

CRIMINAL POLICY ON CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST ANIMALS (ANIMAL ABUSE) BASED ON PANCASILA JUSTICE IN INDONESIA

POLÍTICA CRIMINAL SOBRE ATO CRIMINOSOS CONTRA ANIMAIS (MALTRATO A ANIMAIS) BASEADA NA JUSTIÇA DA PANCASILA NA INDONÉSIA

Article received on: 12/18/2025

Article accepted on: 3/17/2026

Muchlas Rastra Samara*

*Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-2549-0383>

muchlas-rastrasm@untagsmg.ac.id

Pujiyono*

*Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

pujifhundip@yahoo.com

Irma Cahyaningtyas*

*Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

irmacahyaningtyas@lecturer.undip.ac.id

Febryan Alam Susatyo**

**Faculty of Law, 17 Agustus 1945 University, Indonesia

febryan-alamsusatyo@untagsmg.ac.id

Kiki Kristanto***

***Faculty of Law, Universitas Palangka Raya, Indonesia

kikikristanto@law.upr.ac.id

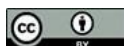
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

Abstract

Animal abuse is a socially unacceptable act that intentionally causes unnecessary suffering, pain, or death to animals. This includes behaviors such as physical violence, neglect, sexual abuse, and mistreatment. Cases of animal abuse are increasing, especially in Indonesia, where in 2019, criminal acts of violence against animals became more widespread. Many people now create and upload videos of cat torture and killing to social media, highlighting the lack of legal protection for animals. In light of these trends, it is crucial to examine current criminal policies regarding crimes against animals, assess their necessity, and evaluate how future policies might develop in line with Pancasila principles. This study uses case, statute, historical, and comparative approaches. The results show that current criminal law policy on animal crimes is regulated by multiple laws: the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), specifically Article 302 on animal cruelty, Article 490 on penalties for animal abuse, and Article 540 on neglect or violence against animals; Law Number 41 of 2014 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health; and Law Number 5 of 1990 on the Conservation

Resumo

O maus-tratos a animais é um ato socialmente inaceitável que causa intencionalmente sofrimento, dor ou morte desnecessários aos animais. Isso inclui comportamentos como violência física, negligência, abuso sexual e maus-tratos. Os casos de maus-tratos a animais estão aumentando, especialmente na Indonésia, onde, em 2019, os atos criminosos de violência contra animais se tornaram mais comuns. Muitas pessoas agora criam e publicam vídeos de tortura e morte de gatos nas redes sociais, destacando a falta de proteção legal para os animais. À luz dessas tendências, é crucial examinar as políticas penais atuais relativas a crimes contra animais, avaliar sua necessidade e analisar como as políticas futuras podem se desenvolver em consonância com os princípios da Pancasila. Este estudo utiliza abordagens de caso, estatutária, histórica e comparativa. Os resultados mostram que a atual política de direito penal sobre crimes contra animais é regulada por várias leis: o Código Penal da Indonésia (KUHP), especificamente o Artigo 302 sobre crueldade contra animais, o Artigo 490 sobre penalidades por maus-tratos a



of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems. Legal protection of animal welfare is integral to maintaining ecosystem balance and social justice. This aligns with community development and needs. The aim is to create welfare and prosperity for all Indonesians, ensure animal food needs are met sustainably, and maintain harmony among humans, animals, and the environment. Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the new Criminal Code (UU KUHP), Part Six (Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Ternak dan Satwa), specifically addresses harassment, negligence in care, and cruelty to animals in Articles 336, 337, and 338. Provisions on animal cruelty include additional prohibited acts, such as engaging in sexual relations with animals, as stated in Article 337, paragraph (1), letter b. There is a need to formulate articles regarding the distribution of pornographic animal content and to reformulate existing articles on animal cruelty. Furthermore, legal provisions concerning animals assisting law enforcement (e.g., K9 and military dogs) and service animals in medicine should be amended to provide stronger protection.

Keywords: Criminal Policy. Criminal Offenses. Animal Abuse. Pancasila Justice.

animais e o Artigo 540 sobre negligência ou violência contra animais; Lei nº 41 de 2014 sobre Pecuária e Saúde Animal; e Lei nº 5 de 1990 sobre a Conservação dos Recursos Naturais Vivos e de Seus Ecossistemas. A proteção legal do bem-estar animal é fundamental para manter o equilíbrio do ecossistema e a justiça social. Isso está alinhado com o desenvolvimento e as necessidades da comunidade. O objetivo é promover o bem-estar e a prosperidade de todos os indonésios, garantir que as necessidades alimentares dos animais sejam atendidas de forma sustentável e manter a harmonia entre seres humanos, animais e o meio ambiente. A Lei nº 1 de 2023 relativa ao novo Código Penal (UU KUHP), Parte Seis (Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Ternak dan Satwa), aborda especificamente o assédio, a negligência no cuidado e a crueldade contra animais nos artigos 336, 337 e 338. As disposições sobre crueldade contra animais incluem atos proibidos adicionais, como manter relações sexuais com animais, conforme previsto no Artigo 337, parágrafo (1), alínea b. Há necessidade de formular artigos relativos à distribuição de conteúdo pornográfico envolvendo animais e de reformular os artigos existentes sobre crueldade contra animais. Além disso, as disposições legais relativas a animais que auxiliam na aplicação da lei (por exemplo, cães policiais e militares) e animais de serviço na medicina devem ser alteradas para proporcionar uma proteção mais forte.

Palavras-chave: Política Criminal. Infrações Penais. Abuso de Animais. Justiça Pancasila.

1 INTRODUCTION

Animal abuse, or acts of violence against animals, refers to humans mistreating or torturing animals for their own interests, pleasure, or hobby. This indicates a moral deviation. Such acts are abnormal for humans, who possess reason and thought (Becker & French, 2004). Animals are living creatures created by God who lack reason. This makes them vulnerable to cruel and sadistic abuse, such as pouring hot water on dogs or cats, cutting off tails or ears, exploiting animals for personal economic gain, and other cruel acts that deviate from normality (Rock, Haugh, Davis, Anderson, & ..., 2021).

