REGULATION OF THE REGENT OF SELUMA
NUMBER 28 OF 2025
ON
AMENDMENT TO REGULATION OF THEREGENT OF SELUMA NUMBER 27 OF 2018
ON THE PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF SELUMA,

Considering : a. that child marriage can result in health disturbances for both mother and child even leading to death, the occurrence of domestic violence, poverty, and low quality of human resources, therefore dissemination, prevention, and guidance on the prevention of child marriage are carried out;

b. that the provisions in the Regulation of the Regentof Seluma Number 27 of 2018 on Prevention of Child Marriage is necessary to be adjusted to the dynamics of the development of laws and regulations so that it is necessary to be amended;

c. that based on the considerations as referred to in paragraphs a and b, it is necessary to issue the Regulation of the Regent of Seluma Number 27 of 2018 on the Prevention of Child Marriage;

Having regard to : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 1 of 1974 on Marriage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1974 Number 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3019) as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019 on Amendment to Law Number 1 of 1974 on Marriage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 186, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 6401);

3. Law Number 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1979 Number 32, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3143);

4. Law Number 7 of 1984 on Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1984 Number 29,

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3277);

5. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3886);
6. Law Number 1 of 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 30, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3941);
7. Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 17 of 2016 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 on Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2016 Number 237, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5946);
8. Law Number 3 of 2003 on Establishment of Mukomuko Regency, Seluma Regency, and Kaur Regency in Bengkulu Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 23, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4266);
9. Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Making of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 13 of 2022 on Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Making of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6801);
10. Law Number 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 95, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4419);
11. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 4, Supplement to the

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

12. Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Offense (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 120, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6792).
13. Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 105, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6887).
14. Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2019 on Guidelines for Adjudicating Applications for Marriage Dispensation (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 1489).
15. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Making of Regional Legal Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Making of Regional Legal Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 157).
16. Regulation of the Regency of Seluma Number 1 of 2016 on Implementation of Protection for Women and Children Victims of Violence (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Seluma Year 2016 Number 1).
17. Regulation of the Regency of Seluma Number 27 of 2018 on Prevention of Early-Age Marriage (Regional Official Gazette of the Regency of Seluma Year 2018 Number 2).

HEREBY DECIDES :

To issue : REGENT REGULATION ON AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATION OF THE REGENTOF SELUMA NUMBER 27 OF 2018 ON THE PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

Section I

Several provisions in the Regulation of the Regent of Seluma Number 27 of 2018 on the Prevention of Child Marriage (Official Gazette of the Regency of Seluma Year 2018 Number 27) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 1 paragraph 10 are amended and four (4) paragraphs, namely paragraphs 30, 31, 32, and 33, are added , so that Article 1 reads as follows:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regent Regulation

1. Region means the Regency of Seluma.
2. Local Government means the Regent as the element of Local Government administrators who leads the

implementation of governmental affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

3. Regent means the Regent of Seluma.
4. Regional Apparatus means the assisting element of the Regional Head and the Regional House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*, DPRD) in the implementation of governmental affairs which are the authority of the Region.
5. Child means someone who is not yet eighteen (18) years old, including a child who is still in the womb.
6. Marriage means a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Almighty God.
7. Child Marriage means a marriage conducted between a man and a woman where one or both are still of child age.
8. Child Protection means all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.
9. Prevention of Child Marriage means efforts in the form of policies, programs, activities, social actions, and other efforts carried out by the Government of the Regency of Seluma , the community, parents, children, and all stakeholders in order to prevent child marriage and reduce the rate of child marriage in the Regency of Seluma.
10. Marriage Dispensation means the granting of marriage permission by the Court to a prospective Husband/Wife who is not yet nineteen (19) years old to carry out a marriage.
11. Child Psychologist means an expert in the field of psychological practice who studies the behavior and mental processes of children to provide psychological consultation for children and provide information or opinions related to child psychology.
12. Counselor or advisor means a person who has expertise in conducting counseling or guidance in accordance with the needs of the child.
13. Empowerment means the process, method, or effort to provide capability or empowerment to a person so that they become more empowered.
14. Parent means the biological father and/or mother, or stepfather and/or stepmother, or adoptive father and/or mother.
15. Community means individuals, families, groups, and social organizations and/or community organizations.
16. Stakeholders means Government, Provincial Government, Regency Government, Districts, Villages, Community, Non-Governmental Organizations, the Business Sector, as well as all Policy Programs and activities in the context of preventing child marriage.
17. Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (*Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu*

Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak), hereinafter abbreviated to P2TP2A, means an institution providing services for victims of violence in the form of medical (including medico-legal), psycho-social, and legal services.

