

Prospects for Regulating a Dog Meat Consumption Ban in Indonesia: A Comparative Study with Taiwan

Raisya Syafira Zahra¹, Kayus Kayowuah Loweleba¹

¹Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

* Correspondence e-mail: 2210611314@mahasiswa.upnvi.ac.id

Submission

2025-October-15

Review

2025-November-05

Accepted

2025-November-25

Published

2025-December-11

Abstract

The rapid development of the pet industry in Indonesia has been accompanied by an increase in unethical dog trade practices, ranging from exploitation in breeding to cruelty in distribution and slaughter. This study aims to examine how the form and substance of regulations prohibiting the consumption of dog meat based on the Taiwan Animal Protection Act (TAP) are implemented in Taiwan and how they can be applied in Indonesia. The normative legal method used in this study is an approach comparing Indonesian and Taiwanese regulations. The results of this study show that the TAP explicitly prohibits the consumption, sale, and killing of dogs. They also impose heavy criminal and administrative sanctions and enforcement mechanisms used by animal protection inspectors and local government agencies. In contrast, law enforcement in Indonesia relies on Article 302 of the Criminal Code and Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Health because there is no clear law regulating the consumption of dog meat. Therefore, Indonesia needs to implement special regulations such as TAP or laws to close legal loopholes and improve animal welfare protection, especially for protection against the sale of dog meat consumption.

Keywords: Animal welfare, Consumption, Dog Meat Regulation, Taiwan Animal Protection Act (TAP), and Unethical Dog Trade.

How to Cite: Syafira Zahra, Raisya, and Kayus Kayowuah Loweleba. "Prospects for Regulating a Dog Meat Consumption Ban in Indonesia: A Comparative Study with Taiwan" *Jurnal Ilmiah Dunia Hukum*, 10 no. 1 (2025): 362-383. DOI : 10.35973/jidh.v10i1.6638

1. Introduction

In recent years, the pet industry in Indonesia has grown rapidly, as public awareness of the importance of animals in human life increases. According to data from the Pejaten Shelter, the number of adoptable animals, such as dogs and cats, can reach 2,000 to 3,000.¹ However, with the increasing demand for certain dog breeds, particularly exotic or rare breeds, unethical trade practices have also emerged. The price of some breeds can reach hundreds of millions of rupiah. It's no surprise, then, that the dog trade is on the rise.

These trade practices often involve animal exploitation, such as overbreeding, inadequate care, and even inhumane methods of raising and transporting dogs.

¹ Izazih Rahmatina, "Perancangan Aplikasi Adopsi Hewan Peliharaan Terlantar Bebas Web," (PhD diss., Universitas Satya Negara Indonesia, 2023), 21.

As a result, many dogs suffer from this irresponsible trade, both physically and mentally. In fact, in Indonesia, according to Dog Meat Free Indonesia (DMFI), approximately one million dogs are killed annually for consumption.² The perpetrators of this abuse can come from various backgrounds, including breeders, traders, or even irresponsible consumers.

One real-life example occurred in Semarang, Central Java. Police discovered a truck bound for Solo, Central Java, carrying 226 dogs, each hung from a sack, their mouths tied with rope, and tightly packed together.³ In fact, in Solo, Central Java, the dog meat trade for human consumption is still rampant, with extremely cruel slaughtering methods. Furthermore, there are dog slaughterhouses hidden beneath the bustle of Solo.⁴ To meet the culinary demand for dog meat, dogs in these establishments suffer horrific torture and deaths. The dogs purchased by slaughterers typically come from a variety of sources, including strays, stolen dogs, strays from their owners, or dogs purchased from irresponsible owners. These dogs are cruelly transported, kept in small cages with insufficient food and water, and are often sick or injured. The slaughtered dogs are killed using cruel and inhumane slaughtering methods. Those still alive and screaming in pain are left alone. The dogs are then skinned and cut into pieces for sale to stalls offering dog meat as a menu item.

In fact, there are regions in Indonesia where dog meat is a culinary tradition, particularly in Minahasa, one example being the Beriman Market in Tomohon, North Sulawesi, commonly known as the “extreme market.” Dogs, cats, bats, snakes, and moles are among the meats served. As many as 130,000 dogs are slaughtered for sale and consumption annually, or 360 dogs per day.⁵ Most dogs are shipped overland from Makassar, Kendari, and Kalimantan. Traffic routes often violate procedures and are unsupervised, increasing the risk of spreading

² Dog Meat Free Indonesia, “DMFI media campaign briefing (Indonesia),” *Dog Meat Free Indonesia*, (n.d.). Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from https://www.dogmeatfreeindonesia.org/images/PDF/DMFI_Media_Campaign_Briefing_IN D.pdf.

³ BBC Indonesia, “Penangkapan truk pengangkut ratusan anjing di Tol Semarang - Dari mana anjing-anjing diperoleh dan apa modus pelaku?” *BBC Indonesia*, January 9, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c0xy6v5nl0yo>.

⁴ Isnanto Bayu Ardi, “Rumah Jagal Anjing di Solo Disidak, Pemilik Ngaku Sudah Tak Beroperasi,” *Detik Jateng*, August 31, 2022. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.detik.com/jateng/berita/d-6264662/rumah-jagal-anjing-di-solo-disidak-pemilik-ngaku-sudah-tak-beroperasi>.

⁵ Four Paws, “Four Paws undercover investigation shows cruel dog meat trade in Indonesia,” *Four Paws*, March 14, 2022. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.four-paws.org/our-stories/press-releases/march-2022/four-paws-undercover-investigation-shows-cruel-dog-meat-trade-in-indonesia>.

animal and zoonotic diseases. Traders often beat the dogs' heads with blunt objects in front of buyers. The animals are then cut into pieces and sold after being burned, often while still alive.⁶

Furthermore, Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country, which explicitly prohibits the consumption of dog meat, deeming it unclean and unfit for consumption. This is also emphasized in the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*/MUI) Fatwa Number 42 of 2018 concerning the Law on Consuming Kangaroo Meat, specifically point 4, which refers to the opinion of Imam Nawawi in *Raudlah al-Thalibin wa 'Umdah al-muftin*, which states:

"It is forbidden to eat any wild animal with fangs or any bird with claws. A wild animal is any animal that preys on other animals and subdues them with its fangs. Therefore, it is forbidden to eat: dogs, lions, wolves, tigers, bears, leopards, monkeys, elephants, and panthers."

