

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PADANG
NUMBER 2 OF 2024
ON
RABIES CONTROL AND HANDLING

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MAYOR OF PADANG,

Considering : a. that rabies is an acute zoonotic disease that affects central nervous system of the warm-blooded animals and transmittable to human by the bite of wild animals or pets, that cause fatality in case of inappropriate measures after affected by the Rabies virus;

b. that in order to protect the community upon the risk of rabies incubation in Padang City, it is necessary to regulate animal husbandry and supervision of rabies transmit animal traffic as well as controlling and handling rabies;

c. that to manage the authority of the region in the field of animal health and society health as well as to ensure the legal certainty in rabies control and handling in Padang City, it is necessary to regulate it by the Regional Regulation;

d. that based on considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Rabies Control and Handling;

Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 9 of 1956 on Establishment of Autonomous Regions for Big Cities within the Province of Central Sumatra (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1956 Number 20);

3. Law Number 18 of 2009 on Husbandry and Animal Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5015) as amended several times, last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
5. Government Regulation Number 17 of 1980 on Changes in the Boundaries of the Second Level Region of Padang (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1980 Number 25, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3164);
6. Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 on Veterinary Community Health and Animal Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 214, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5356);
7. Government Regulation Number 47 of 2014 on Animal Disease Control and Handling (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5543);
8. Government Regulation Number 3 of 2017 on Veterinary Authority (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 20, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6019);

With the Joint Approval of
REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PADANG
and
MAYOR OF PADANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON RABIES CONTROL AND HANDLING.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the City of Padang.
2. Mayor means the Mayor of Padang.
3. Local Government means Mayor as a part of the administrators of Local Government who leads the government affairs which is under the authority of the autonomous region.
4. Office means Regional Apparatus which organizes sub affairs of animal health and veterinary human health in Padang City.
5. Rabies means an infectious disease caused by acute rabies virus that affects central nervous system of warm-

blooded animals and humans through the bite of rabies infected animal.

6. Transmitted Animal Rabies (*Hewan Penular Rabies*), hereinafter abbreviated to as HPR, means an animal that able to transmit rabies virus, such as dogs, cats, apes and other warm-blooded animals.
7. Owner of Transmitted Rabies Animal (*Hewan Penular Rabies*) hereinafter referred to as Owner of HPR means a person or legal entity that takes control transmitted rabies animal based on defined right which obtained by free transferring of rights gift, sales and purchase, renting, exchanging, or other way pursuant to the provisions of legislation, either for commercial or noncommercial purposes.
8. Rabies Control and Handling mean the attempts to decrease and address the Rabies, which conducted through observation, diagnosis, prevention, security and extermination in order to minimize the Rabies infectious risk to the humans.
9. Rabies Case means an event of Rabies upon the animals that proved by accredited veterinary laboratory checking based on the result of Fluorescent Antibody Technique checking.
10. Rabies-Free Area hereinafter referred to as Free Area means an area of regency/city, province, and area that never found the existence of Rabies virus or historically free or area where there was a case or Rabies virus and after sighting, no case or Rabies virus found.
11. Rabies Infected-Area hereinafter referred to as Infected Area means an area of regency/city, province, and area that clinically or laboratorially found Rabies case upon HPR population.
12. Veterinary means any matters that deals with Animal, Animal Product, and Animal disease.
13. Veterinary Authority means government entity or Local Government that is responsible to and has competence in Animal Health organization.
14. Veterinary Laboratory means laboratory that has task and function in the field of animal health services and veterinary community health.
15. Vaccination means antigen that is given by injection or infusion to the body to prevent someone from getting a disease.
16. Sighting means a process of observation that conducted by veterinary authority to study disease behavior by doing investigation, surveillance, inspection and examination.
17. Observation means the activity to observe the Rabies-potentially animal by isolating it in the cage of observation.
18. Investigation means a series of activities that conducted by authority veterinary to reveal the caution of disease, to understand the interaction between the cause of disease with host (*hospes*) and the environment.

