

# “Exploitive” Child Labor

## Light Work (under 12):

Children must be withdrawn from working under the minimum age for work based on national legislation

## Unconditional Worst Forms of Child Labor (all children):

Children must be completely withdrawn from work, with no exception.

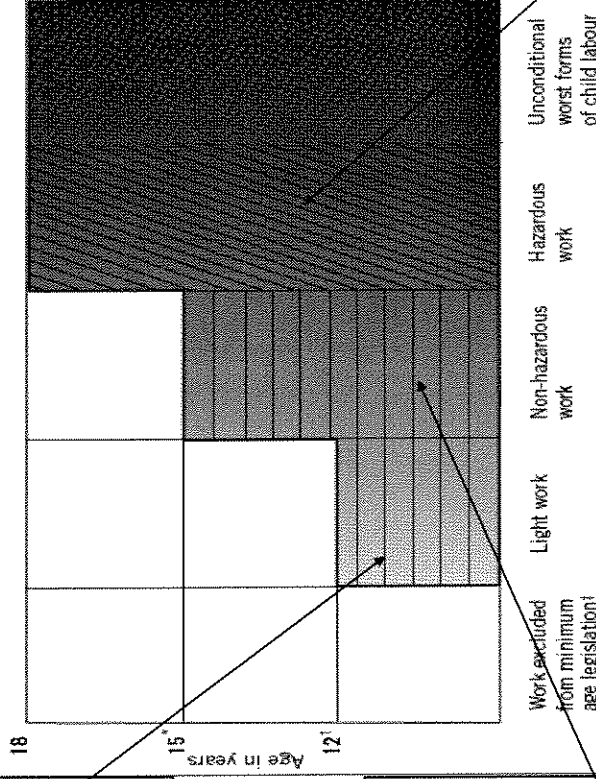
## Non-hazardous work that may interfere with a child’s schooling (under 15\*):

Children must be withdrawn from working in a situation that impedes their education.

## Hazardous Work (all children):

Children must be withdrawn from working in hazardous conditions.

Figure 2. Basic distinctions in ILO child labour standards



\* The minimum age for admission to employment or work is determined by national legislation and can be set at 14, 15 or 16 years.

† The minimum age at which light work is permissible can be set at 12 or 13 years.

‡ For example, household chores, work in family undertakings and work undertaken as part of education.

**Source:** International Labour Office (2002). *A Future Without Child Labour: Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland