



Child-Friendly Criminal Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence: Ethical and Policy Innovations between Indonesia and Singapore

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Abstract. The protection of child victims of sexual violence is a crucial issue in the juvenile criminal justice system, which requires a more ethical, restorative, and child-friendly approach based on children's rights, ethics, and policy innovation. This research discusses and compares child-friendly approaches in the criminal justice systems of Indonesia and Singapore. Both states have child-friendly justice principles in their respective legal frameworks, but with different implementation characteristics. The focus of the study is the treatment of children as victims of sexual violence using a normative-comparative approach to evaluate the regulatory framework, protection mechanisms, policy innovations, ethical practices, good examples, and technologies applied. The findings show that Singapore is more progressive in the use of digital technology and cross-sector integration, while Indonesia excels in civil society participation and non-formal institutions. However, both states still face challenges in ensuring the sustainability of holistic rehabilitation and psychosocial protection for children. This study recommends strengthening the principles of restorative justice and child-oriented policy reform, ethical digital integration, and multi-stakeholder collaboration in building a more humane, sustainable, and adaptive juvenile justice system.

Keywords: Child- Friendly, Criminal Justice, Victims of Sexual Violence, Innovation.

1 Introduction

Sexual violence against children remains a serious challenge in the modern criminal justice system. Many child victims face stressful and child-unfriendly legal procedures, which risk deepening their trauma and hampering their long-term recovery [1]. In Indonesia, the results of the Child and Adolescent Life Experience Survey (SNPHAR) 2021 show that the prevalence of violence against children is quite high, while most cases go unreported, indicating a gap between protection norms and practices in the field [2].

A child-friendly justice approach is considered important in addressing these gaps. This concept emphasises ethical, restorative legal processes that are centred on the best interests of the child and sensitive to their development and trauma [3]. In international practice, the Barnahus model in Europe has become an important reference point. This model integrates legal, medical, psychosocial, and forensic services under one roof, thereby minimising repeated interviews and preventing secondary victimisation of child victims [4]. In the context of Indonesian law, normative progress has been achieved through Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS Law), which reinforces the mandate of protection, recovery, and restitution for child victims [5]. This policy is supported by the establishment of the Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection (PPA) and community-based social worker programs, which strengthen the protection service network [6].

Meanwhile, Singapore has introduced a different innovation, particularly using digital technology. Since 2018, the country has implemented video-recorded interviews (VRI) for vulnerable witnesses, including child victims of sexual abuse, to reduce the pressure of giving evidence in court [7]. This innovation was regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code, amended in 2018, vide the Criminal Justice Reform Bill (Bill 14 of 2018) and the Evidence Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill 15 of 2018), to enhance case effectiveness and fairness.

In addition, the establishment of the OneSAFE Centre enables cross-sector coordination among police, forensic medical personnel, and social workers through a single multidisciplinary interview mechanism [8]. Recent empirical evidence also shows that the use of child-based interview protocols helps address the phenomenon of delayed disclosure among victims in Singapore [9].

This comparison reveals different patterns of innovation, with Singapore being relatively more advanced in technology integration and cross-sectoral work arrangements, while Indonesia excels in civil society and non-formal institution involvement. However, both countries face similar challenges, namely ensuring holistic rehabilitation, ongoing psychosocial protection, and prevention of retraumatization during the judicial process [10]. Therefore, strengthening the principles of restorative justice, ethical digital integration, and multi-stakeholder collaboration is an important agenda for developing a more humane, adaptive, and sustainable juvenile justice system [11].

Based on the above explanation, the research questions in this study will focus on three things: what are the conditions and regulations for protecting child victims of sexual violence in Indonesia and Singapore? How can innovation through the use of digital technology be used to protect child victims of sexual violence in Indonesia and Singapore? And finally, what are the policy recommendations for Indonesia in protecting child victims of sexual violence in the future?

This study uses a normative-comparative approach, comparing legislation related to the protection of child victims of sexual violence between Indonesia and Singapore. Normative legal analysis aims to examine the consistency of rules, principles, and legal principles with international child rights standards and ethical

practices in criminal justice [12]. Meanwhile, a comparative approach was used to identify differences and similarities in policy innovations and practices for protecting child victims across the two countries, enabling the identification of complementary learning models [13].