19. Surveillance means observation activity that is carried out continuously, sustainable, conducted periodically to stipulate the status, geographic distribution situation and Rabies prevalence/incident rate.
20. Outbreak means extraordinary phenomenon in emerging new infectious animal disease in a defined area or the sudden increasing of infectious animal disease.
21. Epidemiology means identification of a disease and its distribution patterns in a defined population at a certain time.
22. Safety Equipment means chain, muzzle and rope that is put on the animal.
23. Officer means the assigned officer in regional apparatus who manages the field of animal health and veterinary human health in the Region.

Article 2

Rabies Control and Handling is aimed to protect community against Rabies impact as well as to promote public active participation in Rabies Control and Handling.

Article 3

The objective of Rabies Control and Handling is to release the region from Rabies that affects animals and humans.

Article 4

The scopes of this Regional Regulation are:

- a. authority of the Local Government;
- b. Rabies sighting and identification;
- c. Rabies prevention;
- d. Rabies pacification;
- e. stipulation and revocation of outbreak region status;
- f. eliminating Rabies;
- g. handling the HPR bite case;
- h. public participation; and
- i. fostering and supervision.

CHAPTER II LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Article 5

The Local Government Authorities in Rabies Control and Handling are:

- a. to monitor, diagnose, prevent, secure, exterminate and report the Rabies in the Region;
- b. to supervise HPR nurturing;
- c. to stipulate and revoke the outbreak status in the Region;
- d. to supervise HPR into and out of the Region; and
- e. to coordinate with the related institutions.

CHAPTER III RABIES SIGHTING AND IDENTIFICATION

Part One General

Article 6

- (1) Rabies sighting and identification as referred to in Article 5 point a are conducted in the form of the following activities:
 - a. Surveillance;
 - b. investigation; and
 - c. inspection and examination.
- (2) The outputs of rabies sighting and identification as referred to in section (1) are reported by the Office to the Mayor in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two Surveillance

Article 7

- (1) Surveillance activities as referred to in Article 6 section (1) point a are conducted by collecting data through sample and/or Rabies specimen.
- (2) Data collecting activity as referred to in Article (1) comprises:
 - a. data of Rabies agents and titer antibody post Rabies vaccine;
 - b. data of HPR; and
 - c. Rabies impact to animals and humans' health.
- (3) Surveillance activity that carried out by Regional Veterinary Authority is conducted by the division that organizes Animals health and human veterinary health.
- (4) Regional Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article (3) as its authority is obligated to follow up the surveillance output by conducting epidemiologic study.

Part Three Investigation

Article 8

- (1) Rabies investigation activities as referred to in Article 6 section (1) point b are conducted if:
 - a. surveillance output depicts it tends to increase, to emerge, and/or to spread Rabies case; and/or
 - b. reporting of outbreak emerging suspect.
- (2) Investigation is carried out at least by taking sample and/or specimen as well as supporting data.
- (3) The investigation activity upon the sample and/or specimen as referred to in section (2) comprises the Rabies origin, source and agent.
- (4) The investigation as referred to in article (2) is conducted by the Regional Veterinary Authority.

Part Four
Inspection and Examination

Article 9

- (1) Inspection and examination activities as referred to in Article 6 section (1) point c is carried out to ensure Rabies diagnose for surveillance and investigation.
- (2) Inspection and examination as referred to in section (1) are carried out upon a sample and/or specimen.
- (3) Inspection and examination as referred to in section (2) are conducted by an accredited Veterinary Laboratory.
- (4) The output of inspection and examination which conducted by Veterinary Laboratory as referred to in section (3) are reported to the Regional Authority Veterinary for Rabies epidemiologic study.
- (5) The Regional Authority Veterinary reports and recommends the output of Rabies epidemiologic study as referred to in section (4) to the Mayor.

Article 10

- (1) Surveillance, investigation, inspection and examination activities as referred to in Article 6 section (1) are carried out by the Office.
- (2) In carrying out the activities as referred to in section (1), the Office coordinates with related regional apparatus and institutions.

