

REGULATION OF MINISTER OF TOURISM  
OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 7 OF 2016  
ON  
GUIDELINES FOR RECREATIONAL DIVING ACTIVITIES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. that the increasing numbers of interest in recreational diving promote the growth of diving industry in Indonesia;  
b. that to improve service quality in recreational diving activities, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the protection of safety and security for recreational diving tourists;  
c. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a and point b, it is necessary to issue the Regulation of Minister of Tourism on Guidelines for Recreational Diving Activities;

Observing : 1. Law Number 39 of 2008 on State Ministries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 166, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916);  
2. Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966);

3. Government Regulation Number 52 of 2012 on Certification of Competency and Certification of Business in Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 105, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5311);
4. Presidential Regulation Number 19 of 2015 on Ministry of Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 20);
5. Regulation of the Minister of Culture and Tourism Number PM.96/HK.501/MKP/2010 on Water-based Tourism Business Registration Procedures (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 748);
6. Regulation of Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Number 15 of 2014 on Diving Business Standard (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 1020);
7. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism Number 5 of 2015 on Adjustment Nomenclature on the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 163);
8. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism Number 6 of 2015 on Organization and Administration of the Ministry of Tourism (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 545);

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue : GUIDELINES FOR RECREATIONAL DIVING ACTIVITIES.

Article 1

Every recreational diving activity is carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for Recreational Diving Activities.

Article 2

Local Government, Recreational Dive Business, and Recreational Diving Tourists must adhere to the Guidelines for Recreational Diving Activities as referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

The Guidelines for Recreational Diving Activities as referred to in Article 2 cover:

- a. the management of the operational activities of recreational diving;and
- b. mechanism of monitoring and sanctions.

Article 4

The operations of recreational diving activities as well as mechanism of monitoring and sanctions as referred to in Article 3, are regulated in a Standard Operating Procedure as an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

Article 5

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

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Ministerial Regulation by its placement in the State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta  
on 15 June 2016

MINISTER OF TOURISM OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

ARIEF YAHYA

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on 20 June 2016

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION OF  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

Jakarta, 09 May 2017

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

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,

  
WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

ANNEX OF  
REGULATION OF MINISTER OF TOURISM OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 7 OF 2016  
ON  
GUIDELINES FOR RECREATIONAL DIVING ACTIVITIES  
  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
ON RECREATIONAL DIVING ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER I  
PREFACE

A. Background

Based on Article 23, Point a of Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism, it states that the Government and the Local Government provide tourism information, legal protection, as well as security and safety for tourists.

Based on the increased of interest in recreational diving and to encourage the development of dive industry in Indonesia, and to improve service quality in recreational diving tourism, it is necessary to pay attention to aspects of safety and security protection for recreational divers. Therefore it is necessary to issue Standard Operating Procedure on Recreational Diving Activities.

B. Purpose

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure provides guidelines on performing and supervising diving activities by recreational dive business and tourists to uphold safety, security, and environment conservation during the recreational diving activities.

C. Scope

The scope of this Standard Operating Procedure includes:

- a. operational of recreational diving activities; and
- b. mechanism of monitoring and sanctions.

D. General Terms

In this Standard Operating Procedure:

