

ACT 31 of 2009
Republic of INDONESIA No. 139 of 2009
ABOUT
the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics
with the GRACE of GOD ALMIGHTY the PRESIDENT of the Republic of INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that Indonesia as the country with the maritime continent region archipelago that lies between the two continents and two oceans and is at the confluence of three tectonic plates in the region of the Equator causes a very strategic area of Indonesia with the richness and uniqueness of meteorological conditions , climatology, and Geophysics;
- b. that the elements of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics is the richness in natural resources and has the potential danger that it has managed to increase human well-being;
- c. that the information meteorology, climatology and Geophysics has a strategic role in improving the safety of life and property, as well as economic, defense and security;
- d. that national and international strategic environment demands the Organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics which in accordance with the development of science and technology, regional autonomy, and accountability the organizers the country with still give priority to safety and security of communities for the sake of national interests;
- e. that the development of science and technology influence on organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics globally so that needs to be anticipated and respond through international cooperation;
- f. that based on considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e and the need to establish laws on the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics;

Remember: article 5 paragraph (1), article 20, and article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945;

Together with the approval of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the REPUBLIC of INDONESIA and the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of INDONESIA DECIDES: setting: the law on meteorology, climatology, and GEOPHYSICS.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS article 1 In this law are:

1. Meteorology nature of symptoms is related to the weather.
2. Climatology is a symptom of nature relating to climate and air quality.
3. Geophysics is the natural symptoms related to tectonic earthquakes, tsunami, Earth's magnetic, gravity, electricity, and the sign of the time.
4. Organizing the activities is observations, data management, service, research, engineering, and development, as well as international cooperation in the field of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
5. Observation of measurement and assessment is to obtain data or value element of the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.
6. Data is the result of observation of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics obtained in roaming.
7. Data management is a series of treatment of the data.
8. The Ministry is the activities related to the provision and dissemination of information and the provision of services.
9. Calibration of the peneraan activity is a means of meteorological observations, climatology, and geophysics.
10. The means is the equipment used to carry out meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
11. Infrastructure is supporting means of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
12. The observation Station is where he did observations.

13. Research is an activity that is conducted according to the rules of scientific methods to systematically and objectively.
14. development is an activity which aims at utilizing the rules and theories of science that has been proven to be true.
15. Engineering is the application of science and technology in the form of design and architecture.
16. The master plan of organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics, hereinafter called the master plan, is a national organization of guidelines on meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
17. Environmental Observation Area is the area around the station has direct influence of observations against the observations.
18. Climate change is the changing climate resulting, directly or indirectly, by human activities that cause changes in the composition of the atmosphere globally as well as changes to natural climate variability observed at the time that can be compared.
19. the Mitigation is the effort controls to reduce the risk due to climate change through activities that can reduce emissions/enhance the absorption of greenhouse gases emissions from various sources.
20. Adaptation is a process to strengthen and build strategies to anticipate effects of climate change as well as implementing it so that it is able to reduce the impact of negative and positive benefit.
21. Indonesia is a legal entity owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprise, or business entity in the form of a legal entity.
10. certificate of Competency is evidence someone has fulfilled the requirements of the knowledge, skills, and qualifications in their field.
23. The Agency is the Government agency in charge and responsible in the field of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
24. The head of the Agency is the Chief on duty and responsibility in the field of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.
25. The Government is the President of Republic of Indonesia that holds the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.
26. Local Government is the Governor, Governor or mayor, and other areas as the organizer of local governance.
27. every Person is the individual person or the Corporation.

CHAPTER II BASIC and OBJECTIVE article 2 Organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics based on: a. nationality;

b. honesty;

c. academic;

d. the public interest;

e. benefits;

f. balance, harmony, and alignment;

g. alignment;

h. sustainability; and i. the thoroughness and caution.

Article 3 organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics aims to: a. support of safety of life and property;

b. protect national interests and potential in order to increase security and resilience;

c. increasing autonomy in the mastery and application of science and technology in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics;

- d. supporting the national development policy in order to realize the welfare of society;
- e. improving the information service, fast, precise, accurate, and easy to understand; f. environmental sustainability manifest; and it strengthens the relationship among g. through international cooperation.