Article 11

Further provisions regarding the surveillance, investigation, inspection and examination as referred to in Article 6 to Article 10 are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IV
RABIES PREVENTION

Part One
General

Article 12

Rabies is prevented by the means of:

- a. HPR supervision traffic in and out of the Region;
- b. HPR supervision and nurturing;
- c. HPR supervision of circulation;
- d. communication, information and education about Rabies; and
- e. HPR vaccination.

Part Two
HPR Supervision Traffic in and out of the Region

Article 13

- (1) HPR Supervision traffic in and out of the Region is carried out through inspection upon the term completeness of documents in the form of letters related to HPR, namely:
 - a. recommendation from the origin region;

- b. certificate of Animal Health that issued by authorized Veterinarian from the origin region; and
 - c. Rabies vaccination certificate from the origin region under the condition that the vaccination in the origin region has been conducted within 30 (thirty) days to 6 (six) months before departure.
- (2) The completeness of documents as referred to in section (1) is reported by the owner of HPR and the copies are submitted to the Office.
- (3) In the event of the owner of HPR cannot fulfill the documents completely as referred to in section (1) then actions taken as:
 - a. refusal upon the go-in HPR with no documents as referred to as section (1) point a, point b and/or point c; and
 - b. Vaccination upon the HPR with no documents as referred to as in section (1) point c.

Part Three Supervision and Nurturing of HPR

Article 14

- (1) Every person or Entity may own HPR.
- (2) The owner of HPR as referred to in section (1) is obligated to report and register his/her animal to the Office.
- (3) The owner of HPR as referred to in section (1) is responsible to the animal condition by concerning the HPR health and welfare, at least covering:
 - a. to provide place to live;
 - b. to feed; and
 - c. to nurse.
- (4) Dogs as HPR must be caged and put a leash of 2 (two) meters rope or chain in maximum when they are taken out.
- (5) Every HPR as a pet must be anti-rabies vaccinated at least 1 (one) time a year.
- (6) An entity is only allowed to own HPR for a maximum of 5 (five) dogs.
- (7) Every individual person is only allowed to own HPR for a maximum of 5 (five) dogs in 1 (one) address.
- (8) The HPR owner who fails to fulfill the requirements as referred to in section (2), section (3), section (4), section (5), and/or section (6) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and/or
 - c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp2,000,000.00 (two million rupiah).
- (9) Further provisions regarding the supervision and nurture of HPR are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 15

- (1) Every HPR owner is prohibited:
 - a. to neglect HPR;

- b. to let HPR run wild outside the owner's house yard;
or
 - c. to take HPR out without Safety Equipment.
- (2) The HPR owner who fails to fulfill the requirements as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and/or
 - c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp2,000,000.00 (two million rupiah).

Part Four Supervision of HPR Circulation

Article 16

HPR circulation covers:

- a. circulation for commercial purpose; and
- b. circulation for noncommercial purpose.

Article 17

- (1) Every HPR circulation for commercial purpose as referred to in Article 16 point a is required to:
- a. obtain Mayor recommendation through the Office;
 - b. enclose the letter of origin and the letter of animal health from authorized official in origin Regency/City;
 - c. enclose the letter of Vaccination and Rabies-Vaccinated stamp from local office and/or veterinary in charge; and
 - d. have been vaccinated at least 30 (thirty) days and at most 1 (one) year before the transfer of ownership.
- (2) Every person or entity fails to fulfill the conditions as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and/or
 - c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp2,000,000.00 (two million rupiah).

Article 18

- (1) Circulation for noncommercial purpose as referred to in Article 16 point b covers:
- a. animal for science development purpose;
 - b. animal for conservation purpose in accordance with legislation; and
 - c. animal for nurturing purpose.
- (2) Every HPR circulation for noncommercial purpose as referred to in section (1) is required to:
- a. 1 year before the transfer of ownership.
- (3) Every person or entity fails to fulfill the conditions as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanction in the form of:
- a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and/or

- c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah).

