

INDONESIA

CHILD ABUSE & CHILD PROTECTION

Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes 'all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. (World Health Organization, 2005)

Law No. 23 (2002) established the rights of every child to protection and rehabilitation from sexual exploitation and created the Indonesian Commission for Child Protection (KPAI).

LAWS OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO.23, 2002 ON CHILD PROTECTION

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<https://cyrilla.org/es/entity/pbzlx86bpc/text-search?searchTerm=telegraph%20act&file=1588772362138ss8zyb93zzk.pdf&page=2>

Law No. 35 of 2014 amends several provisions in Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The amended Law provides heavier criminal sanctions for sexual abuse against children. A child is defined as a person who has not completed 18 years of age.

GLOBAL STUDY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REPORT INDONESIA 2016

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<https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/child-protection>

INDONESIA CHILD PROTECTION

AUTHOR: UNICEF

NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS FOR CHILDREN

Ministry of Women Empowerment & Child protection

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MWE) is the government ministry responsible for promoting women's empowerment and child protection in Indonesia.

Indonesia National Laws on Child Rights

[Law on Child Protection \(No. 23/2002\).](#)

[The Republic of Indonesia Law Number 21 Year 2007 on Combating of Trafficking in Person.](#)

NATIONAL STANDARD OF CARE OF CHILDREN WELFARE

AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS,2011

CHILD LABOUR / CHILD TRAFFICKING - FOR LABOUR / FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The International Labor Organization states that not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as *helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays*. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term "*child labor*" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their

potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- interferes with their schooling by:
- depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
- obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
- Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

In Indonesia, the minimum age of employment is 15 years old, and national laws prohibit a number of conditions that are classified as the worst forms of child labour. There are several ministries, such as the **Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Social Affairs under the Director of Social Rehabilitation, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry of Sea and Fishery**, that are mandated to tackle child labour.

LABOR PRACTICES FOR TACKLING CHILD LABOR: A GUIDE FOR COMPANIES AND SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

https://paaclaindonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/JARAK_ALP_2024_EN_Rev_v05_WEB.pdf

PAACLA Indonesia

CHILD LABOR PROTECTION IN INDONESIA: ITS LEGAL ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

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PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ON CHILDREN IN INDONESIA TOURISM

AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY

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CHILD MARRIAGE

In Indonesia, the legal marriage age has been raised to 19 years for both genders, aiming to combat child marriage and promote gender equality.

Child marriage has, in recent years, become a focus of Indonesian public policy. In September 2019, Indonesia's parliament voted unanimously to raise the legal marriage age for women from 16 to 19 years, in line with the legal marriage age for men. But as a country with multiple islands and multiple cultures, it's still a challenge to eliminate child marriage.

<https://setkab.go.id/en/govt-raises-minimum-age-of-marriage-to-19-y-o/>

AUTHOR: SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN ACT NO. 11 OF 2012 ON THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

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Justice for Children: Exploring Juvenile Criminal Law in Indonesia

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385702791_Justice_for_Children_Exploring_Juvenile_Criminal_Law_in_Indonesia

- **AUTHOR:** [Widowati Widowati](#) October 2024

- [West Science Law and Human Rights 2\(04\):367-378](#)

DOI:[10.58812/wslhr.v2i04.1307](#)

<https://ijssrr.com/journal/article/view/2731>

EDUCATION

In Indonesia, twelve years of school education are compulsory for all citizens. This includes six years at the elementary level, three years each at the middle and high school levels. Islamic, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, and Confucian schools are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 20, YEAR 2003 ON NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

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SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN

The enactment of Regulation Number 8 of 2016 of Indonesia deals with persons with disabilities

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 8 OF 2016 ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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The Rule of Law for the Right to Inclusive Education in Indonesia

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348366876_The_Rule_of_Law_for_the_Right_to_Inclusive_Education_in_Indonesia

Author : **Maya Indrasti & Faridah Jalil**

LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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IOP Publishing

The Government Regulation No. 17 of 2025 on Electronic System Governance for Child Protection aims to safeguard children from online abuse.

A government regulation bans children younger than 16 from access to digital platforms that could expose them to pornography, cyberbullying, online scams and addiction.