CHAPTER III CONSTRUCTION of article 4 (1) meteorology, climatology and Geophysics is controlled by the State and the construction of its commissioning is carried out by the Government.

(2) the construction of organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in subsection (1) include the following: a. setting;

b. control; and c. the supervision.

(3) the arrangements referred to in paragraph (2) letter a include the determination of the general policy and technical, the determination of norms, standards, guidelines, criteria, planning, requirements, and licensing procedures.

(4) Control as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b include directives, guidance, training, licensing, certification, and technical assistance.

(5) the supervision referred to in paragraph (2) Letter c consists of monitoring activities, evaluation, audit, and corrective action in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) Construction organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in paragraph (2) is directed to: a. improve the quality of the observations, data management, and service;

b. increase the added value of research, development, and engineering;

c. realize a human resources professional;

d. increasing awareness, understanding, and participation of the community;

e. meet the interests of the public and users of the service;

f. enhancing the roles and relationships in international cooperation; and g. embody the activity of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics of comprehensive, integrated, efficient, and effective.

Article 5 the provisions on construction organization of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics set by government regulations.

CHAPTER IV ORGANIZATION of the Part is considered the organizer of article 6 (1) the Government must implement the Organization of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) Organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in paragraph (1) was carried out by the Agency.

(3) the Agency referred to in subsection (2) has the basic tasks, functions, and authority are regulated by regulation of the President.

(4) the bodies referred to in paragraph (2) are under as well as responsible to the President through the Minister of mengoordinasikannya.

(5) in addition to the implemented by the Agency referred to in subsection (2), the Organization of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics can be done by government agencies, local governments, legal entities, and/or the community in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) coordinate organizing Agency for meteorology, climatology and Geophysics conducted by other government agencies and local governments.

The second part of the master plan of article 7 (1) of the national guidelines is the master plan for the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

(2) the master plan drawn up by considering the basic capital and the strategic environment.

(3) the master plan contains: a. the vision and mission;

b. policy;

c. strategy; and d. a map plan.

(4) the master plan drawn up for a period of 25 (twenty-five) years and are assigned by the President.

(5) the master plan referred to in subsection (4) may be reviewed one (1) times within 5 (five) years or according to your needs.

The Third Part Of The Activity Of Organizing

Article 8 conduct of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics activities consist of: a. observations;

b. data management;

c. service;

d. research, engineering, and development; and e. international cooperation. Chapter V of Part One General OBSERVATION on article 9 Meteorological Observations must be made at least against the elements: a. solar radiation;

b. air temperature;

c. air pressure;

d. the wind;

e. air humidity;

f. cloud;

g. rain;

h. ocean waves;

i. surface temperature of sea water; and j. tides sea water.

Article 10 (1) observation of climatology include: a. the climate; and b. air quality.

(2) climate Observations referred to in paragraph (1) letter a to do the least amount against the elements: a. solar radiation;

b. air temperature;

c. soil temperature;

d. air pressure;

e. the wind;

f. evaporation;

g. the air humidity;

h. cloud;

i. the rain; and j. soil water content.

(3) air quality Observations referred to in paragraph (1) letter b includes: a. air pollution covering elements:

1. particulate matter (SPM, PM10, PM 2.5);

2. sulfur dioxide (SO₂);

3. nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide (NO, NO₂);

4. ozone (O₃);

5. carbon monoxide (CO); and 6. the chemical composition of rain water.

b. greenhouse gases include the elements: 1. carbon dioxide (CO₂);

2. methan (CH₄);

3. nitrous oxide (N₂O);

4. hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);

5. perfluorokarbon (PFCs); and 6. sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

(4) the observation of climatology referred to in subsection (1) is carried out continuously for a period of time.

Article 11 geophysical Observations must be made at least against the elements: a. ground vibrations;

b. gravity;

c. kemagnetan of the Earth;

d. position of the Moon and the Sun;

e. determination of the time system;

f. the tsunami; and g. electrical air.

Article 12 the observation of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics done in roaming.

Article 13 (1) of the observations made by each ship with a certain size or aircraft safety for the benefit of Indonesia cruise and flight is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) the observations referred to in paragraph (1) obligatory reported to the Agency.