This statement indicates that dogs are classified as animals prohibited for consumption according to the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*/MUI) Fatwa, which serves as a legal reference for Muslims in Indonesia. Furthermore, Islamic law also plays a role in shaping social and legal norms in Indonesia, as Indonesia has a pluralistic legal system. Therefore, the prohibition on dog meat consumption is not only relevant from a health and animal protection perspective, but also strongly aligns with the religious and cultural values of the majority of Indonesians.⁷

Beyond animal welfare concerns, dog meat consumption also has serious impacts on human health. Unhygienic slaughter processes and the lack of health checks on dogs can lead to the spread of zoonotic diseases, such as rabies, as well as other diseases such as salmonella, cholera, and tapeworm.⁸ Because the dogs obtained are usually taken from stray dogs without a history of vaccinations or other health checks, they have the potential to spread dangerous diseases to humans. In fact, several cases of poisoning resulting in death after consuming dog meat have been found, including in Kupang 2017, Papua 2022, and Ende

⁶ Channel News Asia, "Larangan perdagangan daging anjing dan kucing di pasar ekstrem Tomohon, Sulawesi," *Channel News Asia*, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/indonesia/larangan-perdagangan-daging-anjing-dan-kucing-di-pasar-ekstrem-tomohon-sulawesi-3747986>.

⁷ Idat Galih Permana, and Abdul Haris Semendawai, *Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Hewan Peliharaan (Non Ternak): Ditinjau dari Perspektif Kepastian Hukum*, (Pekalongan: Penerbit NEM, 2023), 45.

⁸ Nahdiya Sabrina, "Circulation of Dog Meat for Consumption Purposes in Indonesian Laws and Regulations," *Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Social Sciences Study* 4, no. 2 (2023): 38.

2023.⁹ This makes the practice of consuming dog meat not only an ethical and animal welfare issue, but also a public safety issue.

Cases of abuse and the sale of dog meat also occur in various parts of the world. However, a striking difference lies in the government's attitude and commitment to providing legal protection for pets. Several Southeast Asian countries, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, South Korea, and even in Europe, such as the United States, have implemented strict and comprehensive laws prohibiting the trade in dog meat for consumption. Among these countries, Taiwan already has its own regulations regarding the protection of dogs and cats, and is a pioneer in Asia with such a policy.¹⁰ This regulation, known as the Animal Protection Law (*Dòngwù Bǎohù Fǎ*), was later amended to the Animal Protection Act. According to Article 1 of Taiwan's Animal Protection Act, this law was enacted to respect and protect animal life.

The Animal Protection Act is considered relevant as a reference in comparative studies because its provisions are very explicit and strict in their sanctions. In contrast, regulations in Indonesia regarding the dog meat trade are still in their early stages of development. While there have been several attempts to protect animals through legislation, the reality is that laws governing animal protection are still limited and generally not specific enough to address issues related to dogs as pets. This is also due to a lack of public awareness and support for participating in voicing the dog meat ban.

Legal loopholes and unclear regulations in Indonesia have weakened dog protection, particularly in cases of unethical trade and abuse. Law enforcement remains weak, as evidenced by the low number of cases processed and the lack of deterrent sanctions for perpetrators. Animal Protection Law Number 12 of 2009 and Article 302 of the Criminal Code are considered insufficiently comprehensive in providing protection for non-livestock pets such as dogs.¹¹ This situation highlights the importance of legal reform through the creation of more robust and specific regulations. Therefore, a comparative study of countries

⁹ Zulfikar Basrul, "Lubang gelap peredaran daging anjing," *Kompas.id*, January 21, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/lubang-gelap-peredaran-daging-anjing>.

¹⁰ Natasha Daly, "Eating dogs banned in Taiwan A first in Asia," *National Geographic*, April 13, 2017. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/taiwan-dog-cat-meat-animal-welfare-china-korea>.

¹¹ Yosia Gesit Wicaksana, "Penegakan Hukum oleh Polisi Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penjualan Daging Anjing Yang Melanggar Pasal 302 kuhp Di Kabupaten Sleman," (PhD diss., Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, 2023), 32.

with more effective and culturally relevant animal legal protection systems, such as Taiwan, is needed as a reference for strengthening legal policy in Indonesia.

Besides legal loopholes, local customs and cultural factors are a real obstacle to the implementation of national policies. It has been found that, in various regions of Indonesia, dog meat has become a part of the cultural traditions held dear by local communities, such as in Minahasa, Batak, and several other regions. These communities consider the consumption of dog meat to be a cultural practice passed down through generations. Even in Solo, some people believe that dog meat has properties such as increasing male vitality, or is used in traditional herbal remedies.¹² This situation creates a conflict between customary law and national law, particularly in remote areas or those with strong cultural identities. As has been frequently noted, even when regulations are issued in some areas, their implementation is hampered by communities' continued adherence to their customary laws.

Based on the aforementioned issues and the phenomena occurring in Indonesia, this research aims to answer two main questions:

RQ1: What is the form and substance of legal regulations in taiwan regarding the prohibition on dog meat consumption?

RQ2: What are the prospects for implementing similar legal regulations in Indonesia, based on a comparative study of Taiwan's legal system?

The previous research used as a reference in this study is by Dyah Eka Permata¹³, entitled "Perbandingan kebijakan hukum pidana dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana perdagangan daging hewan bukan ternak untuk dikonsumsi di Indonesia dan Taiwan," which can be accessed from the UNSRI repository or Google Scholar. That study examined non-livestock animals, namely dogs and cats, without specifically targeting a single animal. Meanwhile, the author's research focuses solely on one animal, the dog, as a non-livestock animal.

¹² Moh Vicky Indra Pradicta, "Urgensi larangan perdagangan dan konsumsi hewan ekstrem," *Detik.com*, 23 February, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-7204542/urgensi-larangan-perdagangan-dan-konsumsi-hewan-ekstrem>.

¹³ Dyah Eka Permata, "Perbandingan kebijakan hukum pidana dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana perdagangan daging hewan bukan ternak untuk dikonsumsi di Indonesia dan Taiwan," (Thesis, Sriwijaya University), 24.

Previous research still indicates that legal protection for dogs in Indonesia is still limited. Maharani¹⁴ in her study titled "Juridical Review of the Implementation of Punishments for Perpetrators of Animal Abuse Causing Death," highlighted the lenient sanctions in animal abuse cases that have not yet provided a deterrent effect. Salsabilah et al.¹⁵ in their study "Pandangan Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Pidana Islam Mengenai Penganiayaan Hewan: Studi Kasus Penganiayaan Anjing Di Kabupaten Aceh Singkil Pembukaan Wisata Halal," emphasized the Islamic legal perspective in cases of dog abuse. Meanwhile, Widiari and Yanti¹⁶ in their study "Tinjauan Yuridis Perlindungan Hewan di Indonesia Terhadap Fenomena Konsumsi Daging Anjing" found that there is no law explicitly prohibiting the consumption of dog meat. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by comparing Indonesian and Taiwanese laws, as Taiwan has strict animal protection regulations.

