to expose children to hazardous labour in certain sectors, reinforcing the need for enhanced due diligence.

Risk Factors

Risks are most commonly linked to agriculture and seasonal harvest work, including cotton and jasmine production, where informal recruitment and family labour are prevalent. In export-oriented supply chains relying on smallholder production and intermediaries, limited visibility and weak monitoring can allow child labour to persist, particularly during peak seasons.



Enhanced due diligence is recommended in Egypt. See page 3 for further guidance.

Evidence Indications



Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 12 cases of child labour in Egypt, representing an average age of 15.5 years.

The majority of cases were reported from the textile industry. These cases highlight the ongoing risks faced by adolescents engaged in informal or low-skilled work across Egypt's textile and agriculture 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 Egypt was also documented in **16 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:



Cotton (3)



Agriculture (4)



Jasmine (5)



Multiple sectors (4)

Next Steps



Recommended Due Diligence:

Enhanced

Implement comprehensive measures: deep multi-tier tracing, in-depth assessments, structured remediation protocols and integration of findings into sourcing decisions.



Step 1: Commit

- Establish a clear CL policy outlining prevention and remediation commitments.
- Create a country-specific CL response plan referencing relevant national legal requirements and industry risks.
- Establish an ongoing partnership with a credible third-party child rights organisation to support case handling and expert guidance.
- Create a dedicated remediation budget or fund to cover remediation costs where needed.



Step 2: Build Capacity

- Train in-country staff and relevant third-party service providers on CL risk identification, escalation and response.
- Train business partners regularly on CL prevention and remediation expectations.
- Require completion of CL training prior to onboarding business partners in high-risk countries.



Step 3: Identify & Map Risks

- Conduct deeper research on CL risks in sourcing regions using credible country and industry reports.
- Assess relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) operating in or covering the country, including their effectiveness and suitability.
- Map supply chain links to informal settings and increase monitoring; consider formalisation where feasible.



Step 4: Conduct In-Depth Assessments

- Organise on-site risk assessments in high-risk countries, prioritised based on risk severity and company leverage over suppliers and intermediaries.



Step 5: Act on Drivers of Risk

- Assess how purchasing practices may contribute to CL risk and implement mitigating actions to avoid contributing to increased risk.