(3) every person who contravenes a provision referred to in subsection (2) are the administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. the prohibition while observing; or c. a ban still do observations.

(4) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in paragraph (3) is set by government regulations. The second Observation Network system of article 14 (1) observation network System consists of observation stations.

(2) observation network System as referred to in paragraph (1) established and maintained by the Agency.

Article 15 (1) the establishment of network system of observations made on the basis of criteria: a. the type of observation;

b. observation coverage;

c. observations antarstasiun density;

d. observation station layout; and e. the type of means of communication.

(2) observation network System as referred to in subsection (1) include the following: a. meteorological observation network system;

b. observation network system of climatology; and c. the geophysical observation network system.

The third Observation Station article 16 (1) to carry out observations in meteorology, climatology and Geophysics station established mandatory observation.

(2) establishment of the observation station referred to in subsection (1) may be made by the body or apart from the body.

Article 17 (1) observation Stations established by the agency other than can fit in the observation network system through cooperation with the Agency.

(2) observation Stations as referred to in subsection (1) must satisfy the criteria of the network system of observation.

(3) the observation Station in the observation network system as referred to in paragraph (1) are prohibited from stopping his observations, whether temporary or permanent, without the permission of the Agency.

Article 18 Any observation station founded by the agency other than the observation network system can access data only for support duty or their significance.

Article 19 (1) any observation station founded by the agency other than prohibited to publish the results of his observations data directly to the public unless specified otherwise by law.

(2) every person who contravenes a provision referred to in subsection (1) are the administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. freezing observation station; or c. the closure of station observations.

(3) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in paragraph (2) is set by government regulations.

Article 20 (1) observation Stations established by the Agencies in addition to being part of the network system in forbidden observation relocated, except permission from the Agency.

(2) any costs incurred due to the relocation as referred to in paragraph (1) be the responsibility of the owner of the station of observation.

Article 21 the provisions of the Ordinance regarding further cooperation and permits the relocation of station observations in the observation network system set up with government regulations.

The fourth part the method of Observation of article 22 (1) the method of observation of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics are used should be in accordance with the characteristics of the types of observations.

(2) the method of observation as referred to in subsection (1) done having regard to: a. the commonality of time observations;

b. reading and assessment;

c. recording of data;

d. grouping of data; and e. the encoding of data.

(3) the method of observation as referred to in paragraph (2) compulsory followed by each observer's power.

(4) every person who contravenes a provision referred to in subsection (3) are administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. freezing certificate; or c. the revocation certificate.

(5) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in paragraph (4) is set by government regulations.

Article 23 further Provisions regarding the method of observation is set by government regulations.

CHAPTER VI DATA MANAGEMENT section 24 (1) data management is performed to generate the information fast, precise, accurate, broad in scope, and easy to understand.

(2) management of data as referred to in paragraph (1) required based on the standards established.

Article 25 data management as stipulated in article 24 as follows: a. the collection;

b. processing;

c. analysis;

d. storage; and e. usage.

Article 26 (1) data management can be done by the Agency and the Agency.

(2) data management by the Agency of the results of observations in network system of observation.

(3) data management by the agency other than solely for the support of his own interests.

Article 27 further Provisions regarding the management of data is set by government regulations.

Article 28 (1) any person who contravenes the provisions as referred to in article 24 paragraph (2) and article 26 paragraph (3) are administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. freezing the operation of the observation station; or c. the closure of station observations.

(2) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

CHAPTER VII is considered part of the Public SERVICE of Article 29 (1) the Government must provide the service of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) service of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in subsection (1) is carried out in accordance with the standards established.

(3) the Ministry of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in subsection (1) consists of: a. the information; and b. the service.

The second part of article 30 information service of the Ministry of information as referred to in article 29 paragraph (2) letter a consists of: a. public information; and b. specific information.

Article 31 public information referred to in article 30 of the letter a consists of: a. routine information; and b. early warning.

Article 32 routine information as stipulated in article 31 of the letter a include: a. weather forecast;

b. forecast of the season;

c. sea wave height forecasts;

d. forecast potential forest fires or land;

e. air quality information;

- f. the tectonic earthquake information;
- g. information earth magnets;
- h. information sign time; and i. electrical information.