Animal abuse refers to any action deliberately done to cause pain, suffering, or death to animals. These acts can include physical violence such as kicking, burning, or drowning, or making animals fight. They can also involve neglect, such as failing to provide food, water, shelter, or proper medical care. In general, such acts fall into two categories: active abuse, like directly harming animals, and passive abuse, like neglecting basic needs. Unfortunately, many cases of animal abuse go unreported, even though they occur frequently in society (Wauthier, Farnfield, SPCA, & Williams, 2023).

Animal abuse often occurs alongside violence against humans. In many cases, animal abuse happens in the context of domestic violence, particularly intimate partner violence. Perpetrators may use pets to threaten or control their partners, both psychologically and emotionally. Animal abuse becomes a symbol of power or revenge in relationships marked by domination and inequality. Several articles in the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) address this issue: Article 302 prohibits cruelty to animals, Article 490 outlines penalties for animal abuse, and Article 540 protects animals from neglect or violence. The difference between the articles on cruelty to animals and cruelty to humans raises the question of whether the value of animals is limited to protection, even though, as God's creations, both animals and humans are given life in this world.

Some of the reasons given by perpetrators who abuse animals are that they are disturbed by the presence of animals, which irritates them. Based on data compiled by Animal Defender Bali during 2019, there were 19 cases that occurred in Bali, including torture in cages and slow torture until death (Adhaini & Sumarwan, 2023a). Legal protection for animals exists in Indonesian criminal law to prevent violence and cruelty by humans, who often treat animals as objects of torture, despite their inability to think. While practices such as raising livestock and killing animals for consumption are accepted, these must use humane methods to minimize unnecessary suffering. The persistent occurrence of animal violence underscores the importance of collaborative efforts, where many animal defenders act as platforms or organizations involved in shaping policies to protect animals from torture and violence. Victims include both pets and wild animals, and reasons for abuse often include disgust, fear, or not wanting to be disturbed. Notably, in 2019, there was a reported increase in these criminal acts, with many people uploading cat torture and killing videos to social media. This trend highlights the tendency of perpetrators to view cats or stray dogs as objects to be tortured

for entertainment and attention (Permana, Masri, & ..., 2024), thus reinforcing the urgent need for stronger legal intervention, as previously discussed.

Cases of violence in Indonesia are becoming more widespread, as illustrated by several examples: the torture of monkeys in Tasikmalaya and the dragging of dogs by motorcycles in Jambi, South Kuta, and Makassar. Another case involved dogs dying from poisoning in Magelang. In Padang and Tebing Tinggi, North Sumatra, women gave alcohol to cats and forced a cat to smoke. These events became public concerns after related videos went viral. The chairperson of Animal Defenders Indonesia observed that both the quality and cruelty of these cases in Indonesia are escalating. He referred to 2023 as a "year of hell" for animal crimes, as his organization handled the most cases that year. These patterns build on earlier discussed trends, demonstrating an increase in animal cruelty cases and highlighting the ineffectiveness of current legal protections for animals. (Langkola, Pello, & Fallo, 2024)

2 DISCUSSION

2.1 Current criminal law policy on animal abuse

The state holds a major responsibility to protect all Indonesians and maintain the integrity of Indonesia's territory. This is achieved through the implementation of animal husbandry and health programs. These efforts are part of the state's mission to ensure the security, sustainability, and conservation of animal resources, which directly align with previously mentioned objectives for animal welfare and justice. This support is vital for sovereignty, independence, and food security. These duties are mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In carrying out these responsibilities, the state must make maximum efforts to secure and guarantee animals, pets, and animal products. Law enforcement against animal welfare violations is also essential for maintaining ecosystem balance and social justice. All these measures must adapt to society's evolving needs and developments. The main objective is to create welfare and prosperity for all Indonesians, ensure animals' food needs are met sustainably, and uphold harmony among humans, animals, and the environment.

Animal health is not only about the health of individual animals. It also covers broader aspects of maintaining ecosystem balance and community welfare. This includes protecting animal resources, public health, and the environment. Animal welfare is fundamentally based on animal health, which plays an important role in protecting animal resources. This includes efforts to prevent the spread of animal diseases that can destroy wild or domestic animal populations, as well as maintaining the sustainability of the ecosystems in which animals live. (Ahmad, Adzmi, Amernudin, & ..., 2021) Through monitoring and protection programs, Animal Health aims to preserve the genetic and ecological diversity of animals. This, in turn, supports a healthy balance in the ecosystem. Animal Health plays a key role in maintaining environmental sustainability. Sustainable approaches in animal husbandry, such as waste management and the wise use of natural resources, are important parts of maintaining environmental balance. (Boy, 2021). Article 1, point 42 of Law Number 18 of 2009 (as amended by Law Number 41 of 2014), provides that Animal Welfare is not just a physical issue but also includes the mental and natural behavioral aspects of animals. This involves a deep understanding of the biological, psychological, and social needs of these animals. Animal welfare reflects a commitment to maintaining a balance between human interests in utilizing animals and the moral obligation to protect animals from inappropriate or inhumane treatment.

The implementation and enforcement of animal welfare standards are based on a clear understanding of these animals' natural behavior and basic needs. This includes providing suitable environmental conditions, adequate food and water, adequate access to space, and proper health care. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that animals do not experience excessive stress or mental suffering due to practices that do not align with their natural needs. (Sholeh, Putri, & Faried, 2024) One important aspect of Animal Welfare is protecting animals from inappropriate human treatment. This includes law enforcement against practices of cruelty or torture towards animals, as well as efforts to change public behavior and perceptions towards the treatment of animals. Everyone who utilizes animals, whether in the context of farming, research, entertainment, or otherwise, has a moral responsibility to ensure the welfare of those animals. Thus, Animal Welfare is a shared responsibility to ensure that animals used by humans live in conditions appropriate to their natural needs and interests. This not only concerns the welfare of individual animals, but also reflects moral and ethical values in the relationship between

humans and animals, and a commitment to create a world where animals are treated with respect and dignity. Overall, Animal Health is not only about the physical health of animals but also about ecosystem sustainability, public health, environmental sustainability, food security, and economic growth. This is a holistic approach that considers various aspects to achieve the goals of sovereignty, independence, and quality and sustainable food security. Indonesia has criminal laws to protect animals, both in the Criminal Code (KUHP Wvs), the current criminal law, and in several laws outside the Criminal Code that specifically regulate animal protection.