Article 19

- (1) Every person, entity or business actor that runs HPR circulation for commercial purpose is obligated to own HPR Trade Business License and shelter Permit.
- (2) Every person, entity or business actor that violates the terms as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp3,000,000.00 (three million rupiah); and/or
 - d. temporary termination of activities;

Article 20

Further provisions regarding procedures for HPR circulation and license are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Part Five

Communication, Information and Education of Rabies

Article 21

- (1) Communication, information and education of Rabies are conducted in the form of:
 - a. counseling;
 - b. dissemination;
 - c. training and technical guidance; and/or
 - d. information dissemination through print media, electronic media and other media.
- (2) Communication, information and education of Rabies as referred to in section (1) are conducted by the Office.

Part Six

HPR Vaccination

Article 22

- (1) HPR vaccination is carried out by:
 - a. authorized officers from the Office;
 - b. Veterinary; and
 - c. trained, certified and licensed personnel as vaccinator by the Office.
- (2) Vaccination spots are:
 - a. animal hospitals;
 - b. animal clinics; and
 - c. a defined location established by the Office during the mass vaccination program for rabies handling by the Government.

Article 23

- (1) Every HPR must be given Rabies Vaccination at least 1 (one) time in a year.

- (2) The Rabies Vaccination as referred to in section (1) is conducted by veterinary/assigned official and/or licensed veterinary.
- (3) Further provisions regarding Rabies Vaccination upon HPR are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER V RABIES PACIFICATION

Article 24

- (1) Rabies pacification is conducted through the following activities:
 - a. biosafety and biosecurity procedures implementation;
 - b. animal Vaccination;
 - c. supervision of traffic upon animals, animal products, and other media that carry animal disease out of quarantine working area;
 - d. Veterinary contingency; and
 - e. early warning implementation.
- (2) The Rabies pacification as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Office.
- (3) Further provisions regarding Rabies pacification procedures as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER VI STIPULATION AND REVOCATION OF OUTBREAK REGION STATUS

Article 25

- (1) Regarding Rabies pacification as referred to in Article 22, the Mayor, based on Regional Veterinary Authority report, recommends to the Minister to stipulate and/or revoke the Rabies Outbreak region status.
- (2) Stipulation of recommendation outbreak region status by the Mayor to the Minister as referred to in section (1) is conducted if:
 - a. there is a clinically Rabies Case, epidemiologic and enclose Rabies diagnostic evidence from laboratory in Free Area; and/or:
 - b. there is a rise of extraordinary clinic Rabies Case, Epidemiologic and enclose Rabies diagnostic evidence from laboratory in Infected Area.
- (3) Recommendation of revocation of the rabies outbreak region by the Mayor to the Minister is conducted under the following criteria:
 - a. Rabies case as referred to in section (2) point a, clinically, epidemiologic and laboratorial does not exist in Free Area; and/or
 - b. Rabies case as referred to in section (2) point a, clinically, epidemiologic and laboratorial is already under control in Infected Area.

CHAPTER VII RABIES ELIMINATION

Article 26

- (1) To keep the situation in order, Public Order Police Force (*Satpol PP*) and the Office may catch the HPR running wild outside the owner's yard.
- (2) The caught HPR as referred to in section (1) may be brought back to the owner.
- (3) The caught HPR as referred to in section (2) is required to publicly announced and in the period of time at most 3 (three) days since it has been announced, no one comes to take it, it is eliminated by humanly euthanasia.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the procedures for catching, confining, returning and/or eliminating the HPR as referred to in section (1), section (2) and section (3) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 27

- (1) Wild HPR that has no owner, run wild and disturbing the community can be caught, and eliminated.
- (2) The HPR as referred to in section (1) that has been exterminated, cannot be asked indemnity in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Every prominent figure, Village Head, Youth Leader, and organization figure participate in HPR extermination in their community area.