Therefore, this research specifically aims to: first, analyze the weaknesses of the Indonesian legal system in regulating the prohibition on dog meat consumption and trade, both in terms of applicable legal norms and their implementation in the field. Second, examine the legal system implemented in Taiwan to protect dogs as pets, particularly through the implementation of the Animals Protection Act as a comprehensive and progressive legal instrument. Third, formulate policy recommendations that can be adopted by Indonesia by considering national social, cultural, and legal suitability based on the results of a comparative study of the Taiwanese legal system.

2. Research Method

The normative juridical method is used as the main source of research, with primary data as the basis for the research in the form of Indonesian and Taiwanese laws and regulations relating to the protection of non-livestock animals, especially dogs, which include authoritative regulations such as the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code, Law Number 18 of 2009 in conjunction with Law Number 41 of 2014, Law Number 8 of 1999, Government Regulation

¹⁴ Alya Maharani, and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, "Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Penerapan Hukuman terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan yang Menyebabkan Kematian," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* 8, no. 4, (2021): 679.

¹⁵ Eva Nurhafiah Salsabilah, and Moh Yuflih Huda Maheswara, "Pandangan Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Pidana Islam Mengenai Penganiayaan Hewan: Studi Kasus Penganiayaan Anjing Di Kabupaten Aceh Singkil Pembukaan Wisata Halal," *Journal of Islamic Law Studies* 4, no. 2 (2021): 32.

¹⁶ Ida Ayu Kusuma Widiari, and A.A. Istri Eka Krisna Yanti, "Tinjauan Yuridis Perlindungan Hewan Di Indonesia Terhadap Fenomena Konsumsi Daging Anjing," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kertha Desa*, 13, no. 2, (2025): 346.

Number 95 of 2012, and Taiwan Animals Protection.¹⁷ Secondary data is obtained from indirect sources such as articles, books, scientific journals, and previous research findings, which provide theoretical information, empirical findings, and expert analysis. These sources are used to strengthen the theoretical foundation, provide research context, and compare existing findings without directly collecting data in the field.

To complement the field contextualization, data sources were obtained from document and regulatory studies, as well as limited observations. The author employed a statute approach and a comparative approach. Data collection was conducted through library research. Meanwhile, data analysis employed qualitative analysis with a descriptive-analytical approach to describe, interpret, and compare the legal substance in the two countries.

3. Research Results and Discussion

3.1. The Form and Substance of Legal Regulations in Taiwan Regarding the Prohibition on Dog Meat Consumption

Animal protection regulations in Taiwan began with the enactment of the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) in 1989,¹⁸ focused on the conservation of wildlife and their habitats in response to international pressure and the threat of economic sanctions.¹⁹ However, in the 1990s, this law became the main legal instrument without specifically regulating the welfare of pets or domestic animals.

Growing public awareness and the rise of the animal protection movement led to the enactment of the Taiwan Animal Protection Act (TAP) in 1998, following five years of negotiations between various civil society groups and the government. The TAP expanded the scope of protection beyond wild animals to include laboratory animals, livestock, and pets.²⁰ In its early implementation, the TAP was more like a law on animal management and public health, for example, through policies to control feral animal

¹⁷ Nanda Dwi Rizkia, and Hardi Fardiansyah, *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Normatif dan Empiris)*, (Bandung: Penerbit Widina, 2023), 23. See too, Rio Christiawan, "Pendekatan Komparatif dalam Penelitian Normatif," *Hukum Online.com*, July 20, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/pendekatan-komparatif-dalam-penelitian-normatif-lt64b90f12d0382/>

¹⁸ Naskah Wildlife Conservation Law 1989

¹⁹ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement," *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 334.

²⁰ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement," *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 338.

populations. However, over time, the TAP has undergone significant changes, including the criminalization of animal cruelty in 2007 and the introduction of a positive care obligation for animals in 2015.²¹ These reforms bring the TAP closer to modern animal welfare legislation.

Social pressure played a major role in the birth of TAP. The cruel treatment of street animals and inhumane practices in public shelters such as mass drownings or starvation sparked a wave of public protests.²² Local citizen movements in Taiwan pressured the government to introduce stricter regulations. Furthermore, the illegal dog meat trade exacerbated the situation, making stricter law enforcement urgent to protect dogs, which have become culturally recognized as companion animals.²³ Following its amendment in 2017, the TAP contains more comprehensive provisions, ranging from general norms on animal protection to explicit prohibitions on the slaughter, sale, and consumption of dog or cat meat, thus functioning as a special law in the field of animal welfare, although normatively the TAP has never been explicitly stated as *lex specialis* within Taiwan's criminal law framework.

However, empirical research shows that in cases where the elements of the TAP crime are difficult to fulfill, law enforcement officers still use general criminal articles, such as the offense of assault or destruction, to close the prosecution gap.²⁴ This means that the TAP does not always negate general criminal law, but rather interacts with it, thus being understood as *lex specialis materia* in a functional sense. Furthermore, a recent study of shelter practices in Taiwan also confirms that structural constraints in law enforcement often make TAP norms dependent on the support of other legal instruments.²⁵ Thus, TAP can be seen not as an absolute *lex specialis*, but rather as a special law that complements and runs alongside general criminal provisions.

²¹ Alya Maharani, and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, "Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Penerapan Hukuman terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan yang Menyebabkan Kematian," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* 8, no. 4, (2021): 680.

²² Yu-Hsin Chen, Ching-I. Chen, Chen-Yan Lin, and Kendy Tzu-yun Teng, "Prevalent and Severe Conditions That Compromise the Welfare of Shelter Dogs: Opinions from the Taiwanese Experts," *Animals* 15, no. 4 (2025): 592.

²³ Shih-Yun Wu, Yi-Te Lai, Yi-Chun Lin, Chang-Hsien Wu, and Yu-Min Chen, "Influence of legislation on public attitude towards animal welfare in Taiwan," *society & animals* 32, no. 4 (2022): 409.

²⁴ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement," *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 335.

²⁵ Yu-Hsin Chen, Ching-I. Chen, Chen-Yan Lin, and Kendy Tzu-yun Teng, "Prevalent and Severe Conditions That Compromise the Welfare of Shelter Dogs: Opinions from the Taiwanese Experts," *Animals* 15, no. 4 (2025): 596.