The analysis technique used is comparative legal qualitative analysis. First, a review was conducted of the national legal frameworks of each country, particularly Law No. 12 of 2022 on TPKS in Indonesia and the Video-Recorded Interviews (VRI) and OneSAFE Centre policies in Singapore. Second, these regulations were compared with international standards, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Barnahus Quality Standards. Third, the results of the comparison were examined within the framework of child protection ethics and trauma-informed justice principles. Thus, the analysis not only emphasised legalistic aspects but also considered ethical and social dimensions.

Another important aspect of this research methodology is the application of research ethics principles in child-related studies. Although this study did not involve direct interviews with children, the researchers still referred to internationally accepted ethical principles, namely prioritising the best interests of the child and ensuring that the findings and policy recommendations did not harm or stigmatise child victims. With this methodological design, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of child-friendly judicial policy innovations and to offer evidence-based, relevant recommendations for improving juvenile justice systems in Indonesia and Singapore.

2 Legal Regulations Related to Child Protection

2.1. International and Regional Legal Framework

The protection of children in the criminal justice system has long been a matter of international concern, particularly through the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which has been ratified by almost all countries worldwide, including Indonesia and Singapore. The CRC emphasises that child victims have the right to be treated humanely, to have access to justice, and to be free from discrimination. [14] This principle is reinforced by other international instruments, such as the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, adopted by the United Nations in 2005 and subsequently adopted by member states [15].

These two instruments together highlight the importance of a criminal justice system that not only focuses on children but also protects the health, happiness, and well-being of children as victims. A child-friendly approach ensures that the legal process does not cause new trauma by providing a calm environment, psychological support, and access to information about the situation at hand.

In the context of victims of sexual violence, child-friendly justice requires innovative and ethical practices, such as providing a safe environment for reflection, professional guidance, the use of language appropriate to the child's level of understanding, and identity protection mechanisms. This is in line with the mandate of the CRC, which prohibits discrimination, human rights violations, and the mistreatment of child victims of violence. By integrating these international standards

into national practices, countries such as Indonesia and Singapore can ensure that child victims of violence are not only treated as witnesses, but also as individuals whose needs must be met in all respects.

At the regional level, ASEAN has also developed a commitment to child protection through the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Children. This document encourages cooperation among Southeast Asian countries in developing child-friendly legal systems, including measures to protect witnesses and victims [16].

The purpose of this commitment is to encourage collaboration among parties involved in developing a legal system that is more sensitive to the needs of children through the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on the Elimination of Violence against Children. Because violence against children is an issue that requires a collective response, not just the responsibility of each country, this effort is very important.

Furthermore, the commitment to protecting witnesses and victims demonstrates that ASEAN wants to implement comprehensive policies that go beyond law enforcement to ensure that children have access to protection, education, and a healthy environment. This highlights a shift towards a more humanistic approach to governance, where the welfare of children is considered a top priority in social community development.

2.2. Legal Framework and Child Protection Policies in Indonesia

Indonesia has a progressive legal framework for protecting children, both as perpetrators and victims of crime, with Law No. 35 of 2014 amending Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. An important milestone in strengthening this system was the enactment of Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Criminal Justice System for Children (SPPA Law), which explicitly adopted the principle of restorative justice through diversion mechanisms at every stage of the judicial process [17]. At the normative level, this policy clearly prioritises the best interests of the child.

In addition, specifically regarding sexual violence, the presence of the TPKS Law reinforces the rights of child victims to protection, recovery, and restitution [18]. The TPKS Law also complements the legal framework that views children not only as subjects who must be guided in their dealings with the law, but also as subjects entitled to comprehensive protection when they become victims. However, academic studies show that implementing restorative principles in practice still faces several obstacles. For example, research by Wahyudi et al. (2023) shows that juvenile court decisions are often inconsistent in supporting effective diversion measures such as medical rehabilitation, community service, and reconciliation, which are important for restoring victims and perpetrators in a more humane manner [19].

Similar obstacles were highlighted in a study by Valentino (2025), which identified structural challenges such as limited institutional capacity, insufficient training for officials, and inconsistent implementation across regions, ultimately hindering the effectiveness of restorative justice in the juvenile justice system [20].