2.2 Policies related to criminal acts against animals (animal abuse) in the criminal code

Provisions regarding animal abuse are among the acts or offenses regulated in the current Criminal Code, namely Article 302, which qualifies as a criminal offense, providing legal protection for animals so that they are free from torture and violence committed by humans, but the intent stated in paragraph 1 is a minor crime of cruelty to animals, the act is committed without proper intent or exceeds the permitted limits. The intent outlined in paragraph 2 must be proven:

Acts of cruelty such as cutting the tails or ears of dogs/cats to make them look good, castrating animals for certain good purposes, training animals using methods that cause pain to circus animals, using various animals for medical experiments (vivisection), etc. are generally permitted (not subject to this Article) as long as they are done with proper intent or do not exceed the permitted limits. Cruelty is a form of injury or harm to its object, whether to animals or humans. Normatively, cruelty is explained in the Criminal Code (Wvs) in Book 1 (General Rules). From the formulation of Article 302 of the Criminal Code above, one can see that the law only talks about cruelty without mentioning the elements of the criminal act of cruelty itself, except to explain that intentionally harming the health (of animals) is tantamount to cruelty. What is the law if the act of causing pain or injury to an animal is not the goal but a means to achieve a justifiable goal, for example, an act of cutting open the stomach/treating an animal by a veterinarian to remove a disease/pain caused by a urinary tract infection? Or, a veterinarian who sterilizes an animal to control the breeding of a cat is not considered

abuse, but can the veterinarian be prosecuted for committing abuse as referred to in Article 302 of the Criminal Code?

From the perspective of abuse against humans, according to the Hoge Raad, in such cases, one cannot speak of abuse and of the actions of teachers or parents who hit their students or their own children. In its ruling dated February 10, 1902, W. 7723, the Hoge Raad decided, among other things, as follows.

If the infliction of physical injury or pain is not the goal, but the means to a permissible goal, there is no abuse, e.g., in the case of corporal punishment of a child by parents or teachers that is limited within the bounds of necessity.

This means that if the act of causing injury or pain is not the goal but a means to achieve a justifiable goal, then in such cases, one cannot speak of abuse, for example, if the act is a punishment carried out in a manner limited to what is necessary by parents or teachers against a student. (Soesilo, 1995)

2.3 Law number 41 of 2014 concerning amendments to law number 18 of 2009 concerning animal husbandry and health

One form of protection is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and promote public welfare and justice for all Indonesian people. Therefore, animal husbandry and health are implemented to achieve food independence and sovereignty. The implementation of animal husbandry and health is intended to achieve the expected objectives, namely to manage animal resources in a dignified, responsible, and sustainable manner for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people, to sufficiently provide food, goods, and services from animals independently, competitively, and sustainably, of course for the improvement of the welfare of farmers and the community. However, in its implementation, it is necessary to monitor and protect against all forms of animal cruelty and abuse, and to ensure that animal welfare matters are carried out by veterinary authorities (all matters relating to animals, animal products, and animal diseases). In the second part on Animal Welfare, Article 66, paragraph (1), states that, for the sake of animal welfare, actions related to capture and handling, placement and confinement, maintenance and care, transportation, slaughter and killing, as well as the fair treatment and care of animals, shall be carried out.

Then, in its development, an additional article on animal abuse was added, namely:

Article 66A paragraph (1) prohibits anyone from abusing and/or mistreating animals in a manner that results in disability and/or unproductivity. Article 66A paragraph (2) Every person who knows of an act as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to report it to the authorities. The criminal provisions are regulated in Chapter XIII of the criminal provisions of Article 91B paragraph (1) Any person who mistreats and/or abuses animals, resulting in disability and/or unproductivity as referred to in Article 66A paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one month and at most six months and a fine of at least one million rupiah and at most five million rupiah.

Article 91B paragraph (2) Any person who is aware of the acts referred to in Article 66A paragraph (1) and does not report them to the authorities as referred to in Article 66A paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one month and at most three months and a fine of at least one million rupiah and at most three million rupiah. Thus, it can be seen that, in organizing national food needs related to animals, there are regulations to protect animals from cruelty, even in the context of livestock farming in Indonesia.

2.4 Law number 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems

No one is permitted to capture, injure, kill, keep, possess, maintain, transport, or trade protected animals while they are alive; This law provides special protection against all forms of human actions aimed at controlling and injuring animals categorized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry () as protected or unprotected animals, and if classified as endangered animals or animals with rare populations, regulations regarding protected animals are governed by Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.20.Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/6/2018 on Protected Plant and Animal Species. (Abdullah, 2016) The status of plant and animal species that must be protected based on the Government Regulation referred to in letter a may change (dynamic), so that the government regulation aims to change the status of animal and plant species that are categorized as protected to the category of animals and

plants that are not protected and vice versa, based on scientific consideration (Scientific Authority). In addition, the Minister of Environment has sufficient scientific information and meets the criteria for protection, or receives proposals from other government agencies or non-governmental organizations to protect a certain type of animal or plant. Thus, the minister can designate the type to be protected. The provisions of the above article criminalize the acts of injuring, killing, storing, possessing, keeping, transporting, and trading protected animals while they are alive. With the criminal sanctions stipulated in Article 40 paragraph (2), which reads "anyone who deliberately violates the provisions of Article 21 paragraphs (1) and (2) and Article 33 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of five years and a maximum fine of one hundred million rupiah (Ravita, 2023).

Article 40 paragraph (4) states that "anyone who, due to negligence, violates the provisions referred to in Article 21 paragraphs (1) and (2) and Article 33 paragraph (3) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of one year and a fine of up to fifty million rupiah. The criminalization policy for the acts mentioned above aims to provide protection for existing animals and plants.