In addition, Article 1.2 of the TAP also sets out the basic principles for animal protection, namely: *“Animal protection shall be implemented in accordance with regulations provided in this Law. For matters concerning animal protection that are specifically stipulated in other relevant laws, that relevant law shall apply”*.²⁶ Therefore, if there are other laws that apply more specifically (Lex Specialis), they can also be applied as long as their provisions are still valid. Therefore, Taiwan's legal system demonstrates that regulations relating to dogs as food animals are a core part of its animal protection system.

There are several related articles in the TAP that refer to the prohibition on consuming dog and cat meat as pets. For example, Article 12, concerning killing and exceptions, stipulates a general prohibition against the arbitrary killing of animals, and also mentions exceptions for specific situations, such as for economic, scientific, or disease control purposes.²⁷

Article 12.3.1 of the TAP states that:

“One must not do any of the following, even on pretext of Clause 12.1.1:12.3.1 Killing a dog/cat, selling, buying, eating or possessing the remains (carcass or offal) or food containing ingredients thereof”.

So, it can be interpreted that despite the provisions in Article 12.1.1, Article 12.3.1 still prohibits certain actions, including killing dogs or cats, trading, buying, consuming, or storing remains in the form of carcasses, offal, or food containing parts of these animals. In addition, the wording of the article also includes the hidden dangers of owning dog or cat body parts that are processed into food or other products.²⁸ Therefore, this regulation covers more than just a symbolic prohibition; it covers the entire chain of actions, from slaughtering and trading to consumption and possession of goods containing parts of dogs or cats.

Sanctions against perpetrators or violators of Article 12.3.1 are also regulated in Article 27, concerning administrative sanctions for certain violations. Article 27.1 in conjunction with Article 27.1.6 states that:

“27.1 A fine of over NT\$50,000 and under NT\$250,000 will be imposed – the offender's name, photo, and fact of offense may be publicized; the offender may be required to take corrective actions by a deadline; the fine may be imposed for each

²⁶ Pasal 1.2 Taiwan Animal Protection

²⁷ Pasal 12 Taiwan Animal Protection

²⁸ Pasal 12.3.1 Taiwan Animal Protection

deadline extended and missed – in any of the following situations: 27.1.6 Violation of Clause 12.3, namely selling, buying, eating or possessing the remains-carcasses, offal or food containing dog/cat parts, or carcasses of animals banned from slaughter as declared by the central competent authority.”

So, it can be interpreted that if those who sell, buy, consume, or possess the meat or body parts of dogs or cats without killing them, they will be subject to a fine of between NT\$ 50,000 to NT\$ 250,000 for those who violate Article 12.3.1. In addition, the law allows the government to carry out social sanctions, namely publishing the names, facts, and photos of violators as a form of naming and shaming to provide a deterrent effect.²⁹

However, if you kill or slaughter a dog or cat, you may be subject to sanctions as stated in Article 25.1.2, namely:

“25.1 A jail term or penal servitude under two years, in conjunction with a fine over NT\$200,000 and under NT\$2,000,000 will be imposed for any of the following situations: 25.1.2 Violation of Clause 12.2 or Clause 12.3.1, namely killing a dog/cat or an animal banned from slaughter as declared by the central competent authority”.

So, it can be interpreted that Article 25.1 of the TAP has stipulated that violations of the prohibition in Article 12.3.1 (specifically the act of killing dogs or cats) can be subject to imprisonment of up to 2 years, forced labor, and/or a fine of NT\$200,000–NT\$2,000,000. Thus, if only possessing, selling, buying, or consuming dog meat without killing, the sanction is in the form of an administrative fine as per Article 27 of the TAP. However, if doing so is accompanied by killing, then it enters the criminal realm, namely being subject to sanctions as per Article 25.1 of the TAP.

Furthermore, the law enforcement mechanism regarding the ban on dog meat consumption in Taiwan has been regulated in Taiwan Animal Protection (TAP) as stated in Article 22.1.1 and Article 22.1.2, that:

“22-1.1 Local competent authorities shall conduct regular inspection and evaluation of pet breeding, trading, and lodging vendors; regulations governing inspection and evaluation shall be stipulated by the central competent authority. 22-1.2 Inspection reports defined in Section 22-1.1 shall be published on a regular basis”.

Therefore, Article 22.1.1 stipulates that local authorities are obligated to conduct regular inspections and evaluations of pet sellers, trading activities,

²⁹ Pasal 27.1 Taiwan Animal Protection

and pet boarding facilities. The technical provisions for implementing these inspections and evaluations are determined by the central authority. Furthermore, Article 22.1.2 stipulates that the results of each inspection must be published periodically for transparent public access.

This provision is then reinforced by Article 23.1 of the TAP, which plays a crucial role in the TAP enforcement mechanism. Article 23.1 of the TAP states that:

"23.1 Local competent authorities shall have full-time animal protection inspectors, and may recruit animal protection volunteers to assist in relevant tasks."

Therefore, Article 23.1 requires local authorities to have full-time animal protection inspectors and provides opportunities for recruiting animal protection volunteers to support this task. This demonstrates that Taiwan's law enforcement not only employs repressive sanctions but also has a strong institutional basis. The presence of full-time inspectors ensures that any violations, including the prohibited slaughter and consumption of dog meat, are monitored and regularly addressed.³⁰ Meanwhile, the involvement of volunteers reflects a participatory approach in which the public participates in oversight.

Thus, the form and substance of law enforcement related to the ban on dog meat consumption under the Taiwan Animal Protection Act (TAP) are built through a complementary institutional system and regulatory framework. Under Article 23.1, local governments are required to assign full-time animal protection inspectors, with the potential for volunteers to assist with the monitoring and verification process. Furthermore, Articles 23.2 through 23.5 reinforce the inspectors' authority, including entering commercial areas, animal husbandry, breeding, trade, training, and slaughterhouses to investigate and stop unlawful practices. They must present official identification and request police assistance if necessary. Article 23.6 also states that these inspectors must have completed relevant technical training.