Nevertheless, several important innovations have been made. The existence of Regional Technical Implementation Units for Women and Child Protection (UPTD

PPA) across regions has expanded the reach of community-based services, while the role of social workers has become increasingly significant in providing psychosocial support [21]. Furthermore, the study by Sitorus et al. (2024) emphasises that strengthening regulations through the TPKS Law needs to be accompanied by an increase in the capacity of law enforcement officials and inter-agency cooperation, as there are still challenges in the form of patriarchal culture and limited coordination that affect the protection of child victims in the field [22].

2.3. Policy Innovation and Digitalization in Child Protection in Singapore

Singapore has taken a fairly advanced approach to protecting child victims of sexual crimes through technological innovation and inter-agency coordination. Since 2018, video-recorded interviews (VRI) have been introduced as one of the main instruments to minimize the trauma children experience because of repeated examinations. With this system, children's testimonies can be professionally recorded and used in court proceedings, so children do not have to repeat their stories to multiple parties [23].

In addition, the Singapore government established the One-Stop Abuse Forensic Examination (OneSAFE) Centre, located in a police complex. This facility allows victims to undergo forensic medical examinations and police interviews in a single location that is safe and child-friendly. This mechanism reduces the psychological burden that victims previously had to bear when moving between hospitals and police stations [24]. In 2023, the OneSAFE facility was expanded with the addition of medical rooms and a special area to support younger victims [25].

The multidisciplinary approach is further strengthened through the implementation of Multi-Disciplinary Interviews (MDIs), which are integrated interviews conducted in a single forum involving police, forensic medical personnel, and social workers. This model is considered effective not only in improving the quality of investigations but also in reducing the risk of secondary victimisation [26].

Empirically, recent research shows that the combined use of VRI and the OneSAFE-MDI model contributes positively to the experience of child victims. Hemanth et al. (2024) found that interview recordings support child-sensitive disclosure and help overcome the phenomenon of delayed disclosure, a condition in which child victims delay reporting due to psychological pressure or fear [27].

The results of the VRI, OneSAFE Centre, and MDI conducted by Singapore are innovative and show progress beyond a more conventional approach, shifting toward a more ethical, restorative, and child-friendly judicial process. The existence of this process indicates that the protection of children who are victims of sexual crimes does not only lie in the punishment imposed on the perpetrator, but more importantly, in the protection from repeated trauma caused by the crime, which can have long-term implications.

Child-Friendly Criminal Justice for victims of Sexual Violence. This model addresses one of the challenges in the legal system: ensuring that children feel safe telling their stories, are no longer victims of the legal process, and can return to functioning psychologically and socially, using a multidisciplinary, holistic approach.

In addition, practices in Singapore underscore the importance of institutional integration and cross-sector coordination. By combining medical examinations, legal interviews, and social assistance into a single mechanism, the country has reduced service fragmentation, which often undermines the effectiveness of child protection. This also shows that policy innovation is not merely about new regulations but also about institutional design that is responsive to children's needs. In this context, Singapore's experience offers an important lesson: an effective legal system for child victims cannot operate in isolation; it must integrate legal, medical, and social aspects into a single protection ecosystem.

With this success, Singapore has positioned itself as an example of good practice in Southeast Asia, aligned with international standards, such as the CRC and the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. However, the next challenge is how to ensure the sustainability of these innovations and their equitable implementation, including paying attention to the vulnerabilities of children from minority backgrounds or migrant families. This analysis shows that policy innovations must always be evaluated, developed, and adapted to social dynamics so that the protection of child victims of sexual crimes is truly comprehensive and fair.

2.4. The Barnahus Model as a Best Practice

The Barnahus (Children's House) model is an international best practice in child-friendly justice, first implemented in Iceland in 1998 and later spreading to Nordic countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Its main focus is to provide forensic interviews, medical examinations, and psychosocial support under one roof so that child victims do not have to face secondary victimisation due to repeated traumatic interviews [28].

Furthermore, through the PROMISE (Barnahus Quality Standards) initiative, this model has been disseminated as a framework for integrating multidisciplinary services across Europe. In the development phase under the PROMISE network, more than 30 organisations from around 22 countries were involved in accelerating the adoption of Barnahus quality standards, including training, assessment tools, and mentorship to ensure national practice equality [29].