However, the policy in Article 22 paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) provides an exception to the prohibition referred to in Article 21, which can only be done if it is for research, science, and/or rescue of the plant species concerned. Also included in the rescue referred to in paragraph (1) is the exchange of plant and animal species with other parties outside the country, with the government's permission. Exceptions to the prohibition on capturing, injuring, and killing protected animals may also be made in cases where protected animals endanger humans. This can also be referred to as a decriminalization policy. Previously, acts that were criminal/prohibited are no longer criminal acts, with one consideration being that it is permissible to kill or injure protected animals if their presence endangers human life.

3 THE NEED FOR CRIMINAL LAW POLICY ON ANIMAL ABUSE (ANIMAL ABUSE) AT THIS TIME

Animal abuse, commonly referred to as acts of violence against animals, is an act committed by humans to mistreat or torture animals for their own interests or for mere

pleasure or hobby, which is a form of moral deviation. This act is not normal for humans as living beings endowed with reason and thought. In general, animal abuse or animal cruelty is a form of cruelty by humans as rational beings towards animals. The California Penal Code defines animal abuse or animal cruelty as cruelty towards animals in the form of malicious or intentional injury, mutilation, torture, or injury to living animals, using animals beyond their capabilities, or depriving them of food. Why is there a need for criminal law policies on animal abuse? Because there are still many weaknesses in the protection of animals from violence in several aspects:

3.1 Philosophical aspects

Legal protection of animal welfare is also an integral part of efforts to maintain ecosystem balance and social justice. All these efforts need to be adapted to society's development and needs. This emphasizes the importance of flexibility and adaptability in state administration related to animals, in accordance with the dynamics of the social, economic, and cultural environment. Thus, the main objective is to create welfare and prosperity for all Indonesian people, ensuring that animal needs for food are met sustainably, and maintaining harmony among humans, animals, and the environment.

Animal health is not only about the health of individual animals, but also covers broader aspects of maintaining ecosystem balance and community welfare. This includes protecting animal resources, public health, and the environment.

There are various views on the definition of animal abuse. Corby, B mentions that defining animal abuse is a complicated task and can involve complex debates about its scope. As with the definition of child abuse, the definition of animal abuse can vary according to the context of time, place, culture, country, and beliefs. There are various factors that influence how animal cruelty is defined: for example, activities that are considered harmful to animals in a particular culture, such as hunting or killing for consumption, and differences in attitudes towards different species.

The definition provided by Ascione, which has proven useful in the study of animal cruelty/abuse, describes animal cruelty as "socially unacceptable acts that intentionally cause unnecessary suffering, pain, or death to animals." This definition covers a wide range of behaviors, from physical violence to neglect, and may also involve

sexual abuse and mistreatment of animals. The terms 'violence against animals' and 'cruelty to animals' are often used. Some experts use the term 'pet abuse' to distinguish such behavior from the lawful killing of animals for economic purposes, such as for food or clothing. Munro and Thrusfield (2001) assert that the adoption of uniform terminology in describing violence against children and animals can create linguistic consistency across fields, adapting four categories of similarity between violence against children into the definition of violence against animals, including physical violence, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional violence.

3.2 Legal aspects

Animal protection in Indonesia still faces various legal challenges stemming from weaknesses in the legal framework, implementation, and law enforcement. Several legal weaknesses exist in Indonesia's animal protection laws. Although Indonesia has several regulations regulating animal protection, such as Law Number 41 of 2014 amending Law Number 18 of 2009 on animal husbandry and health, and Law Number 5 of 1990 on the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems. Law No. 41 of 2014 focuses more on aspects of animal husbandry and production animal health than on the protection of animals from cruelty or abuse. Issues such as animal welfare in everyday life, the use of animals for entertainment, and the protection of animals' natural habitats are often not covered. Many existing laws are general and do not provide clear guidelines on what constitutes animal cruelty or abuse. There is also no harmonization of the different definitions of animals in the Criminal Code, as the parent of substantive criminal law, and those outside the Criminal Code. This makes it difficult to enforce the law because there are no clear, objective standards for assessing actions against animals. In addition, even though laws exist, law enforcement is often weak. This can be due to a lack of resources, a lack of specialized training for law enforcement officials, or the low priority given to cases of animal abuse. As a result, many animal welfare violations are not effectively addressed in Indonesia. Indonesian public awareness of animal welfare issues remains low, affecting the law's effectiveness. Without strong public pressure, the government may be less motivated to strengthen or enforce laws protecting animals. Similar to many other countries, coordination between agencies in Indonesia is sometimes ineffective.

This can lead to confusion about responsibility and authority in certain cases, hindering a quick, effective response to animal protection violations. Jurisprudence number 223/pid.b/2019/PN Gin. The perpetrator committed animal abuse that resulted in pain lasting more than a week, disability, other serious injuries, or death. The defendant's actions were carried out by grabbing the dog's right hind leg with his right hand and slamming it onto the concrete market floor, then hitting the dog's head twice with a rolling door opener until it died. The examination results showed swelling of the left eye, a broken jaw, a broken left fang, and blood coming out of the nose. (Ardhani, 2025)

From the explanation of the elements of the crime of severe cruelty described above, it can be understood that the first objective element is the element of *toebrengen* or the element of causing or bringing about, meaning causing or bringing about severe injury to an animal. Because the criminal act in paragraph 2 is categorized as severe abuse and is a material criminal act, the criminal act is only considered complete when the consequence of severe injury to the animal's body occurs; the question arises as to which act is actually considered the cause of the severe injury to the animal's body. The answer is clearly related to the doctrine of cause and effect or causality.

The provisions on cruelty and what constitutes injury in the Criminal Code are clearly explained in the articles above, but the next question is whether only Article 302 governs acts of cruelty to animals, or whether there are other provisions regarding acts involving animals.