Then, if the violation found is in the serious category, such as the slaughter of dogs or cats which is prohibited in Article 12.1 and Article 12.3.1, then criminal sanctions as regulated in Article 25 of the TAP can be applied, namely in the form of a maximum prison sentence of 2 years and/or a fine of NT\$200,000 to NT\$2,000,000. However, even though the regulations have been designed

³⁰ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement," *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 337.

comprehensively, their implementation still faces obstacles, including the limited number of local level inspectors, non-uniformity in imposing fines, and the gap between legal provisions and the level of public awareness.³¹

3.2. Prospects for the Implementation of Legal Regulations Regarding the Prohibition of Dog Meat Consumption in Indonesia Based on a Comparative Study with Taiwan

Taiwan's legal regulations, namely the Taiwan Animal Protection Act (2017 amendment), have included various explicit prohibitions on animal welfare, such as the slaughter, sale, consumption, and possession of dog/cat carcasses or body parts as regulated in Article 12.1 and Article 12.3.1 of the TAP.³² In addition, the TAP also includes strict administrative and criminal sanctions for perpetrators, as well as TAP enforcement mechanisms involving animal protection inspectors as full-time or volunteer animal protection inspectors, and cooperation involving local residents.³³

On the other hand, current legal regulations in Indonesia still lack provisions explicitly prohibiting the sale and purchase or consumption of dog meat. The main relevant regulations are Law Number 18 of 2009 in conjunction with Law Number 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health; Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare; Article 302 of the Criminal Code concerning animal abuse; and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. These regulations are still general in nature, aimed at protecting animals from abuse, their health, and the public health itself. However, they do not explicitly prohibit the sale and consumption of dog meat, resulting in weak enforcement.³⁴

This situation has a direct impact on law enforcement. A study found that although Article 302 of the Criminal Code can be used to prosecute perpetrators of animal abuse, in practice, authorities have difficulty prosecuting cases involving dog meat consumption.³⁵ They asserted that “law

³¹ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, “Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement,” *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 338.

³² Pasal 27.1 dan Pasal 25.1 Taiwan Animal Protection

³³ Pasal 23.1 Taiwan Animal Protection

³⁴ I. Made Bramastra De Putra, I. Nyoman Gede Sugiarta, and I. Putu Gede Seputra, “Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Penjualan Daging Anjing Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999,” *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 412.

³⁵ Widya Dika Chandra, and Pudji Astuti, “Penegakan Hukum Pasal 302 KUHP tentang Penganiayaan terhadap Hewan di Kota Surakarta,” *Novum: Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 4 (2018): 23.

enforcement in animal abuse cases often fails because the public is unaware that consuming or slaughtering dogs is a form of abuse.”³⁶ Therefore, without explicit norms and prohibitions, legal loopholes will remain, leading to weak protection for dogs in Indonesia.

Furthermore, several factors influence the enforcement of the ban on dog meat consumption in Indonesia. For example, religious factors, where the majority of Indonesians are Muslim, make religious norms a significant factor in shaping legal attitudes toward dog meat consumption. As stated in the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*/MUI) Fatwa Number 42 of 2018 concerning the Law on Consuming Kangaroo Meat, specifically point 4, which refers to the opinion of Imam Nawawi in *Raudlah al-Thalibin wa 'Umdah al-muftin*, which states that “it is forbidden to eat any wild, fanged animal, including dogs.”³⁷

However, in contrast, some regions in Indonesia actually allow the consumption of dog meat as part of local customary law and cultural traditions. These include the Tomohon Market in Minahasa (North Sulawesi), Toraja (South Sulawesi), Solo (Central Java), and parts of Bali. Consuming dog meat is considered a culinary practice with social and cultural significance. In fact, in Solo, some communities believe that dog meat has properties such as increasing male vitality, and it is used in traditional herbal remedies.³⁸ In Tomohon Market, this practice has been going on for a long time and is legitimized by tradition, so that local people find it difficult to accept a ban on the consumption of dog meat.³⁹ This shows that there is a difference between the norms of the majority religion and local customary norms.

Taiwan's success in protecting animals can be seen in the enactment of the Animal Protection Act (APA) in 1998, which became the legal basis for animal protection and the management of stray dogs through mandatory licensing,

³⁶ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, “Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement,” *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 339.

³⁷ Majelis Ulama Indonesia, Fatwa MUI No. 42 Tahun 2018 tentang Hukum Mengonsumsi Daging Kanguru, 2018, 4.

³⁸ Moh Vicky Indra Pradicta, “Urgensi larangan perdagangan dan konsumsi hewan ekstrem,” *Detik.com*, 23 February, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-7204542/urgensi-larangan-perdagangan-dan-konsumsi-hewan-ekstrem>.

³⁹ Keisyah Aprilia, “Tomohon akhirnya larang perdagangan anjing dan kucing,” *BenarNews*, July 21, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.benarnews.org/indonesian/berita/tomohon-larang-perdagangan-anjing-kucing-07212023134711.html>.

vaccination, and the surrender of unwanted animals to shelters; this policy succeeded in increasing dog registrations to 530,000 by 2002.⁴⁰ The implementation of this law was further strengthened through pressure from international NGOs, such as Humane Society International (HSI) and the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), which in 2003 publicized violations in 27 Taiwanese shelters, prompting 45 local organizations to demand improved animal protection.⁴¹ International media coverage has also increased the global spotlight on the issues of dog/cat meat consumption and stray dog management, resulting in a significant increase in public awareness in Taiwan, given that more shelter information is obtained from the media than from the government.⁴²

However, even though Indonesia has Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, as well as Article 302 of the Criminal Code, which regulates animal abuse, the effectiveness of their implementation remains low. For example, it has been found that the police are still passive, the public does not realize that their actions constitute animal cruelty, evidence is difficult to obtain, and such cases are considered less important than other crimes, because it is assumed that no party is directly harmed by the crime.⁴³ Then, it was also found that in the Laws and Criminal Code (*Undang Undang dan Kitab Undang Undang Hukum Pidana/UU and KUHP*), the limits of criminal sanctions are very light and the lack of clarity of norms often makes the authorities unable to provide a deterrent effect.⁴⁴

In Indonesia, there is also no formal obligation to regulate the role of independent animal inspectors or a dedicated agency focused on routinely monitoring non-livestock animals namely pets like dogs and cats across the country. This contrasts sharply with regulations in Taiwan, which already has animal protection inspectors regulated under the Taiwan Animal Protection

⁴⁰ Hsin-Yi Weng, Philip H. Kass, Lynette A. Hart, and Bruno B. Chomel, "Animal protection measures in Taiwan: Taiwanese attitudes toward the animal protection law and animal shelters," *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 9, no. 4 (2006): 320.

⁴¹ Stefany Ismantara, Raden Ajeng Diah Puspa Sari, Cecilia Elvira, and Jeane Netlje Sally, "Kajian penegakan hukum terhadap tindakan penganiayaan hewan dan eksploitasi satwa langka," *Prosiding Senapenmas* (2021): 1196.