The sustainability and reach of this model even extend beyond Europe. According to a UNICEF report, since 2023, countries such as Montenegro have begun adopting Barnahus as part of their child protection systems. This is driven by the model's effectiveness in reducing trauma and ensuring integrated access to recovery and justice for child victims. A similar approach was also promoted at an international conference, which affirmed that Barnahus is in line with the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and regional conventions such as the Lanzarote Convention [30].

This model approach, which emphasises the integration of legal, medical, welfare, and justice aspects, provides valuable lessons for Indonesia and Singapore. Its essence is not merely the technical handling of cases, but the creation of an

environment that supports trauma-informed justice. The application of similar principles, such as cross-sector coordination, safe forensic interviews, and the recognition that child victims are subjects who must be fully protected, can form the foundation for a more adaptive and humane juvenile justice system [31].

Barnahus model teaches that protecting children who are victims of sexual violence is not only the responsibility of legal institutions, but also the collective duty of the international community in upholding the principles of the CRC and other child rights instruments. Its sustainable implementation emphasises the importance of policy innovation grounded in empirical evidence, while remaining responsive to each country's cultural and social context. For Indonesia in particular, Barnahus can serve as an inspiration for strengthening the implementation of the TPKS Law by establishing community-based integrated service centres that not only address legal matters but also ensure holistic recovery for children.

3. Child Protection Conditions

3.1 Child Protection Mechanisms in Indonesia

The Indonesian Juvenile Criminal Justice System has important implications for child victims, even though its main focus is on children as perpetrators. This is demonstrated by the strengthening of victim assistance mechanisms through the involvement of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), integrated service units in hospitals, and the role of civil society organisations that assist child victims in the legal process.

However, the implementation of child victim protection in Indonesia faces various serious obstacles that require special attention. One of the main challenges is the limited number of competent forensic psychologists in various regions. This results in suboptimal psychological assistance for child victims of violence, especially in areas with limited access to adequate forensic psychology services.

Furthermore, the lack of child-friendly facilities at the police and court levels is also a significant obstacle. For example, at the Pekanbaru Police Headquarters, although a special room for children has been provided in accordance with SPPA Law, its implementation still faces various obstacles, such as limited facilities and inadequate human resources.

Furthermore, disparities in child protection services between regions are also a serious problem. Not all regions have adequate rehabilitation facilities for children in conflict with the law. The limited number of rehabilitation institutions specifically for children often hinders the implementation of restorative justice principles that should be applied in the juvenile justice system. To overcome these challenges, joint efforts are needed by various parties, including the government, law enforcement agencies, forensic psychology experts, and the community. Increasing human resource capacity, providing child-friendly facilities, and equalising child protection services throughout Indonesia are strategic steps that must be taken to ensure optimal protection for child victims of violence.

This situation shows that even though Indonesia has a relatively comprehensive legal framework through the SPPA Law and the TPKS Law, implementation at the local level still faces serious structural gaps. The limited number of forensic psychologists, child-friendly facilities, and access to rehabilitation services indicate that the protection of child victims still depends heavily on the capacity of each region. This has the potential to create injustice, where child victims in large urban areas have easier access to protection and recovery than those living in remote areas. This situation contradicts the principle of nondiscriminatory justice as affirmed in the CRC and also the idea of child-friendly criminal justice, which emphasises equal access to services.

The uneven distribution of services also hinders the effective implementation of restorative justice principles. Without adequate psychological support, rehabilitation facilities, and child-friendly spaces at the police and court levels, the main objectives of juvenile justice to restore victims and rebuild social trust are difficult to achieve. This highlights the need for more progressive policy innovations, such as the development of community-based integrated service centres that can reach rural areas, as well as improved training for law enforcement officials to be more sensitive to children's needs. With these measures, the juvenile justice system in Indonesia will not only protect juvenile offenders, but also truly prioritise the best interests of child victims in every legal process.

3.2 The Role of Restorative Justice and Diversion in Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System

Indonesia places restorative justice at the core of its juvenile justice system, as reflected in the SPPA Law. Diversion is mandatory for cases involving children as perpetrators, but its impact is also felt by child victims because the process aims to reduce the traumatic impact of formal justice [32]. In the context of child victims of sexual violence, restorative-based recovery mechanisms are still limited. The LPSK and psychosocial service institutions play an important role in upholding the principle of recovery, but implementation in the field is often hampered by a legal culture that still emphasises retributive aspects. On the other hand, the existence of the Integrated Service Centre for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) program shows a positive step in integrating approaches to the protection and recovery of victims.