3.3 Sociological aspects

Animal cruelty is unethical behavior towards animals and is a deliberate act that causes harm to animals. In Taiwan, the Animal Protection Act (enacted in 1998, last revised in 2021) defines cruelty to animals as "injuring an animal or rendering it incapable of functioning properly through violence, the use of drugs, physical objects, negligence, or other methods that exceed the basic requirements for caring for, keeping, or disposing of animals." There are various other definitions that describe animal cruelty, including the most commonly cited one: "behavior that is considered socially unacceptable and intentionally causes unnecessary pain, suffering, or discomfort to animals." (Magni & Chang, 2021a)

Crimes against animals can be grouped by type and intent. Crimes against companion animals can be divided into physical and mental types, both intentional and unintentional. (Brels, 2025) Animal cruelty is part of the spectrum of violence in families and communities, and should be considered a serious public health issue worldwide. Research has linked animal cruelty to interpersonal violence and even used it as an indicator and/or predictor of interpersonal violent crime and ongoing public health problems. This concept was first proposed in an article that identified three behaviors in children that appeared to be predictors of violence: enuresis, pyromania, and cruelty to animals. In 1987, the American Psychiatric Association first included "physical aggression toward humans and animals" as one of the earliest and most severe symptoms of Conduct Disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III). (Marceau, 2022)

Anyone who owns and trains dogs with the intention of involving the animals in dogfighting, as well as anyone who deliberately attends as a spectator, is categorized as committing a minor offense. In addition, anyone who deliberately abandons any animal is guilty of a minor form of animal neglect. Nigeria classifies animal cruelty as a criminal offense punishable by a fine of 50 naira, imprisonment for up to 6 months, or both (COFRN, 1999). Among others, namely (McMennamy, 2021)

1. Simple neglect (Tochuku, Mogbo Nnamdi Azikiwe University, 2013)

This involves the failure of humans as animal owners to provide adequate food, shelter, water, or care for one or more animals, usually due to the owner's ignorance. This form of animal cruelty/animal abuse is the most common worldwide today. The most common example of simple neglect found everywhere today is the case of dog owners who chain their pets and often leave them in the backyard for hours, if not days, without proper protection.

2. Gross Neglect

Also commonly referred to as intentional, malicious, or cruel neglect, it is important to distinguish between simply failing to adequately care for an animal and intentionally withholding food or water necessary to prevent dehydration or starvation. Therefore, gross neglect is the intentional withholding of food or water from an animal or group of animals. A classic example of this type of cruelty is

the case of people callously abandoning sick dogs, some leaving dogs/cats outside in cold or rainy weather.

3. Animal Hoarding

Failure to provide minimum standards of nutrition, sanitation, and animal care has a negative impact on animals and health. Examples include the inhumane transport of large numbers of animals, the keeping of animals such as pigs and other animals until they starve to death on farms, and so on.

4. Intentional Abuse

This is the most concerning form of animal cruelty/abuse for the general public, as individuals involved in acts of violence against animals pose a danger to the public. Using animals as a means to commit crimes, such as drug smuggling and other criminal activities.

5. Organized Abuse (dog fighting and cock fighting)

Commonly known as cockfighting or dogfighting, or often referred to as "blood sports," these acts involve arranging two or more dogs or other animals in a fighting environment and allowing them to brutally kill each other for the purpose of entertaining spectators.

6. Ritualistic Abuse

One form of ritual in Nigeria involves nailing a cat to a cross and burning it, leaving a dog's head on the stairs of a building with a piece of paper bearing a curse stuck in the animal's mouth. The neck of a goat is used in mystical sacrificial rituals.

7. Animal Sexual Assault (Bestiality) is a sexual attraction by humans towards non-human animals. The act of using animals for sexual purposes and to fulfill biological needs. (Magni & Chang, 2021b)

4 CRIMINAL LAW POLICIES ON ANIMAL ABUSE BASED ON PANCASILA PRINCIPLES

4.1 Criminal law policies regarding animal abuse in several countries

4.1.1 Spanish criminal code

If we compare this with the Spanish Criminal Code, Spain provides its citizens with the understanding that animals are living beings that possess sensitivity. Animal owners can also enjoy and use animals while respecting their qualities as beings blessed with sensitivity, thereby ensuring animal welfare in accordance with each species' characteristics. Animals must not be neglected or slaughtered in a cruel manner. The consequences of legal protection for animals are outlined in Article 337 of the Spanish Criminal Code. "Whoever by any means or procedure unfairly mistreats a pet or tame animal causing it death or injuries that seriously damage its health, shall be punished with the penalty from three months to one year of imprisonment and special barring from one to three years to carry out a profession, trade, or commerce related to animals." Spain also has normative provisions in Law 32 of 2007 on the care of animals regarding their exploitation, transport, experimentation, and slaughter. Regulations regarding the protection of animals are not only set out in the Criminal Code of Spain but also, as is clear from the reform of the Spanish Civil Code, apply to all animals. (Setiawati, Hidayat, & ..., 2024)

4.1.2 Turkish criminal code

Turkish Criminal Code in the special chapter on experimentation on human beings. Article 90. 1) Any person who carries out a scientific experiment on a human being shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to three years. (2) The following conditions must be satisfied to avoid criminal culpability in respect of consensual experimentation on a human being. Letter c) the scientific data obtained through an experiment conducted in an experimental environment (other than the human body), or on animals, should necessitate the experiment then being performed on human

beings in order to attain its objectives, in the special chapter on Damage to Property Article 151 (1) Any person who, partially or completely, destroys, demolishes, eliminates, damages, renders unusable, or soils another person's movable or immovable property shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of four months to three years, or a judicial fine, upon complaint. (2) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, kills or harms an animal in such a way as to render it unusable or as to lower its value, shall be subject to the provisions of the above paragraph.

Then there is the chapter on Releasing Animals Causing Risk Article 177 "Any person who releases an animal, or who fails to discharge his duty to maintain control of an animal, in his custody, such as to risk the life or health of others, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to six months, or judicial fine. The chapter on Offences Against the Environment: Intentional Pollution of the Environment.

Paragraph 4 shows that Turkey has also included an article on the disposal of waste that harms humans and animals through dumping or improper disposal. A review of the provisions on animal cruelty in the Turkish Criminal Code reveals no article that prohibits acts such as those under Article 302 (Wvs). (Brels, 2025)

4.1.3 Dutch criminal code

The Dutch Criminal Code recognizes animals as part of criminal law and requires their protection. The article that generally explains animals and the forms of protection for them is human cruelty, among others, in Section 254 "Any person who engages in lewd acts with an animal shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and six months or a fine of the fourth category."