⁴² Hsin-Yi Weng, Philip H. Kass, Lynette A. Hart, and Bruno B. Chomel, "Animal protection measures in Taiwan: Taiwanese attitudes toward the animal protection law and animal shelters," *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 9, no. 4 (2006): 325.

⁴³ Widya Dika Chandra, and Pudji Astuti, "Penegakan Hukum Pasal 302 KUHP tentang Penganiayaan terhadap Hewan di Kota Surakarta," *Novum: Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 4 (2018): 27.

⁴⁴ Stefany Ismantara, Raden Ajeng Diah Puspa Sari, Cecilia Elvira, and Jeane Netlje Sally, "Kajian penegakan hukum terhadap tindakan penganiayaan hewan dan eksploitasi satwa langka," *Prosiding Senapenmas* (2021): 1190.

Act (TAP). However, the success of law enforcement is heavily influenced by the existence of dedicated animal institutions or inspectors. Because law enforcement in Indonesia still relies on a limited role from the police and public reports, strong structural oversight is crucial for providing a more rapid and appropriate response.

To address the current legal uncertainty, a possible option is to revise Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health to include a clear prohibition on the killing, slaughter, sale, and consumption of dog meat. International animal protection organizations have recommended that World Animal Protection (WAP) encourage amendments to Law 18/2009 to clarify enforcement mechanisms and sanctions, while recent legislative proposals in the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/DPR*) recommend the establishment of an explicit prohibition (either through a draft bill or advocacy submitted by civil society groups and academics).⁴⁵

However, a proposed bill regarding the ban on the consumption of dog and cat meat was submitted to the House of Representatives Legislative Body and President Prabowo, but was later removed from the Prolegnas list because it was deemed unimportant and required additional research.⁴⁶ The proposed bill consists of a national pet protection law, a government regulation banning the trade in dog and cat meat, and a presidential regulation to establish a task force to combat the deadly rabies.⁴⁷ This demonstrates that, despite discussions about legislation, the path to explicit national regulations still faces political challenges. This legislative approach remains crucial because it would provide specific regulations (*lex specialis*) that would make it easier for governments to directly address the trade and consumption of dog meat rather than relying on general rules on persecution.

Then, Indonesia can refer to the contents of the Taiwan Animal Protection (TAP), which consists of three elements that can be adapted: (a) explicit

⁴⁵ R. Sambora, Dw Muhammad, Ap Marlinda, and Ap Tamara, "Assessing the proposed ban on dog and cat meat consumption in Indonesia: A legal animal justice perspective," *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 14, no. 2 (2025): 68.

⁴⁶ Bloomberg Technoz, "Alasan DPR Coret Usul RUU Larangan Konsumsi Anjing dan Kucing," *Bloomberg Technoz*, November 20, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.bloombergentechnoz.com/detail-news/55512/alasan-dpr-coret-usul-ruu-larangan-konsumsi-anjing-dan-kucing>.

⁴⁷ Humane World, "Historic legislative proposals ban dog and cat meat trades are submitted to Indonesian Parliament," *Humane World for Animals*, November 11, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.humaneworld.org/en/news/historic-legislative-proposals-ban-dog-and-cat-meat-trades-are-submitted-indonesian-parliament>.

prohibition (Article 12.1 and Article 12.3.1), (b) clear criminal and administrative sanctions (Article 25.1 and Article 27.1 in conjunction with Article 27.1.6), and (c) the establishment of animal protection inspectors (Article 22.1 and Article 23.1 to Article 23.6) for inspection and case handling. The existence of special inspectors and their authority is a key factor in effective enforcement, despite the ongoing shortage of manpower.⁴⁸ With adequate budget support and training, Indonesia could implement a similar system. This could include holding local governments responsible for protecting animals, permitting inspections and confiscations, conducting regular evaluations, and implementing tiered sanctions, thereby strengthening legal action against the dog meat trade.

However, a multi-actor implementation strategy is also needed to implement the new regulations. The text of the law alone is deemed insufficient. First, public education and awareness campaigns conducted by the government and NGOs are needed to raise public awareness. The Taiwanese government has conducted educational programs (through videos, publications, schools, and the internet) to raise awareness about the Animal Protection Law and shelters, but their effectiveness has never been evaluated. Furthermore, surveys show that the public learns more from mass media than from official government sources, thus ensuring a significant influence on public awareness.⁴⁹

Second, the involvement of religious leaders in Indonesia has proven strategic; research on the role of fatwas and religious authorities (MUI) in public health issues shows that, combined with systematic religious campaigns, fatwas can accelerate the adoption of social norms.⁵⁰ Therefore, compliance and policy legitimacy will increase if the government, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) (which issues religious guidelines and affirmations), and civil society groups (such as DMFI and Jakarta Animal Aid Network/JAAN) collaborate on training programs for officials, outreach to indigenous communities, and strengthening reporting systems.

⁴⁸ Shih-Yun Wu, and Chang-Hsien Wu, "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement," *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 340.

⁴⁹ Hsin-Yi Weng, Philip H. Kass, Lynette A. Hart, and Bruno B. Chomel, "Animal protection measures in Taiwan: Taiwanese attitudes toward the animal protection law and animal shelters," *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 9, no. 4 (2006): 323.

⁵⁰ Muhammad Mahsun, Tholkhatul Khoir, Solkhah Mufrikhah, and Shahrin Hashim, "The strategic role of religious authority in supporting state policy on non-natural disaster management in Indonesia," *Jurnal Theologia* 36, no. 1 (2025): 64.

Furthermore, to strengthen the prohibition on dog meat consumption in Indonesia, it is crucial to harmonize national laws with religious and human rights principles. In fact, it has been found that an anthropocentric perspective that considers animals as property, light criminal sanctions, and unclear norms make it difficult to stop animal violence and exploitation.⁵¹ As a result, animal rights are still poorly implemented in Indonesia. Indonesian law, which views animals as mere commodities or goods, whose value is determined by their usefulness to humans, is evidence that animals are still treated as mere objects, as seen in the dog and cat meat trade, which is still justified by “local wisdom.”⁵² Ideally, Indonesia should establish a legal framework that recognizes animals as entities with specific rights, in line with human rights principles, for better animal protection.