Article 33 early warning as stipulated in article 31 letter b may include: a. extreme weather;

- b. extreme climate;
- c. dangerous ocean waves; and d. the tsunami.

Article 34 (1) of the public broadcasters and the Government-owned mass media and local authorities must provide the column space or time allocations per day to disseminate public information in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) broadcasters must provide the allocation of time to disseminate early warning for meteorology, climatology and geophysics in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 35 (1) the specific information referred to in article 30 of the letter b may include: a. the weather information for the flight;

- b. the weather information for the cruise;
- c. weather information for offshore drilling;
- d. climate information for agro industries;
- e. information climate to energy diversification;
- f. air quality information to the industry;

g. seismicity map information for planning construction; and h. the information meteorology, climatology and Geophysics for insurance claim purposes.

(2) in addition to the specific information referred to in subsection (1), other special information needs can also be served in accordance with the request.

Article 36 (1) information service of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as stipulated in article 30 is only done by the Agency, unless specified otherwise by law.

(2) the provisions of the Ordinance regarding further information service referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

Article 37 in terms of known existence of extreme meteorological events, climatology, and Geophysics station by observation, offshore mining platforms, ships, or aircraft that is being operated in the region of Indonesia, the incident is obligated immediately disseminated to the other parties and reported to the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The third part of article 38 Services services as stipulated in article 29 paragraph (3) the letter b at least consist of: a. consulting services; and b. a calibration service.

Article 39 services consultation as stipulated in article 38 the letter a is given for implementation-specific information for meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

Article 40 (1) calibration services as stipulated in article 38 the letter b is a service peneraan means of observation for meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) the calibration Services as referred to in subsection (1) is carried out in accordance with standard calibration set.

Article 41 services as stipulated in article 38 can be carried out by the Agency, other government agencies, or other legal entities which meet the requirements of Indonesia.

Article 42 further Provisions regarding the terms of service of consulting services and calibration is set by government regulations.

Part four Article 43 Service Charges (1) a special information service and services free of charge.

(2) service charge referred to in subsection (1) is received by the agency or other government agency constitutes acceptance of the country instead of taxes.

(3) further Provisions regarding the type and price of the service-specific information and services as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is set by government regulations.

CHAPTER VIII LIABILITY USE of INFORMATION Article 44 (1) Governments, local governments, and other stakeholders is obliged to use the information meteorology, climatology and geophysics in the setting of policy in the sectors concerned.

(2) the provisions concerning the obligation of further use of the information referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

CHAPTER IX INFRASTRUCTURE Part One General Article 45 Government must meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure in meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

The second part Means Article 46 Means organization of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics consists of: a. observational equipment;

b. data management equipment; and c. the equipment service.

Article 47 (1) observation Equipment for meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as stipulated in article 46 letter a consists of: a. meteorological and climatological observation equipment; and b. geophysical observation equipment.

(2) observation Equipment for meteorology and climatology as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a may include: a. measure solar radiation;

b. measuring air temperature;

c. temperature measuring of soil;

d. measuring evaporation;

e. measuring air pressure;

f. measuring the direction and speed of wind;

g. measuring humidity;

h. measuring cloud;

i. rain gauge;

j. measuring air quality;

automated weather measuring k.;

b. weather radar; and m. weather satellite.

(3) geophysical observation Equipment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may include: a. the tool monitors earthquakes;

b. ground acceleration monitoring tool;

c. lightning detection tools;

d. monitoring tool of gravity;

e. observations of the Earth's magnetic tool; and f. the tool marks time.

Article 48 (1) Each observation equipment operated in a mandatory observation station be eligible operations.

(2) to be eligible to guarantee operations referred to in paragraph (1), observation equipment must be calibrated at regular intervals.

(3) the calibration as referred to in paragraph (2) was conducted by the competent institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) any observers barred from operating the equipment observations not be eligible operations.

(5) the provision of more about the equipment be eligible operations as referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

The third part of article 49 Infrastructure Infrastructure organization of meteorology, climatology and geophysics in the form of: a. observational station; and b. other supporting facilities.