Section 254a Any person who distributes, offers, publicly displays, produces, imports, conveys in transit, exports, obtains, or possesses an image—or a data carrier that contains an image—of a lewd act involving or seemingly involving a human and an animal shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine of the third category.

Any person who habitually commits any of the serious offenses defined in subsection (1) shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of the fourth category.

Under Article (14 B), the probation period can also be up to ten years if it must be taken seriously, considering that the convicted person will commit another serious crime that harms the health or welfare of one or more animals. In applying this section, harming the health or welfare of animals also includes serious offenses as referred to in sections 254 and 254a, as well as in Chapter XXVII. Destruction or Damage Section 350 (2) Any person who intentionally and unlawfully kills, maims, renders unusable, or disposes of an animal belonging in whole or in part to another shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or a fine of the fourth category. (Anyone who fails to restrain an animal under their supervision when it attacks a human being, or fails to take precautions to prevent a dangerous animal under their supervision from causing harm, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine of the third category.

4.1.4 Canadian criminal code

In the chapter on Killing or injuring certain animals, 445.01(1) of the Canadian Criminal Code defines military animals as animals trained to assist members of the Canadian Armed Forces in carrying out their duties. (militaire/assistance animal) law enforcement animal means a dog or horse that is trained to assist law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties. (policière/assistance animal). Then there are assistance animals, which are animals required by persons with disabilities to obtain assistance and are certified because they have been trained by a professional animal service institution to assist them.

4.2 Criminal law policy on animal abuse that is in accordance with Pancasila

The reform of Indonesia's criminal law has long been desired by the Republic of Indonesia. As we all know, the current criminal law in force is the Criminal Code, inherited from the Dutch colonial government, which has undergone changes in both general and special rules. Criminal justice policy and crime prevention efforts are also integral to social defense and social welfare. (Arief, 2017)

According to Barda Nawawi, law reform in the field of criminal law, or (Penal system reform/development) in Indonesia, is also referred to as Restructuring, which means "Reorganization" in relation to the reorganization of the criminal law system in Indonesia. Therefore, the term restructuring is very close in meaning to "reconstruction", which is rebuilding the national criminal law system, so the above term is closely related to the issues of "Law Reform" and "Law Development". When viewed from the perspective of the legal system, which consists of "legal substance", legal culture, and legal structure, criminal law reform can cover a broad scope, including the renewal of criminal law substance, which encompasses the renewal of substantive criminal law in the Criminal Code and laws-Laws outside the Criminal Code, formal criminal law (KUHAP), and Criminal Enforcement Law. The criminal law system, when viewed from the perspective of the criminal law enforcement system or the penal system, is seen from a "functional perspective," namely, the scope of the entire set of legal regulations to operationalize criminal law itself. (Arief, 2017)

The criminal law system consists of subsystems, namely substantive criminal law (Materielle Strafrecht), procedural criminal law (Strafverfahrensrecht), and criminal enforcement law (Strafvollstreckungsrecht). Then, from a "substantive normative perspective" or one that focuses only on the entire system of substantive criminal law rules for punishment, we also look at the entire system of substantive criminal rules for the imposition and execution of punishment itself, so that the entire body of statutory rules is contained in the Criminal Code and in laws outside the Criminal Code, which basically constitute a unified system consisting of special rules (Books II and III of the Criminal Code) and general rules (Book I of the Criminal Code). Based on the theoretical concept of criminal law reform, it is essentially part of criminal law policy, which aims to combat crime in society and to formulate effective criminal legislation that serves as a guideline for law enforcement officials.

Table 1*Pancasila Justice*

Pancasila Justice can be explained in five main dimensions: Divine Justice, Human Justice, Unity Justice, Democratic Justice, and Social Justice. Divine Justice is an important distinguishing feature of Indonesian criminal law compared to Western criminal law traditions, because—as emphasized by Prof. Barda—law in Indonesia must remain attached to the value of Belief in the One Almighty God as the ethical foundation in law enforcement. Human Justice demands that the law views perpetrators of criminal acts as whole human beings, so that law enforcement is not solely oriented towards revenge, but still respects their dignity and human rights. Unity Justice emphasizes that the law must prioritize national interests and maintain national unity, so that law enforcement does not cause social divisions. Democratic Justice requires that the law be implemented based on the people, deliberation, and consensus, so that the legal process remains accountable and open to public control without losing fair procedures. Social Justice emphasizes the need for a balance between individual rights and social obligations, so that the law prevents arbitrariness by the strong against the weak and ensures that justice is felt proportionately by all parties.

Drawing on the Qur'an's idea of balance, which emphasizes harmony and justice, we can elaborate on this concept in the context of Criminal Law. This idea of balance, as described in Al-Mulk Verse 3, can be understood through the following principles:

1. Balance between public interest and individual interest (Nawai Arief, 2015)
2. Balance between the protection of the perpetrator (the principle of individualization of punishment) and the protection of the victim.

3. Balance between objective factors (actual actions) and subjective factors (mental state);
4. Balance between formal and substantive aspects;
5. Balance between legal certainty, flexibility, and justice;
6. Balance between national and global values.