18. Child-Friendly Regency (*Kabupaten Layak Anak*), hereinafter referred to as KLA, means a development system based on children's rights through the integration of commitments and resources from the government, community, and business sector that is planned comprehensively and sustainably in policies, programs, and activities towards the fulfillment of children's rights.
19. KLA Task Force means a team formed by the government of the Regency of Seluma to implement the Child-Friendly Regency Policy.
20. Jemo Kito Children's Forum (*Forum Anak Jemo Kito*), hereinafter abbreviated to FAJEK, is a forum for children's participation in development whose members consist of representatives from children's institutions, groups, or organizations according to government administrative levels, fostered by the government, aimed at communicating the fulfillment of children's rights and obligations, acting as a communication medium for children's organizations, bridging child participation rights, a means for developing children's talents and interests, and a medium for children's achievement competition.
21. Violence means any act that results in or may result in misery or suffering, either physical, sexual, economic, social, or psychological, towards a victim.
22. Domestic Violence (*Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*), hereinafter referred to as KDRT, means any act against a person, especially a woman, that results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or household neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household.
23. Violence against children means any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty.
24. Office of Religious Affairs (*Kantor Urusan Agama*), hereinafter referred to as KUA, is the office that carries out part of the duties of the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs in regencies and municipalities in the field of Islamic religious affairs within the sub-district area.
25. Marriage Guidance (*Bimbingan Kawin*), hereinafter abbreviated to BINWIN, means an activity organized for parties who are not yet married, in connection with their marriage plans. These parties come to a Counselor to make their decision more solid and to be able to make good adjustments in the future.

26. Customary Consultative Body (*Badan Musyawarah Adat*), hereinafter abbreviated to BMA, means a customary institutional organization at the regency and sub-district levels as a forum for consultation and coordination of customary institutions.
27. Family Planning Village (Kampung KB) means a territory unit at the community unit (*Rukun Warga*, RW), Hamlet, or equivalent level that meets certain criteria, where there is an integration of population programs, family planning, family development, and related sector development carried out systematically.
28. Adolescent-Friendly Health Services (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja*), hereinafter abbreviated as PKPR, means a government program overseen by the Health Office at the Regency/Municipality level, coordinated by the Provincial Health Office, to serve adolescent health.
29. Women and Children Protection Unit (*Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak*), hereinafter abbreviated to UPPA, means a unit tasked with handling cases related to women and children, both as victims and perpetrators of crimes, located under the Directorate of General Crimes/Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police.
30. Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion, hereinafter abbreviated as GEDSI, means the principle of gender equality, empowerment of persons with disabilities, and social inclusion that guarantees all groups, including those who are vulnerable and marginalized, can participate fairly in the entire development process.
31. Family Welfare Consultation Institute (*Lembaga Konsultasi Kesejahteraan Keluarga*), hereinafter abbreviated to LK3, means an institution or organization that provides professional counseling, consultation, information dissemination, outreach, advocacy, and empowerment for families, including referring targets to other service institutions that are capable of solving their problems more intensively.
32. Family Welfare Empowerment Mobilization Team (*Tim Penggerak Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*), hereinafter abbreviated to TP PKK, means a partner of the government and other community organizations/institutions, acting as a facilitator, planner, implementer, controller, and mobilizer at each level for the implementation of PKK programs.
33. Chronic Energy Deficiency of Pregnant Women (*Ibu Hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronis*, KEK) means a condition where a pregnant woman experiences a lack of energy and nutrition for a long period of time, which can cause a negative impact on the health of the mother and fetus, seen from the Upper Arm Circumference (*Lingkar Lengan Atas*, LiLA) of less than 23.5 cm.

2. The provisions of Article 3 subparagraph a are amended and two (2) subparagraphs, namely subparagraphs j and k, are added, so that Article 3 reads as follows:

Article 3

The objectives of preventing child marriage are:

a. To realize child protection and ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity based on the principles of GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion);
b. To realize the participation of the Government, community, parents, children, and stakeholders in preventing child marriage;
c. To realize a Keluarga Sakinah (peaceful family);
d. To improve the welfare and quality of life of mothers and children;
e. To prevent the occurrence of violence against children, including child trafficking;
f. To prevent the occurrence of acts of Domestic Violence;
g. To prevent school dropouts and realize the 12-year mandatory education program in order to improve the quality of human resources;
h. To reduce the poverty rate;
i. To reduce maternal and infant mortality rates;
j. To reduce the stunting rate resulting from pregnancies from child marriage; and
k. To reduce the rate of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (*Kekurangan Energi Kronis*, KEK).

