[Answers of Environment Sanitation Division]

[Water Quality Preservation Team]

According to Article 11 of the *Act on the Management and Use of Livestock Excreta*, a person who runs a dog breeding facility 60 m2 or bigger shall file a report on the installation of a livestock excreta waste-generating facility. In addition, a person who breeds dogs shall manage the facility so that livestock excreta are not leaked.

We will make sure to frequently investigate the livestock excreta management system of dog breeding facilities in the city and check if there is any violation of relevant laws.

[Food Safety Team]

Article 4 of the *Food Sanitation Act* states about prohibition against sale, etc. of harmful foods, etc., providing rules on foods that contain or are likely to contain poisonous or harmful substances, which are likely to cause harm to a human body, and foods that are not deemed to be safe.

In addition, while Article 5 (Prohibition against Sale, etc. of Meat, etc. Affected by Diseases) of the Act states that no one shall sell, as food, meats, etc. of animals which have contracted or are likely to contract diseases, it is not appropriate to apply the Article to dog meat.

Dogs do not fall under the category of “livestock” in the *Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act* as well as the category of “wildlife” in the *Wildlife Protection and Management Act* stated in Article 44 (1) of the *Food Sanitation Act*.

Therefore, since the *Food Sanitation Act* does not provide the legal base for regulating cooking and selling dog meat, selling dog meat is not subject to administrative regulations (disposition, etc.).

It is required for relevant laws to clearly state the prohibition of eating dog meat.

[Answers of Livestock Division]

Dogs are deemed to be “livestock” under Article 2 (1) of the *Livestock Industry Act* and Article 2 (2) of the Enforcement Rule of the Act. However, under the *Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act*, which prescribes the matters necessary for the raising, slaughter, and disposal of livestock and the processing, distribution, and inspection of livestock products, dogs are not deemed to be livestock.

※ Article 2 (1) of the *Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act* states that livestock includes cattle, horses, sheep, swine, chickens, ducks, deer, rabbits, turkeys, geese, quails, pheasants, and donkeys.

Since dogs are not subject to the Act, it is impossible to determine whether the slaughter of dogs is illegal. Therefore, it is hard to say that slaughters of dogs by slaughterhouses, butchers, farmers, and retailers are in violation of Articles 7 (1) and (2) of the Act.

However, pursuant to Article 8 of the *Animal Protection Act*, no person shall kill an animal by using any illegal methods or inflict an injury without justifiable ground. Also, according to Article 46 of the Act, a person who has abused an animal in violation of Article 8 shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won. Any person who has habitually committed a crime shall be subject to aggravated punishment.

Currently, the Act does not provide any regulations regarding eating dog or cat meat, and relevant regulations are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Drug and Safety, which manages safety and sanitation of foods.

[Answers by Resource Circulation Division]

We appreciate your support and concern.

As far as we understand, you pointed out that food wastes providers and dog breeding facilities are feeding food wastes to dogs, which you argued is in violation of the *Wastes Control Act*.

According to Article 2-2 of the Act and Article 4-2 (2) [attached Table 4-2] of the Enforcement Rule of the Act, food wastes can be recycled as feeds of livestock raised in one’s house. A dog farm may also feed food wastes to dogs after filing a report to recycle food wastes under Articles 46 (1) and 67 of the *Wastes Control Act*.

Any of the persons specified by Presidential Decree, among persons who discharge large quantities of food wastes, in Article 15-2 (1) of the Act shall file a report on his/her plan to restrain the generation of food wastes and properly treat such wastes under Article 15-2 (2) and may dispose of the wastes by himself/herself, recycle them, or entrust a person with recycling under Article 16-5 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Act.

Regarding dog farm issues, we will make sure to regularly investigate them to check if there is any violation of relevant laws.