For the welfare of animals and against all forms of human acts that torture animals, in addition, Indonesia's natural (animal) resources and ecosystems play an important role in life, therefore, they need to be managed and utilized in a sustainable, harmonious, and balanced manner for the welfare of the Indonesian people in particular and humanity in general, both now and in the future (). On the other hand, the mention or definition of animals can be found in several sectoral laws, with different meanings and operationalizations, including wildlife, animals, pets, and livestock. Thus, to date, the different definitions regulated in the Criminal Code (wvs) are contained in Article 101, which refers to livestock, and in several jurisprudences, animals are not limited to livestock, but also wild (domesticated) animals such as cats, dogs, and other animals that are not livestock protected under Articles 302, 490, and 540 of the Criminal Code (Wvs). The scope of this second study concerns the combination of minor and major cruelty offenses in a single article. Not only that, but several sectoral regulations also provide protection against all forms of animal cruelty, but, from a formulation point of view, they are still contained in a single article and combine other phrases such as selling, killing, or torturing animals or wildlife. A criminal offense is an act or deed that is punishable by law, contrary to the law and committed with fault by a person who is capable of being held responsible, whereas according to Pompe, "strafbaar feit" can theoretically be defined as: "a violation of the norm (disturbance of legal order) that has been committed intentionally or unintentionally by a perpetrator, where the imposition of punishment for such behavior is necessary in order to maintain legal order and guarantee legal interests." Then, according to Van Hamel, strafbaarfeit is "an act of a person as defined in the law, which is against the law, punishable, and committed with fault. In addition, the principle of "no crime without fault" (geen straf zonder schuld) is the basis for criminal responsibility, and this principle is an integral part of criminal law. This also applies to crimes against animals. Laws that impose sanctions do not stand on their own, so society must accept them based on their "content" and the fairness of the law itself.

The protection of animals has improved significantly over the years, as seen in the development of organizations that fight for animal rights, including veterinary communities and animal defenders, especially in Indonesia, which have begun to provide special protection based on existing sectoral laws, such as the Livestock Law, Natural Resources Law, and others. Criminal law continues to change, including the formulation of existing offenses, and the law and the legal system evolve in line with social changes.

The purpose of law is to provide the greatest benefit or happiness for citizens. The approach is based on the social philosophy that society seeks happiness and uses the law as one of its means, commonly known as utility. This theory aims to achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. In the previous discussion, it was noted that criminal law policies regarding crimes against animals still have many weaknesses and limitations, particularly in the formulation of criminal acts, accountability, and punishment for perpetrators, which regulate acts contrary to social, religious, and moral norms. Therefore, comprehensive legal policies, particularly criminal law, are needed to address societal challenges.

Criminal law reform can cover a broad scope, including substantive criminal law reform, which encompasses the reform of substantive criminal law in the Criminal Code and laws outside the Criminal Code, as well as formal criminal law.

The criminal law system consists of subsystems, namely substantive criminal law (*Materielle Strafrecht*), procedural criminal law (*Strafverfahrensrecht*), and criminal enforcement law (*Strafvollstreckungsrecht*). Then, the "substantive norm angle" is considered, which focuses solely on the entire system of substantive criminal law rules governing punishment. The entire system of substantive criminal rules for the imposition and execution of punishment itself is also considered, so that all statutory rules (statutory rules) contained in the Criminal Code and laws outside the Criminal Code, which basically constitute a unified system consisting of special rules (Books II and III of the Criminal Code) and general rules (general rules) (Book I of the Criminal Code). The idea underlying criminal law is to prevent harmful or evil acts (*mala in se*) against both society and the state. One of the areas regulated in the Dutch criminal law code concerns animals. Animals play a role in human life on par with natural resources and other living things. Like water and plants, they are all signs of God's omnipotence. The Quran states that "Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth, in the alternation of night and day,

in the ships that sail the sea carrying what is useful to humans, and in the water that Allah sends down from the sky, then with that water the earth is revived after its death (dryness) and He spreads on the earth all kinds of animals, and the circulation of the winds and clouds controlled between the heavens and the earth; indeed (there are) signs (of God's oneness and greatness) for people who think (QS. AL-Baqarah 164)".

The verse above conveys the idea that animals are among the signs of God's oneness and power. And those who understand this are humans who think about it. This verse motivates humans to utilize animals for their benefit. One way to do this is through a process called animal domestication. This means the process of taming animals and adapting them to various human needs (Rifki Yunanda, 2018; Rizza, 2023).

The Criminal Law Reform contained in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, which will come into effect in 2026, has similarities with the current Dutch Criminal Code in terms of the formulation of its articles. as seen in Part Six, which regulates Criminal Acts of Disturbance, Negligence in Care, and Animal Abuse in articles 336, 337, and 338. Article 336 relates to acts that disturb animals in a way that endangers people, ridden animals/animals used for transportation, as well as acts of failing to prevent animals in one's care from attacking people or animals, failing to guard wild animals under one's supervision, or keeping dangerous wild animals and failing to report this to the authorities. The maximum penalty is six months' imprisonment or a fine of category II (alternative pattern). Article 337 relates to acts of animal abuse by hurting or injuring animals/harming their health beyond reasonable limits without a legitimate purpose/sexual relations with animals, punishable by a maximum of 1 year imprisonment or a maximum fine of category II (alternative pattern).

Article 338 relates to acts of exploitation and use of animals beyond their nature that result in damage to their health, threaten their safety/cause their death, provide materials/medicines that endanger their health, or exploit parts of their bodies/organs for improper purposes.³⁸ is punishable by a maximum of 1 year's imprisonment or a Category II fine (Alternative Scheme).

5 CONCLUSION

Criminal law policies regarding animal abuse in Indonesia are still scattered across various laws and regulations, including the old Criminal Code (WvS), Law No. 5 of 1990, and Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Health. These legal instruments generally prohibit the torture and mistreatment of animals and provide a framework for criminal sanctions in the form of fines and imprisonment. However, there are still weaknesses in systematization and strengthening of legal protection, especially for certain types of animals that serve strategic functions, such as tracking dogs, therapy animals, and animals that play a role in the judicial system and public health. The latest provisions in Law No. 1/ /2023 have shown progress by explicitly including provisions related to criminal acts of animal abuse, including extreme acts such as sexual intercourse with animals. However, the combination of minor and severe abuse in one article still shows a weak distinction between forms of violence based on their severity. Furthermore, there is no comprehensive and authentic legal definition of "animals" in the first book, making it difficult to interpret and apply the law uniformly. In this case, it is important to draft a separate article that recognizes and protects animals actively involved in supporting public and humanitarian services. The establishment of a criminal justice system grounded in Pancasila principles must prioritize comprehensive protection of animal welfare as part of the nation's collective morality. Such protection should not only prohibit acts of cruelty, but also include affirmative policies for animals that directly support state duties and social services. Regulatory reform should not stop at imposing criminal sanctions, but must be accompanied by an educational approach, increased public awareness, and an easily accessible reporting system. Thus, criminal law is expected to become an instrument of justice that not only punishes perpetrators but also encourages a transformation of humanitarian values towards other living beings.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, S. (2016). *Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Criminal Acts of Hunting and Trading Protected Wildlife in the Natural Resources Conservation Agency Area Legalitas: Law Journal*. Retrieved from <http://legalitas.unbari.ac.id/index.php/Legalitas/article/view/23>