Article 50 observation Stations at least must meet the requirements: a. observation equipment;

a. observation and reporting methods; and b. environmental observations.

Article 51 observational environmental requirements referred to in article 50 of the letter c must be met according to the characteristics of the types of observations and take into consideration: a. open areas that are free from obstruction and high trees;

b. the influence of topography and geology;

c. environmental observation area does not change within a relatively long; and d. the potential disruption of communication data transmission.

Article 52 Any establishment of compulsory observation station meets the requirements of the administrative form: a. proof of land ownership;

b. feasibility study;

c. building permit; and/or d. deed of establishment of legal entities for Indonesia.

Article 53 Any observation station as mentioned in article 16 paragraph (2) which was established by the agency other than the compulsory enrolled to the body.

Article 54 (1) a mandatory Body set up observation stations in the network system of observation.

(2) in setting up observation stations as referred to in paragraph (1), the Agency may cooperate with other government agencies, local authorities, legal entities, Indonesia or any other institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 55 Each observation station in the network system is obligated to have a means of communication.

Article 56 (1) the location of the observation station in the observation network system established by the head of the Agency.

(2) the determination of the location of the observation station referred to in subsection (1) must be carried out in accordance with: a. master plan;

b. observation station network system;

c. the coordinates of the observation station;

d. means of layout; and e. the regional environment observation.

Article 57 (1) the provision of observation station location for the activities of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as stipulated in article 56 paragraph (2) be the responsibility of local governments.

(2) the location of the observation station referred to in subsection (1) must meet the requirements for the activities of the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

Article 58 the further Provisions regarding the Ordinance feasibility study, observation, station and registration requirements for the location of the observation station in network system is governed by the regulations of the agency head.

Article 59 (1) every person who contravenes the provisions as referred to in article 53, article 52, and article 55 is an administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. freezing the operation of the observation station; or c. the closure of station observations.

(2) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

Part four Protection and infrastructure Article 60 (1) the Government must maintain the infrastructure organization of meteorology, climatology and geophysics in accordance with technical and operational standards.

(2) the maintenance and operation of the technical standards referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

Article 61 the Agency, other government agencies, local governments, and the law of Indonesia is responsible for security and infrastructure.

Article 62 any person prohibited from damaging, moving, or doing activities that can interfere with the function of infrastructure and facilities.

Article 63 each of the people forbidden to disturb telecommunications frequencies are used for organizing the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

Article 64 the Government must protect telecommunications frequencies are used for organizing the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

CHAPTER X CLIMATE CHANGE Article 65 (1) the Government must conduct a climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(2) to support mitigation and adaptation as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government must do: a. the formulation of national policy, strategies, programs, and activities to control climate change; b. coordination

of activities to control climate change; and c. monitoring and evaluation the implementation of the policy on the impacts of climate change.

(3) For the formulation of the policy referred to in paragraph (2) letter a activities performed: a. an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions;

b. monitoring of the symptoms of climate change and greenhouse gases;

c. data collection; and d. data analysis.

(4) Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation activities of controlling climate change as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and c is carried out by the responsible agencies in the fields of policy on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Article 66 instances of Government must draw up policies to climate change mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the basic tasks and functions.

Article 67 further Provisions regarding the handling of climate change governed by regulation of the President.

CHAPTER XI INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION Article 68 (1) in meteorology, climatology and Geophysics, the Government can conduct international cooperation.

(2) international cooperation as referred to in subsection (1) include the following: a. the fulfillment of obligations in international agreements;

b. early warning;

c. research;

d. technology transfer; and e. an increase in the capacity of human resources.

(3) international cooperation as referred to in subsection (1) is represented by the Agency.

(4) Government agencies other than the Agency can conduct international cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTER XII, engineering, RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT section of the Union Public Article 69

(1) research and development, engineering, meteorology, climatology and Geophysics is carried out to develop science and technology as well as develop the independence of the nation.

(2) research and development, engineering, meteorology, climatology and Geophysics were conducted to support the increased organization of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

The second part of the study of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics Section 70 (1) research meteorology, climatology and Geophysics conducted to: a. menemukenali symptoms of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics;

b. enhancing the capacity of analysis of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics; and c. finding a new theory for the purposes of the progress of science and technology in meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

(2) the study of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics can be done by the Agency, the Institute of research and development, universities, legal entity Indonesia, and/or a citizen of Indonesia.