Furthermore, stricter criminal and administrative sanctions are needed for the trade in dogs for consumption. The Wates District Court's decision Number 99/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Wat, the first case related to the smuggling of dogs for consumption, exemplifies weak law enforcement. The judge sentenced the defendant to ten months in prison and a fine of Rp 10,000,000, but with a one-year probation period, the defendant did not have to serve any further sentence.⁵³ This verdict is considered lenient and does not provide a deterrent effect, even though its legal basis is Article 89 paragraph (2) of Law Number 41 of 2014. Therefore, a review of this conditional sentence finds that Indonesian legal precedent has failed to prevent the dog trade. Therefore, the law must provide stricter sanctions, including clear criminal penalties and substantial fines, to encourage violators to comply with applicable laws.

The government, academics, NGOs, and international organizations must work together to raise awareness and legal compliance regarding the ban on dog meat consumption. The Dog Meat Free Indonesia (DMFI) Coalition consists of international organizations such as Humane Society International, Animals Asia, and Change for Animals Foundation, as well as domestic organizations such as Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN) and Animal

⁵¹ Louise Shania Sabela, and Karunia Haganta, “Hak Asasi Hewan dalam Hukum Indonesia: Dari Antroposentrisme ke One Rights,” *CREPIDO* 6, no. 1 (2024): 13.

⁵² Hsin-Yi Weng, Philip H. Kass, Lynette A. Hart, and Bruno B. Chomel, “Animal protection measures in Taiwan: Taiwanese attitudes toward the animal protection law and animal shelters,” *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 9, no. 4 (2006): 326.

⁵³ Pengadilan Negeri Wates, “Pertama di Indonesia, PN Wates sidangkan kasus perdagangan anjing,” *Pengadilan Negeri Wates*, September 15, 2021. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://pn-wates.go.id/wordpress/2021/09/15/pertama-di-indonesia-pn-wates-sidangkan-kasus-perdagangan-anjing/>.

Friends Jogja (AFJ). DMFI also actively conducts research, advocacy, and public campaigns, and encourages the government to enact laws and circulars prohibiting the dog meat trade.⁵⁴ This public campaign and clear technical support demonstrate that civil society has actively participated and built a social foundation for more acceptable regulations without being hindered by cultural barriers or ignorance.

4. Closing

4.1.Conclusions The Taiwan Animal Protection Act (TAP) of 1998 was enacted in response to growing public awareness in Taiwan of animal cruelty, particularly dogs and cats as non-livestock pets. In its 2017 amendment, the TAP explicitly prohibits the killing, trade, and consumption of dog and cat meat (Article 12.3.1), with penalties of up to two years' imprisonment and a fine of NT\$200,000-NT\$2,000,000 (Article 25.1.2), as well as administrative fines (Article 27). Articles 22-23 also outline the enforcement mechanism, providing for animal protection inspectors to conduct oversight and enforcement in conjunction with local authorities. The TAP continues to be a progressive regulatory model and an international benchmark for banning dog meat consumption and improving animal welfare standards in Asia, although implementation challenges remain, such as staff shortages and gaps in regional oversight.

Unlike Taiwan, Indonesia does not have clear provisions prohibiting dog meat consumption. Existing provisions include Law Number 18 of 2009 in conjunction with ... Law Number 41 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012, and Article 302 of the Criminal Code are still generally applicable and do not focus on the welfare of non-livestock animals. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of law enforcement and local cultural traditions that still permit the consumption of dog meat.

4.2.Suggestions Therefore, to safeguard animal welfare, stop the spread of zoonotic diseases, and demonstrate international and moral commitment to animal protection, the implementation of regulations similar to the TAP in Indonesia is necessary. Consequently, to close legal loopholes and strengthen the animal protection system in Indonesia, specific regulations

⁵⁴ Herzalia Maya, and Shary Charlotte Henriette Pattipeilohy, "Peran dan Fungsi Dog Meat Free Indonesia (DMFI) dalam Menangani Kasus Perdagangan Daging Anjing di Indonesia," *Journal of International Relations Diponegoro* 6, no. 4 (2020): 613.

are needed that align with religious principles, culture, and human and animal rights.

REFERENCES

- Aprilia, Keisyah. "Tomohon akhirnya larang perdagangan anjing dan kucing." *BenarNews*, July 21, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.benarnews.org/indonesian/berita/tomohon-larang-perdagangan-anjing-kucing-07212023134711.html>.
- Basrul, Zulfikar. "Lubang gelap peredaran daging anjing." *Kompas.id*. January 21, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/lubang-gelap-peredaran-daging-anjing>.
- Bayu Ardi, Isnanto. "Rumah Jagal Anjing di Solo Disidak, Pemilik Ngaku Sudah Tak Beroperasi." *Detik Jateng*, August 31, 2022. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.detik.com/jateng/berita/d-6264662/rumah-jagal-anjing-di-solo-disidak-pemilik-ngaku-sudah-tak-beroperasi>.
- BBC Indonesia. "Penangkapan truk pengangkut ratusan anjing di Tol Semarang - Dari mana anjing-anjing diperoleh dan apa modus pelaku?" *BBC Indonesia*, January 9, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c0xy6v5nl0yo>.
- Bloomberg Technoz. "Alasan DPR Coret Usul RUU Larangan Konsumsi Anjing dan Kucing." *Bloomberg Technoz*, November 20, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.bloombergentechnoz.com/detail-news/55512/alasan-dpr-coret-usul-ruu-larangan-konsumsi-anjing-dan-kucing>.
- Chandra, Widya Dika, and Pudji Astuti. "Penegakan Hukum Pasal 302 KUHP tentang Penganiayaan terhadap Hewan di Kota Surakarta." *Novum: Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 4 (2018): 12-45.
- Channel News Asia. "Larangan perdagangan daging anjing dan kucing di pasar ekstrem Tomohon, Sulawesi." *Channel News Asia*, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/indonesia/larangan-perdagangan-daging-anjing-dan-kucing-di-pasar-ekstrem-tomohon-sulawesi-3747986>.
- Chen, Yu-Hsin, Ching-I. Chen, Chen-Yan Lin, and Kendy Tzu-yun Teng. "Prevalent and Severe Conditions That Compromise the Welfare of Shelter Dogs: Opinions from the Taiwanese Experts." *Animals* 15, no. 4 (2025): 592.