- Adhaini, S. N., & Sumarwan, U. (2023). *Motives of Perpetrators of Violence in the Protection and Law Enforcement of Pets from a Social Control Perspective. Anomie*. Retrieved from <https://jom.fisip.budiluhur.ac.id/anomie/article/view/407>
- Ahmad, A., Adzmi, P., Amernudin, A., & ... (2021). *Enhancing the legal protection of the welfare of stray animals through society intervention and enforcement in Malaysia. Studies of Applied ...* Retrieved from <https://ojs.ual.es/ojs/index.php/eea/article/view/6016>
- Ardhani, E. (2025). *Disparities In The Treatment Of Perpetrators Of Crimes Against Pet Animals (Study Of Decision Number 77/Pid. B/2018/Pn Lbo And Study ...* repository.unja.ac.id. Retrieved from <https://repository.unja.ac.id/83983/>
- Arief, B. N. (2017). *The New Criminal Code Bill: A Restructuring/Reconstruction Of The Indonesian Criminal Justice System*. Semarang: Diponegoro University.
- Becker, F., & French, L. (2004). *Making the links: Child abuse, animal cruelty, and domestic violence. Child Abuse Review, 13(6), 399–414.* <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.878>
- Boy, T. (2021). *Legal Protection Against Criminal Acts of Cruelty to Pets According to the Perspective of Criminal Law in Indonesia (Study of Decision Number: 320/PID ... Adigama Law Journal.* Retrieved from <https://journal.untar.ac.id/index.php/adigama/article/view/17965>
- Brels, S. (2025). *Non-Cruelty to Animals: A General Principle of (Animal) Law. LEOH-Journal of Animal Law, Ethics and One Health.* Retrieved from <https://leoh.ch/article/view/9309>
- Langkola, A. S., Pello, J., & Fallo, D. F. N. (2024). *Animal Abuse As A Criminal Act In The City Of Kupang. Petium Law Journal.* Retrieved from <https://ejurnal.undana.ac.id/index.php/plj/article/view/16497>
- Magni, P. A., & Chang, E. X. (2021a). *A retrospective study on data from animal-related complaints, abuse, cruelty, trafficking, and trade received by animal welfare organizations in Singapore in 2016. Journal of Clinical and ...* Retrieved from <https://researchportal.murdoch.edu.au/esploro/outputs/journalArticle/A-retrospective-study-on-data-from/991005540319007891>
- Marceau, J. (2022). *Palliative animal law: The war on animal cruelty. Green Criminology and the Law.* https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82412-9_10
- McMennamy, D. (2021). *Law Enforcement Perspectives of Enforcing Animal Cruelty Laws: An Issue of Training and Education.* search.proquest.com. Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/openview/22e83dd815a80081f9de70b79c94949c/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>
- Nawai Arief, B. (2015). *Policy Formulation of Criminal Provisions in Legislation*. Semarang: Pustaka Magister.

- Permana, D. O., Masri, E., & ... (2024). *Sanctions Against Perpetrators of Animal Abuse in Relation to Animal Rights in Indonesia*. *Journal of Law ...*. Retrieved from <https://ejurnal.ubharajaya.ac.id/index.php/SASANA/article/view/3295>.
- Ravita, N. (2023). *Maximum Punishment for Perpetrators of Animal Cruelty (As a Form of Protection for Animals and People Around the Perpetrators)*. *National Conference on Law Studies (NCOLS)*. Retrieved from <https://conference.upnvj.ac.id/index.php/ncols/article/view/2721>
- Rifki Yunanda. (2018). *Fauna in the Perspective of the Quran (a scientific interpretation study by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, LIPI)*. Lampung.
- Rizza, F. N. (2023). *Analysis Of The Actions Of Animal Protection Organizations In Yogyakarta City In Efforts To Prevent Criminal Acts Of Animal Abuse*. *digilib.uin-suka.ac.id*. Retrieved from <https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/61722/>
- Rock, R. C., Haugh, S., Davis, K. C., Anderson, J. L., & ... (2021). *Predicting animal abuse behaviors with externalizing and psychopathic personality traits*. *Personality and ...*. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0191886920306358>
- Setiawati, D., Hidayat, S., & ... (2024). *Enforcing the Law Against Animal Cruelty Perpetrators: The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Health Act. ...* *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. Retrieved from <https://journal.fhukum.uniku.ac.id/unifikasi/article/view/774>
- Sholeh, F. R., Putri, H. A. A., & Faried, F. S. (2024). *Analysis of Crimes Against Animals in Indonesia*. *Bevinding Journal*. Retrieved from <http://www.journal.uniba.ac.id/index.php/JB/article/view/1101>
- Soesilo, R. (1995). *Criminal Code (KUHP) and Complete Commentary on Each Article*. Bogor: Politea.
- Tochuku, Mogbo Nnamdi Azikiwe University, A. (2013). *Animal Cruelty. ...* *Journal of Natural Science Research*, 3(8).
- Wauthier, L. M., Farnfield, S., SPCA, S., & Williams, J. M. (2023). *A preliminary exploration of the psychological risk factors for childhood animal cruelty: The roles of attachment, self-regulation, and empathy*. *Anthrozoös*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08927936.2022.2125197>

Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

How to cite this article (APA)

Samara, M. R., Pujiyono, Cahyaningtyas, I., Susatyo, F. A., & Kristanto, K. (2026). CRIMINAL POLICY ON CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST ANIMALS (ANIMAL ABUSE) BASED ON PANCASILA JUSTICE IN INDONESIA. *Veredas Do Direito*, 23(7), e235809. <https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.5809>