(3) research and Development Institutions, universities, the legal entity Indonesia, and/or a citizen of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (2) is required to report research results are sensitive and far-reaching impact to the body.

Article 71 (1) of the research referred to in article 70 paragraph (1) are carried out by foreign agencies, foreign universities, and/or foreign citizens received permission in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the legislation.

(2) the research referred to in subsection (1) is required to actively involve researchers of related government agencies.

(3) a foreign Institution, foreign universities, and/or foreign nationals referred to in subsection (1) is required to report the results of his research to the Minister that: Science and technology Affairs as well as to the body.

Article 72 (1) of the results of research conducted by the researchers as referred to in article 70 paragraph (2) are used for organizing the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics operational testing required by the Agency.

(2) the results of the research conducted by the researchers as referred to in article 70 paragraph (2) which will be informed to the public is obligated to obtain written consent from the head of the Agency.

(3) the provisions on operational test as referred to in paragraph (1) and the procedures for obtaining the approval referred to in subsection (2) is set by government regulations.

Article 73 (1) every person who contravenes the provisions as referred to in article 71 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) and Article 72 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are the administrative sanction in the form of:

a. a written warning;

b. freezing of permissions;

c. termination of the research or the freezing of research results; or d. the revocation.

(2) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

The third part Engineering Article 74 (1) Engineering meteorology, climatology and Geophysics is carried out by applying science and technology to: a. modify elements of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics; and b. developing means of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) the results of engineering means of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics is obligated to meet the standards of the means specified in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 75 (1) Engineering meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as stipulated in article 74 may be made by the Agency, the Institute of research and development, universities, legal entity Indonesia, and/or a citizen of Indonesia.

(2) Engineering meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in paragraph (1) may be executed through international cooperation after obtaining a recommendation from the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 76 (1) every person who contravenes a provision referred to in Section 74 subsection (2) and section 75 subsection (2) are the administrative sanction in the form of: a. a written warning;

b. freezing of permissions;

c. termination of the research or the freezing of research results; or d. the revocation.

(2) further Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative penalties and procedures as referred to in subsection (1) is set by government regulations.

The fourth part of the industrial development of article 77 (1) industrial development means of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics were conducted to improve the nation's capability in producing the means of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) the development of the industry of the means referred to in subsection (1) is obligated to meet the standards of the means specified in accordance with the legislation.

Article 78 the development of industrial meteorology, climatology and Geophysics which includes innovation and technology transfer have to optimize the utilization of national resources.

Article 79 further Provisions regarding the development of the industrial meteorology, climatology and Geophysics set by government regulations.

CHAPTER XIII HUMAN RESOURCES Article 80 (1) human resources development in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics aims to embody human resources learned, skilled, creative, innovative, professional, disciplined, responsible, have integrity, and dedicated, as well as national and international standards.

(2) human resources development as referred to in paragraph (1) is made to ensure the implementation of the Organization of the meteorology, climatology and geophysics.

(3) human resources development as referred to in paragraph (1) may be exercised by the Government, local governments, and the law of Indonesia.

Article 81 To achieve the objectives referred to in Article 80, paragraph (1) the Government establish: a. a policy development;

b. planning; and c. education and training.

Article 82 Policy human resource development as referred to in article 81 letters a compiled by the Agency.

Article 83 Human Resource Planning as referred to in article 81 letter b composed based on: a. the projected needs;

b. areas of expertise;

c. educational strata; and d. the placement.

Article 84 (1) education and training in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in article 81 of the letter c is implemented based on: a. the need for quality and quantity of educators;

b. the standard curriculum and syllabus and methods of education and training;

c. organizational governance standard education and training institutions; and d. the level of development of technology teaching and learning facilities and infrastructure.

(2) education and training as referred to in paragraph (1) was carried out in accordance with the provisions of national and international standards.

Article 85 the mandatory Agency organizes education and training in the field of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

Article 86 human resources carry out specific work in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics required to have a certificate of competence in accordance with the terms specified.

Article 87 further Provisions regarding the development of human resources in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics set by government regulations.