Article 28

- (1) The owner of HPR is obligated to bury the dead HPR.
- (2) Every owner of HPR that violates the provision as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. administrative fine for a maximum of Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah);

Article 29

Every person is prohibited to complicate or obstruct officer in doing the activities of Rabies control and handling.

CHAPTER VIII RABIES TRANSMIT ANIMAL-BITE CASE HANDLING

Part One HPR Handling

Article 30

- (1) In the event of HPR bites or licks a human or another animal, then the owner or a person who knows that event, is obligated to report to the Village Head and the Officers within the period of 24 (twenty-four) hours since the bite case.

- (2) The animal that bites or licks as referred to in section (1) must be observed by an officer of animal health or the owner of HPR under a supervision by an officer of animal health within the period of 14 (fourteen) days since the date of bite.
- (3) In the event of the animal that bites or licks as referred to in section (1) is found dead, the owner is obligated to bring that animal head to the animal health officer.
- (4) Animal Health Officer is obligated to send the brain specimen of HPR as referred to in section (3) to an accredited Veterinary Laboratory.

Article 31

- (1) HPR that within the observation phase does not depict the symptom of rabies attack, it can be brought back to the owner or caretaker after get rabies vaccination.
- (2) In the event that the result of HPR observation depicts the symptom of rabies attack, then it will get laboratory testing.

Part Two Rabies Handling for Humans

Article 32

- (1) Rabies handling for humans covers:
 - a. prevention before infected Rabies virus; and/or
 - b. handling for HPR bite case.
- (2) Rabies handling as referred to in section (1) aims to cut transmission link and prevent Rabies Case in humans.

Article 33

- (1) Prevention before infected by Rabies virus as referred to in Article 32 section (1) point a is conducted by Anti-rabies Vaccine for health officer and/or high-risk people upon Rabies virus infection.
- (2) Handling upon HPR bite case as referred to in Article 32 section (1) point b is conducted in the way of:
 - a. self-report to the closest health officer for case handling;
 - b. report to husbandry and animal health officer for HPR handling; and
 - c. anti-rabies vaccine injection and/or anti-rabies serum prevailing to the established procedures.

Article 34

- Rabies handling upon humans is conducted in the way of:
- a. upgrading community knowledge and ability to protect themselves upon Rabies transmission; and
 - b. optimizing service quality of HPR bite case and give early service prevailing to the established procedures.

Article 35

- (1) Every person that is known bitten by HPR must report soon to the health officer and taken to closest public health center or hospital to get first aid.

- (2) If based on the clinical checking result or laboratory, the HPR is infected by rabies, therefore the bitten or licked person must get special medication.
- (3) If the HPR cannot be caught or unobserved or cannot be checked because broken specimen, therefore the victim immediately given anti-rabies vaccination and/or anti-rabies serum.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the administration of handling rabies upon humans are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IX PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 36

- (1) Every person participates in the handling of Rabies Outbreak.
- (2) The participation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
 - a. providing information on the person with Rabies or suspected person with Rabies;
 - b. assisting the efforts in handling Rabies Outbreak;
 - c. motivating community in the efforts of handling Rabies Outbreak; and
 - c. other activities.
- (3) The participation as referred to in section (2) may be in the forms of manpower, expertise, fund or other forms.
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures for implementing public participation as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER X FOSTERING AND SUPERVISION

Article 37

- (1) Fostering and supervision are conducted in order to upgrade the understanding and public active participation in controlling and handling Rabies.
- (2) Fostering and supervision as referred to in section (1) are conducted by the Office in coordination with related regional apparatus and institutions.
 - a. Fostering and Supervision upon rabies control and handling are conducted in stages:
 - b. City level by Mayor through the Office;
 - c. Subdistrict level by head of subdistrict; and
 - d. Village level by Village Head.

Article 38

Fostering in attempt to control and handle the rabies is conducted by the Local Government in the form of:

- a. coordination;
- b. dissemination;
- c. providing education, training, guidance and consultation; and
- d. giving award.