Aprilianda's study (2024) emphasises that a restorative justice approach is important to provide more equitable protection for child victims of sexual violence [33]. Furthermore, this study highlights the need to strengthen the position of child victims as witnesses through video recordings in sexual violence cases, which provides an important perspective both in the Indonesian context and in comparison with Malaysia [34].

Restorative justice essentially focuses on restoring social relations and the welfare of victims, rather than solely on punishing perpetrators [35]. In the context of children as victims of sexual violence, the application of this principle can be an important instrument to ensure that the legal process does not further add to the

trauma. Indonesia, through the Child Protection Law, has emphasised diversion for child perpetrators, but its relevance for child victims is still limited. The practice of victim assistance through the LPSK mechanism and integrated service centres paves the way for the integration of restorative principles in the process of handling child victims. On the other hand, a study by Haspada (2024) highlights that the application of restorative justice in child cases still faces various obstacles, including limited understanding and training among officials, as well as regulations that are not yet fully supportive of this restorative model [36].

3.3 Technology Implementation and Cross-Sector Integration in Singapore

Singapore is known for its progressive use of digital technology and cross-sector collaboration to protect child victims of sexual violence. One important innovation is the implementation of Video-Recorded Interviews (VRI), introduced through the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act 2018, which allows children to give testimony via video recording, thereby minimizing the trauma of direct confrontation with the perpetrator in court [37].

In addition, the OneSAFE Centre, as an integrated institution, is a good example of integrating health, psychosocial, legal, and police services under one roof. This approach not only speeds up victims' access to services but also reduces the risk of repeating traumatic stories in front of many parties. However, despite advances in technology and service integration, Singapore still faces challenges in ensuring the sustainability of long-term psychological rehabilitation for child victims of sexual abuse. Evidence from comprehensive meta-analyses shows that childhood sexual abuse significantly increases the risk of psychiatric disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, borderline personality disorder, and substance abuse, with odds ratios (OR) ranging from 2.2 to over 3.0 for some major disorders such as conversion and borderline personality disorder [38].

In Singapore, although the judicial approach remains largely formal, practices such as one-stop centres offer a more integrated path to recovery. Thus, the synergy between restorative justice and victim protection policies needs to be strengthened so that the legal system is truly oriented towards the best interests of the child [39].

4. Utilization of Digital Technology and the Role of Civil Society

4.1 Digital Ethics: Opportunities and Risks in Technology Use

The use of digital technology in the juvenile justice system, such as Video-Recorded Interviews (VRI) in Singapore, presents a great opportunity to create a more child-friendly justice system. This technology reduces the risk of trauma because children do not have to face the perpetrator directly in the courtroom [40]. The use of digital technology in the juvenile justice system, such as Video Recorded Interviews (VRI) in Singapore, provides a great opportunity to create a more child-friendly justice system. This technology reduces the risk of trauma because children do not have to face the perpetrator directly in the courtroom [41]. Technology can widen the gap if it is only accessible in urban areas, as is still the case in Indonesia. Therefore, the application of technology must be byguided on the principles of digital ethics, namely ensuring confidentiality, data security, and fair access for all child victims, without discrimination based on geography or social status [42].

4.2 The Role of Civil Society and Non-Formal Institutions in the Sustainability of Child Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of child victims of sexual violence depends not only on state mechanisms, but also on the contributions of civil society and non-formal institutions. In Indonesia, groups such as P2TP2A, LBH APIK, and local community networks play an important role in providing assistance, counselling, and policy advocacy, a contribution that complements the limitations of the formal sector and enhances protection in areas underserved by the state [43]. In Singapore, although the main child protection system is state-centric, the multi-agency model that is implemented includes cross-sector cooperation and the use of evidence-based approaches. This is reflected in strategies that prioritise public education, professional development, and collaboration between government agencies and the community [44]. Synergy between the state and civil society has proven crucial in ensuring an adaptive and sustainable rehabilitation system, because the integration of both parties enables more holistic and responsive support for the needs of child victims at all times.