3. The provisions of Article 5 paragraph (2) subparagraph g are amended and one (1) subparagraph, namely subparagraph i, is added, so that Article 5 reads as follows:

CHAPTER IV
PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Division One
General

Article 5

(1) Prevention of Child Marriage is carried out by:
    a. Local Government through technical Organization of the Regional Apparatus (*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah*, OPD);
    b. Parents/guardians;
    c. Children; and
    d. Community.
(2) Prevention Strategies of Child Marriage are carried out through:
    a. Realizing human rights-compliant regencies, child-friendly regencies, child-friendly sub-districts, and child-friendly villages;
    b. Mental revolution to motivate parents not to marry off their children at a child's age;
    c. Minimum standards for public services;

d. Child Marriage Prevention campaigns;
e. Integrating gender mainstreaming (*pengarusutamaan gender,* PUG) into gender-responsive planning and budgeting (*perencanaan dan penganggaran responsive gender,* PPRG);
f. Institutional strengthening at the village level, including the strengthening of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (*Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak,* P3A), children's Forums, social workers, and community social workers;
g. Regional, district, and village governments are responsible for regulating, monitoring, and ensuring the implementation of the Prevention of Child Marriage as well as their complaint mechanisms;
h. Strengthening the participation of all stakeholders; and
i. Monitoring applications and the granting of child marriage dispensations in judicial institutions.

4. The provisions of Article 6 are amended and one (1) paragraph, namely paragraphs (3) and (10), are added, so that Article 6 reads as follows:

Division Two
Obligations of the Local Government and Technical OPD

Article 6

(1) The Local Government shall formulate and implement policies and programs as well as budget allocations in the Prevention Child Marriage by synergizing policies to realize KLA, taking into account local wisdom and prioritizing the best interests of the child.
(2) The OPD in charge of education affairs is responsible for:
a. Formulating programs and activities to achieve twelve (12) years of mandatory education;
b. Refining formal and non-formal education curricula, especially those related to reproductive health for the Prevention of Child Marriage;
c. Building educational facilities and infrastructure, particularly to expand access and affordability in fulfilling twelve (12) years of mandatory education; and
d. Realizing child-friendly schools and teaching environments that are safe from all forms of violence.
(2) The Local Government builds and utilizes an integrated child protection information system that is integrated with the national system, and is used on a limited basis by regional apparatus and working partners within its scope of authority.
(3) The OPD in charge of social affairs is responsible for:
a. Providing accurate beneficiary data and social protection schemes in the form of health insurance and educational scholarships for

underprivileged students to prevent marriage at a child's age;
b. Providing economic empowerment schemes for parents of underprivileged students to discourage marrying off their children at a child's age;
c. Providing protection houses for children who are victims of violence for refusing child marriage; and
d. Conducting assistance, rehabilitation, and social reintegration for child victims of child marriage.

(5) The OPD in charge of religious affairs is responsible for:
a. Conducting guidance for religious leaders to participate in preventing child marriage, both written and unwritten; and
b. Activating and optimizing the implementation of Marriage Guidance (BINWIN), counseling, and education for prospective brides and grooms as a requirement for permission to carry out a marriage.

(6) The OPD in charge of women's protection and family planning affairs is responsible for:
a. Campaigning for community education on family planning and family resilience development to prevent marriage at a child's age through the Kampung KB program;
b. Strengthening institutional and technical support for P3A to carry out the Prevention of Child Marriage ;
c. Strengthening the institutional capacity of Children's Forums so they can play an active role in the Prevention of Child Marriage ; and
d. Strengthening the promotion, monitoring, and evaluation of child-friendly regencies, child-friendly sub-districts, and child-friendly villages.

(7) The OPD in charge of health affairs is responsible for:
a. Implementing health programs to prevent child marriage;
b. Providing education, information, and counseling regarding reproductive health and reproductive health rights for children and adolescents; and
c. Providing reproductive health services that are easily accessible to children and adolescents through the Youth-Friendly Health Services (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja,* PKPR)) program and Child-Friendly Health Centers (Puskesmas Ramah Anak).

(8) The OPD in charge of manpower affairs is responsible for:
a. Organizing training and skills programs;
b. Implementing supervision of labor placement;
c. Organizing labor protection; and
d. Organizing the expansion of employment opportunities.

(9) The OPD in charge of Industry and Trade affairs is responsible for :
   a. Organizing outreach for the formation of home industry and small enterprises; and
   b. Facilitating the provision of financial loans and/or business capital from banking institutions.

(10) The Village Government is responsible for :
   a. The Village Government may formulate and establish Village Regulations on the Prevention of Child Marriage based on the local wisdom of each village using religious and local customary approaches;
   b. Carrying out dissemination to the village community and related parties onthe prevention of child marriage;
   c. Facilitating the administration of population documents for children;
   d. Providing social and moral support for children who experience marriage at a child's age;
   e. Facilitating assistance by Integrated Services Post (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu*, Posyandu) Volunteers/Village Health Volunteers; and
   f. Committing to or making a joint declaration related to the reduction of child marriage rates.

