Three human taeniid species, *Taenia solium*, *Taenia saginata* and *Taenia asiatica* are distributed in Indonesia. A field survey conducted in Bali from 2002 to 2006 showed that the prevalence of taeniasis was highly variable among four districts (1.1-27.5%), and only two cysticercosis cases due to *T. solium* infection were detected. All tapeworms (n = 66) expelled from 66 tapeworm carriers were confirmed to be *T. saginata* by mitochondrial DNA analysis. A total prevalence of 13.0% (19/146) for *T. solium* taeniasis was found in Jayawijaya District, Papua (Irian Jaya). It included 14 of 88 (15.9%) in 1999 and 5 of 58 (8.6%) in 2001, while the seroprevalence of cysticercosis in humans by sub-district in Papua ranged from 0.0% in a non-endemic area to 48.5% in an endemic area from 1996 to 2005. The seroprevalence of cysticercosis in pigs and dogs in Jayawijaya ranged from 8.5% to 70.4% (1998-1999) and 4.9% to 33.3% (2000-2002), respectively. A 2003-2006 survey of 371 local people in Samosir island, north Sumatra revealed 6 of 240 (2.5%) to be infected with *T. asiatica*; 2 of 58 (3.4%) and 4 of 182 (2.2%) cases were detected in 2003 and 2005, respectively. This brief review summarizes the present situation of taeniasis and cysticercosis, the distribution of three human taeniid species, and the risk factors/transmission aspects of these tapeworm infections in Bali, Papua, and north Sumatra regions of Indonesia.

*Keywords*: *Taenia solium*, *Taenia saginata*, *Taenia asiatica*, cysticercosis, taeniasis, Indonesia