- Christiawan, Rio. "Pendekatan Komparatif dalam Penelitian Normatif." *Hukum Online.com*, July 20, 2023. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/pendekatan-komparatif-dalam-penelitian-normatif-lt64b90f12d0382/>
- Daly, Natasha. "Eating dogs banned in Taiwan A first in Asia." *National Geographic*, April 13, 2017. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/taiwan-dog-cat-meat-animal-welfare-china-korea>.
- De Putra, I. Made Bramastra, I. Nyoman Gede Sugiarta, and I. Putu Gede Seputra. "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Penjualan Daging Anjing Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999." *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 409-415.
- Dog Meat Free Indonesia, "DMFI media campaign briefing (Indonesia)," *Dog Meat Free Indonesia*, (n.d.). Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from https://www.dogmeatfreeindonesia.org/images/PDF/DMFI_Media_Campaign_Briefing_IND.pdf.
- Fatwa MUI No. 42 Tahun 2018 tentang Hukum Mengkonsumsi Daging Kanguru
- Four Paws. "Four Paws undercover investigation shows cruel dog meat trade in Indonesia." *Four Paws*, March 14, 2022. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.four-paws.org/our-stories/press-releases/march-2022/four-paws-undercover-investigation-shows-cruel-dog-meat-trade-in-indonesia>.
- Humane World. "Historic legislative proposals ban dog and cat meat trades are submitted to Indonesian Parliament." *Humane World for Animals*, November 11, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://www.humaneworld.org/en/news/historic-legislative-proposals-ban-dog-and-cat-meat-trades-are-submitted-indonesian-parliament>.
- Ismantara, Stefany, Raden Ajeng Diah Puspa Sari, Cecilia Elvira, and Jeane Netlje Sally. "Kajian penegakan hukum terhadap tindakan penganiayaan hewan dan eksploitasi satwa langka." *Prosiding SENAPENMAS* (2021): 1189-1198.
- Maharani, Alya, and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba. "Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Penerapan Hukuman terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan yang Menyebabkan Kematian." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* 8, no. 4, (2021): 675-686.
- Mahsun, Muhammad, Tholkhatul Khoir, Solkhah Mufrikhah, and Shahrin Hashim. "The strategic role of religious authority in supporting state policy on non-natural disaster management in Indonesia." *Jurnal Theologia* 36, no. 1 (2025): 51-70.

Maya, Herzalia, and Shary Charlotte Henriette Pattipeilohy. "Peran dan Fungsi Dog Meat Free Indonesia (DMFI) dalam Menangani Kasus Perdagangan Daging Anjing di Indonesia." *Journal of International Relations Diponegoro* 6, no. 4 (2020): 608-618.

Naskah *Wildlife Conservation Law* 1989

Pengadilan Negeri Wates. "Pertama di Indonesia, PN Wates sidangkan kasus perdagangan anjing." *Pengadilan Negeri Wates*, September 15, 2021. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://pn-wates.go.id/wordpress/2021/09/15/pertama-di-indonesia-pn-wates-sidangkan-kasus-perdagangan-anjing/>.

Permana, Idat Galih, and Abdul Haris Semendawai. *Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Hewan Peliharaan (Non Ternak): Ditinjau dari Perspektif Kepastian Hukum*. Pekalongan: Penerbit NEM, 2023.

Permata, Dyah Eka. "Perbandingan kebijakan hukum pidana dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana perdagangan daging hewan bukan ternak untuk dikonsumsi di Indonesia dan Taiwan." (Thesis: Sriwijaya University).

Pradicta, Moh Vicky Indra. "Urgensi larangan perdagangan dan konsumsi hewan ekstrem." *Detik.com*, 23 February, 2024. Retrieved in October 13, 2025 from <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-7204542/urgensi-larangan-perdagangan-dan-konsumsi-hewan-ekstrem>.

Rahmatina, Izazih. "Perancangan Aplikasi Adopsi Hewan Peliharaan Terlantar Bebas Web." PhD diss., Universitas Satya Negara Indonesia, 2023.

Rizkia, Nanda Dwi, and Hardi Fardiansyah. *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Normatif dan Empiris)*. Bandung: Penerbit Widina, 2023.

Sabela, Louise Shania, and Karunia Haganta. "Hak Asasi Hewan dalam Hukum Indonesia: Dari Antroposentrisme ke One Rights." *CREPIDO* 6, no. 1 (2024): 1-15.

Sabrina, Nahdiya. "Circulation of Dog Meat for Consumption Purposes in Indonesian Laws and Regulations." *Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Social Sciences Study* 4, no. 2 (2023): 34-40.

Salsabilah, Eva Nurhafiah, and Moh Yuflih Huda Maheswara. "Pandangan Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Pidana Islam Mengenai Penganiayaan Hewan: Studi Kasus Penganiayaan Anjing Di Kabupaten Aceh Singkil Pembukaan Wisata Halal." *Journal of Islamic Law Studies* 4, no. 2 (2021).

Sambora, R., Dw Muhammad, Ap Marlinda, and Ap Tamara. "Assessing the proposed ban on dog and cat meat consumption in Indonesia: A legal animal justice perspective." *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 14, no. 2

(2025): 68.

Solikin, Nur. *Pengantar metodologi penelitian hukum*. Pasuruan: CV. Penerbit Qiara Media, 2021.

Taiwan Animal Protection Act

Weng, Hsin-Yi, Philip H. Kass, Lynette A. Hart, and Bruno B. Chomel. "Animal protection measures in Taiwan: Taiwanese attitudes toward the animal protection law and animal shelters." *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 9, no. 4 (2006): 315-326.

Wicaksana, Yosia Gesit. "Penegakan Hukum oleh Polisi Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penjualan Daging Anjing Yang Melanggar Pasal 302 kuhp Di Kabupaten Sleman." PhD diss., Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, 2023.

Widiari, Ida Ayu Kusuma, and A.A. Istri Eka Krisna Yanti. "Tinjauan Yuridis Perlindungan Hewan Di Indonesia Terhadap Fenomena Konsumsi Daging Anjing." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kertha Desa*, 13, no. 2, (2025): 343-363.

Wu, Shih-Yun, and Chang-Hsien Wu. "Examining Taiwan animal welfare legislation from the empirical perspective of law enforcement." *The Global Journal of Animal Law* 1 (2021): 323-345.

Wu, Shih-Yun, Yi-Te Lai, Yi-Chun Lin, Chang-Hsien Wu, and Yu-Min Chen. "Influence of legislation on public attitude towards animal welfare in Taiwan." *society & animals* 32, no. 4 (2022): 406-427.

Conflicts of Interest Statement : Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal gain. Reviewers must not consider manuscripts in which they have a conflict of interest as a result of a relationship, or competitive, collaborative, or other relationship with the author, company, or any institution associated with the newspaper.

Copyright: this is an open access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution 4.0 international license (CC-BY 4.0), which permints unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Jurnal ilmiah dunia hukum is an open access and peer-reviewed journal published by faculty of Law Untag Semarang