5. The provisions of Article 7 paragraph (1) are amended so that Article 7 reads as follows :

Division Three
Obligations of Parents/Guardians

Article 7

(1) Parents/guardians shall prevent child marriage by :
   a. Fulfilling and encouraging twelve (12) years of mandatory education as a form of fulfilling children's rights;
   b. Knowing and understanding the impacts of child marriage and taking a stance to not marry off their children under the age of nineteen (19) years;
   c. Providing education on character, ethics, culture, and religion; and
   d. Providing education on reproductive health and sexual health.

(2) Parents/guardians shall carry out development, nurturing, guidance, supervision, and protection of children in order to prevent child marriage.

6. The provisions of Article 9 paragraph (1) are amended so that Article 9 reads as follows:

Division Five
Community Obligations

Article 9

(1) The community, including individuals, families, groups, community organizations through the Customary Deliberative Body (BMA), community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, women leaders, and other prominent figures, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, academics, the media, and the private sector, are given the widest possible opportunity to play an active role in Child Marriage Prevention programs and activities.

(2) The role of the community may be carried out by individuals, child protection agencies, social welfare institutions, community organizations through the Customary Deliberative Body (BMA), educational institutions, mass media, and the business sector.

(3) The community role is carried out by :

a. Conducting community education on the importance of reproductive health education as the Prevention of Child Marriage in social, religious, customary, and various non-formal education activities;
b. Providing input in the formulation of government policies related to the Prevention of Child Marriage;
c. Reporting to the competent authorities if forced child marriage occurs and/or if child marriage takes place;
d. Playing an active role in the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration for children who marry at a child's age;
e. Active community roles can be channeled through child advocacy institutions, including among others the KLA task force, Children's Forum, and P2TP2A;
f. The community may organize joint agreements and/or declarations for Child Marriage Prevention together with the local government and all stakeholders; and
g. Community participation in preventing child marriage is carried out in the spirit of the best interests of the child, kinship, and local wisdom.

7. The provisions of Article 11 paragraph (2) are amended so that Article 11 reads as follows:

CHAPTER VI
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Article 11

(1) Institutional strengthening in the Prevention of Child Marriage is implemented through cooperation and coordination of two (2) or more institutions as follows:

a. KLA Task Force;
b. Schools and/or educational institutions;
c. Children's Forum;

d. Children Studios;
e. P2TP2A;
f. LK3;
g. Youth Organization (*Karang Taruna*); (
h. PKK Mobilization Team;
i. Operational working group for integrated service posts;
j. Community organizations;
k. Women's organizations; and
l. Other institutions concerned with the fulfillment of children's rights and child protection.

(2) Institutional strengthening is carried out in the form of dissemination, coordination, facilitation, education, training, and program synergy, as well as guidance for parents and children regarding the duties, rights, and obligations in a household.

(3) Coordination of Child Marriage Prevention involves all stakeholders in the Region.

(4) The coordination as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in order to synergize programs and improve target accuracy.

8. The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that Article 12 reads as follows:

CHAPTER VII
ADVOCACY AND EMPOWERMENT EFFORTS

Article 12

Advocacy and empowerment efforts for children who do child marriage, and for parents, families, and the community, are carried out by:

a. Parents who intend to apply for a marriage dispensation for their child must consult with a Child Psychologist or Counselor through the relevant OPD prior to submitting the marriage dispensation application to the Court, in order to ensure the best interests of the child;
b. Child psychologist or counselor services may be provided by the government, local government, and the community, or referred through relevant and competent service institutions; and
c. Children who have entered into marriage are remain entitled to access formal education with a dispensation from the school, as an embodiment of the 12-year mandatory education program.

9. The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that Article 14 reads as follows:

CHAPTER IX
FUNDING

Article 14

(1) Funding for child marriage prevention programs and activities is budgeted through the Local Budget of the

Regency of Seluma and Village Budgets with measurable indicators and outputs.

(2) Village Governments allocate a budget for child protection within the Village Budgets every year in accordance with the Village's Budget Capacity.

(3) The Local Government provides technical support to draft activity plans and budget indicators at the village level for the purpose of child marriage prevention.

Section II

This Regent Regulation shall enter into force as of the date of its promulgation.

In order to make this Regent Regulation known to the public, it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in the Regional Official Gazette of the Regency of Seluma..

Issued in Tais
on 23 September 2025

REGENT OF SELUMA,

signed

TEDDY RAHMAN

Promulgated in Tais
on 23 September2025

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE REGENCY OF SELUMA, ad interim,

signed

DEDDY RAMDHANI

REGIONAL OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF SELUMA YEAR 2025 NUMBER 28

Prepared and issued as an official translation

Jakarta, 13 August 2026
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION
FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DHAHANA PUTRA

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