Article 39

- (1) Coordination as referred to in Article 38 point a is a series of synchronization and evaluation of all Rabies control and handling that conducted by the Office.
- (2) Coordination of rabies control and handling as referred to in section (1) is conducted at least 2 (two) times in 1 (one) year.

Article 40

The dissemination as referred to in Article 38 point b is a public dissemination of:

- a. legislation of Rabies control and handling;
- b. planning, policy and strategy in Rabies control and handling; and/or
- c. rabies control and handling program that conducted by the Office.

Article 41

Education, training, guidance and consultation as referred to in Article 38 point c are given to the community and stakeholders in attempt to:

- a. upgrade capacity and capability in Rabies control and handling; and
- b. internalize the proper behavior and right pattern of HPR nurturing.

Article 42

Award as referred to in Article 38 point d is given to a member of community and stakeholders who:

- a. care for Rabies control and handling;
- b. support the Rabies control and handling program; and/or
- c. succeed on prevention of Rabies Case in his/her territory.

Article 43

Supervision of rabies control and handling is conducted through:

- a. monitoring and evaluation; and
- b. reporting.

Article 44

- (1) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in Article 43 point a are conducted upon every person and business entity that owns/nurtures HPR.
- (2) Reporting as referred to in Article 43 point b is conducted by the Office to the Director of Animal Health of Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia through the Office that organizes animal health function in the Province.

CHAPTER XI
FUNDING

Article 45

Funding in rabies control and handling is sourced from:

- a. local budget; and
- b. other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XII INVESTIGATION PROVISION

Article 46

- (1) In addition to the Indonesian National Police Investigators, Civil Servant Investigators within the Local Government are authorized to conduct criminal investigations as regulated in this Regional Regulation.
- (2) In carrying out Investigation duties, Civil Servant Investigators within the Local Government as referred to in section (1) have the authority to:
 - a. receive a report or complaint from someone about a criminal act;
 - b. take first action at the scene and conduct an inspection;
 - c. order a suspect to stop and check the suspect's identification;
 - d. confiscate objects or documents;
 - e. take fingerprints or photograph a person;
 - f. summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
 - g. bring in the necessary people or experts in connection with the case examination;
 - h. terminate the Investigation after receiving instructions from the main investigator that there is insufficient evidence or the incident is not a criminal act and then through the general investigator informs the public prosecutor, suspect or his/her family; and
 - i. carry out other actions according to law that can be accounted for.
- (3) Civil Servant Investigators within the Local Government as referred to in section (2) make a report of every action regarding:
 - a. examination of suspects;
 - b. entering a house;
 - b. confiscation of objects;
 - c. letter checking;
 - d. witness examination; and
 - e. inspection at the scene.
- (4) The copy of the minutes as referred to in section (3) is sent to the District Attorney's Office via the Indonesian National Police Investigator.

CHAPTER XIII CRIMINAL PROVISION

Article 47

- (1) Every HPR owner who does abandon his/her HPR, let it run wild outside the yard and/or take it out of the yard without Safety Equipment is sentenced to imprisonment

at most 1 (one) month or subject to fine for a maximum of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).

- (2) Criminal action as referred to in section (1) is a violation.

CHAPTER XIV MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Article 48

Further provisions regarding procedures and mechanism of imposing administrative sanction, form and sheet as well as administrative sanction stage are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XV CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 49

The Mayor Regulation as the implementing regulation of this Regional Regulation is stipulated not later than 12 (twelve) months from the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 50

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Padang.

Issued in Padang
on 31 January 2024

MAYOR OF PADANG,

signed

HENDRI SEPTA

Promulgated in Padang
on 31 January 2024

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PADANG,

signed

ANDREE HARMADI ALGAMAR

REGIONAL GAZZETE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PADANG OF 2024 NUMBER
2.

Jakarta, 10 July 2025

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHANANJA PUTRA