CHAPTER XIV of the RIGHTS and ROLES AS WELL AS the COMMUNITY Article 88 the community has the right to obtain public information relating to the Organization of the meteorology, climatology and geophysics in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 89 (1) the community has an equal chance to participate in improving the Organization of meteorology, climatology, and geophysics.

(2) the role of the community as referred to in paragraph (1) may include: a. help disseminate information meteorology, climatology and Geophysics were sourced from the Agency; b. help maintain facilities and infrastructure;

c. help climate change mitigation and adaptation;

d. provide advice and opinions to the Government; and/or e. reported when knowing happened discrepancies and/or errors the procedure of organizing and not functioning infrastructure.
Article 90 further Provisions regarding the role of the community is set by government regulations.

CHAPTER XV of the CRIMINAL PROVISIONS of Section 91 every owner of an observation station is included in the observation network system that stops the observations without the permission of the Agency referred to in article 17 paragraph (3) are convicted of criminal with a maximum fine of Rp RP 150.000.000 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah).

Article 92 of every owner of the observation station is included in the observation network system of relocating the station without the permission of the Agency as referred to in article 20 paragraph (1) are convicted of criminal with a maximum fine of Rp RP 150.000.000 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah).

Article 93 any officer who deliberately did not instantly deliver information relating to extreme events meteorology, climatology and Geophysics as referred to in article 37 are convicted with imprisonment of not longer than 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 500.000.000,-(five hundred million rupiah).

Article 94 (1) every person who operates the equipment not be eligible observation operation in observation stations as referred to in article 48 paragraph (4) are convicted with a maximum fine of Rp RP 500.000.000,- (five hundred million rupiah).

(2) in the case of works referred to in subsection (1) made of heavy wounds or broken, perpetrators are convicted with imprisonment not more than 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars).

(3) in the case of works referred to in subsection (1) have resulted in people dying, the perpetrators are convicted with imprisonment of not longer than 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 2.000.000.000,- (two billion dollars).

Article 95 every person that damaging, moving, or doing activities that can interfere with the function of the infrastructure and facilities as stipulated in article 62 are convicted with imprisonment of not longer than 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 500.000.000,-(five hundred million rupiah).

Article 96 any person who deliberately disrupt telecommunications frequencies referred to in Section 63 are convicted with imprisonment not more than 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars).

Article 97 any person who did not report research results are sensitive and far-reaching impact referred to in article 70 paragraph (3) are convicted with imprisonment not more than 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars).

Article 98 any person who did not report the results of his research as referred to in article 71 paragraph (3) are convicted with imprisonment of not longer than 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 500.000.000,- (five hundred million rupiah).

Article 99 Per person who developed the industry means that does not comply with the standards referred to in Section 77 subsection (2) are convicted with imprisonment of not longer than 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 500.000.000,-(five hundred million rupiah).

Article 100 each person performing a particular job in the field of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics who did not have a certificate of competence in accordance with the requirements set out as referred to in

article 86 are convicted with imprisonment not more than 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp RP 1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars).

Article 101 in terms of criminal acts of meteorology, climatology and Geophysics conducted by corporations, in addition to imprisonment and fines against its administrator, a criminal can be dropped against the Corporation in the form of criminal fines with a pemberatan 3 (three) times from criminal fines specified in this chapter.

CHAPTER XVI TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS Article 102 at the time this Act applies, the organizer of the meteorology, climatology and Geophysics can still run its activities provided in writing within 2 (two) years compulsory adjusting based on this law.

CHAPTER XVII the CONCLUDING PROVISIONS of Chapter 103 government regulation and regulatory implementation of this Act is assigned at least one (1) year after the legislation is valid.

Article 104 at the time this Act applies, all laws and regulations that govern or relate to meteorology, climatology and Geophysics stated remains valid along does not conflict or has not been replaced with a new one based on this law.

Article 105 of this Act comes into force on the date of promulgation.

In order to make everyone aware of it, ordered the enactment of this legislation with its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta on October 1, 2009 the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of INDONESIA Dr. h. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO Enacted in Jakarta on October 1, 2009 the MINISTER of LAW and HUMAN RIGHTS Republic of INDONESIA