5 Policy Recommendations in the Indonesian Juvenile Criminal Justice System

5.1 Strengthening Child-Oriented and Restorative Policy Reforms

The juvenile justice systems in Indonesia and Singapore need to undergo further transformation to place child victims at the centre of attention. Policies must prioritise the psychological, social, and educational recovery of victims, rather than merely resolving cases. The principle of restorative justice is an appropriate approach given its focus on relational recovery and the holistic well-being of victims during the legal process [45]. In Indonesia, policy reform needs to strengthen the implementation of

the TPKS and SPPA laws by optimizing the role of Probation and Parole Officers in diversion and post-sentence rehabilitation, as demonstrated in empirical research on their role in the implementation of restorative justice [46]. Meanwhile, in Singapore, although the system is more efficient, practices such as family conferencing and multidisciplinary intervention in Youth Courts have demonstrated the integration of restorative approaches, which can serve as inspiration for systems that are responsive to the needs of child victims [47].

Furthermore, international studies show that restorative justice must be combined with a trauma-informed approach. Law enforcement officials, counsellors, and medical professionals need to understand the trauma suffered by victims so that interventions do not exacerbate their psychological condition. This approach has been proven to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reduce the risk of revictimization [48].

5.2 Ethics in Technology Integration in the Juvenile Justice System

The use of digital technology in juvenile court proceedings, such as video-recorded interviews and integrated data services, must be carried out with strict adherence to digital ethics principles. Protecting the privacy and security of child victims' data is a top priority, given the vulnerability of such data [49]. Singapore can serve as an inspiring model through its use of technology and mechanisms such as inter-agency integrated family conferencing. However, in the context of Indonesia, with its geographical challenges and digital divide, adaptation needs to be balanced with policies that ensure equitable access and strict data encryption and regulation [50]. The use of technology in handling child victims of sexual violence must be based on a trauma-informed approach, so that the legal process supports the recovery of victims and does not exacerbate their psychological condition [51].

5.3 Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for a Humane and Adaptive Juvenile Justice System

There can be no effective juvenile justice system without multi-stakeholder collaboration. The state, civil society, academia, international organisations, and the private sector need to work in synergy to create a humane and adaptive child protection system. This collaboration model can combine Indonesia's strengths in civil society participation with Singapore's strengths in cross-sector integration [52].

The principles that must be upheld are openness, participation, and sustainability. The state can provide a regulatory framework and resources, while civil society provides flexibility in responding to local needs. Academics play a role in providing a strong research base, while the private sector can support child-friendly technological innovations. With this synergy, the juvenile justice system will not only be more responsive to current challenges but also sustainable in the long term [53].

6 Conclusion

The results of the study show that both Indonesia and Singapore have made efforts to integrate child-friendly justice principles into their juvenile justice systems, particularly for victims of sexual violence. Indonesia stands out for its involvement in civil society and community-based approach, while Singapore excels in the application of digital technology and cross-agency integration. However, both still face fundamental challenges: Indonesia in terms of policy implementation consistency and resource limitations, while Singapore in terms of the need to strengthen humanistic aspects so that protection is not only procedural, but also emotional and psychosocial.

The implications of these findings are the need to develop a holistic, adaptive, and ethical juvenile justice system. First, strengthening the principle of restorative justice must be the basis for legal reform so that child victims receive comprehensive recovery, not just formal protection. Second, the integration of technology into the judicial process must be guided by strict ethical principles, including the protection of personal data, confidentiality, and the psychological safety of children. Third, multi-stakeholder collaboration between the state, non-formal institutions, and civil society must be enhanced to ensure the sustainability of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims.

Thus, the direction of juvenile criminal justice development in Indonesia and Singapore is not only about building a legally effective system, but also about creating one that is humane, restorative, and responsive to global challenges and local needs. This also confirms that the protection of child victims of sexual violence is a cross-border strategic agenda that demands continuous policy innovation and a shared ethical commitment.

Author's Contributions .Nurini Aprilianda: Conceptualised the research topic, designed the theoretical framework, conducted the primary literature review, and drafted the initial manuscript. **Ladito Risang Bagaskoro:** Performed legal analysis of statutes, case law, and doctrinal sources and contributed to the development of the arguments. **Lucky Elza:** Refined the structure of the article, translated the article into English and ensured compliance with the journal's guidelines. All authors critically reviewed the manuscript, provided substantive revisions, and approved the final version for publication.

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