Abstract

This study aims to analyze criminal policies addressing sexual abuse committed by minors and identify obstacles faced in their implementation. The increasing number of sexual abuse cases involving children as perpetrators has become a serious issue in the Indonesian criminal law system because it has complex social, psychological, and legal impacts on both victims and perpetrators. The research method used is normative juridical research with a legislative and conceptual approach, examining various regulations such as Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. The results show that criminal policies for child perpetrators of sexual abuse in Indonesia emphasize rehabilitative approaches and restorative justice rather than mere punishment. This is intended to protect the rights of child perpetrators without neglecting the victim's right to justice and reparation. However, the implementation of this policy still faces various obstacles, including limited human resources among law enforcement officers who understand juvenile justice, a lack of rehabilitation facilities, and poor coordination between relevant agencies. Therefore, a more comprehensive criminal policy reform is needed by strengthening the child rehabilitation system, expanding the application of diversion, and increasing protection for victims of child sexual abuse. This is expected to make the Indonesian criminal justice system more effective and equitable in handling cases of sexual abuse perpetrated by minors.

Keywords: *Criminal policy, minors, sexual abuse, restorative justice, rehabilitation.*

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