1. Recreational diving means diving activities aimed to do recreational diving in open water using diving equipment and is categorized as recreational underwater breathing apparatus (scuba) gear and within the limits of recreational diving in accordance with laws and regulations.
2. Scuba diving means diving activities using self-contained underwater breathing apparatus attached to the divers.
3. Skin diving or free diving means diving activities with recreational purposes without a breathing apparatus.
4. Hookah diving means diving activities that use breathing apparatus with air supply from the Surface Supplied Breathing Apparatus for recreational purposes to a maximum of five (5) meters in calm waters and walk on the seabed on the path specified with direct supervision.
5. Snorkeling means a recreational activity observing underwater attractions from the surface by using snorkeling gear such as snorkeling vest, mask, snorkel and fins.
6. Recreational Dive Training means the recreational diving training aimed to provide skills to someone so that they can conduct recreational diving activities in accordance with the level of training completed.
7. Dive guide means a person who serves as guides to recreational divers and posses a certification level of rescue diver and first aid diving.
8. Dive Instructor means a person who has a valid instructor certification from a recognized dive agency in Indonesia.
9. Divers mean every individual conducting recreational diving, free diving/skin diving, hookah diving, snorkeling which include tourist, dive guide and dive instructor.
10. Recreational Dive Business means an individual or business entity in Indonesia who runs a business in recreational diving.
11. Open Water means an area that can be directly influenced by currents, waves, wind and/or water temperature and can be used for diving.
12. Confined water means an area with calm conditions and sloping like a pond where the influence of currents, waves, wind and temperature is relatively minimal with the depth to be able to stand and cannot stand.

13. Remote area means an area that requires a cruising time exceeding two (2) hours to the nearest medical facility.
14. Diving orientation means conducted at a relatively calm location aiming to refresh their skills and knowledge as well as an evaluation on the ability of divers.
15. Dive boat means the means of transport used by divers and dive guides to conduct recreational diving tourism.
16. Direct supervision means the supervision performed by the dive guide and/or a dive instructor where supervisors are together with divers who they supervised above and underwater so as to provide instructions and/or help when required.
17. Local Government means the Governor, Regent or Mayor, and the local apparatus as an element of local governance processes.
18. Minister means the minister administering governance in tourism affairs.

CHAPTER II  
OPERATIONAL OF RECREATIONAL DIVING ACTIVITIES

A. Recreational dive limitation.

Recreational dive limitations are as follows:

1. The maximum diving depth is 40 (forty) meters, except for recreational technical diving;
2. Diving using enriched air mixture with oxygen levels up to 40% (forty percent);
3. The time and depth of each dives do not exceed the "no decompression limit";
4. Refrain from diving that requires "decompression stop";
5. Penetration dives are conducted within the light zone with vertical and horizontal range of maximum of 40 (forty) meters;
6. The dives exceeding the restrictions on items 1, 2, 3, and 4, but still with the purpose of recreation, leisure classified as technical dives that requires another certification and additional qualifications.

B. Diving Training Agency

1. National and International Diving Training Agency that are recognized in Indonesia are organizations that follow the standards of the organization that have the competence and authority in dive training standards.
2. Diving Training Agency must:
  - a. be responsible for the activity of recreational dive business and individual affiliated according to the standards of the organization concerned;
  - b. report and submit training materials and a copy of its standard and the changes from time to time to the Minister of Tourism, Republic of Indonesia c.q. Deputy of Tourism Destination and Industry Development;
  - c. have training materials for all levels translated in Bahasa Indonesia;
  - d. submit a report of agency activities related to training activities, certification and data of registered members in Indonesia to Deputy of Tourism Destination and Industry Development c.q. Assistant Deputy of Nature and Man-made Destination Development, every 6



- (six) months;
  - e. provide an incident report according to standards set out in this guidelines.
3. Recreational dive training standard used is based upon:
- a. National Competency Standard, Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia (SKKNI);
  - b. Confederation Mondiale des Activites Subaquatiques (CMAS) / World Underwater Federation (WUF);
  - c. World Recreational Scuba Training Council (WRSTC);
  - d. European Standard on Recreational Diving (EN);
  - e. International Standardization Organisation (ISO).

## B. Supervision of Recreational Diving Activities

### 1. Recreational Diving Activities

- a) Recreational diving can only be organized by recreational dive businessmen who comply with the requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- b) All recreational diving activities in the open water must be supervised by a dive guide or by certified dive instructor directly or indirectly. Consideration in determining supervisory level adjusted to the conditions of the diver, diving equipment available, and the environment, and the decision to dive is taken by the dive guide or the dive instructor with reference to the diving spot classification issued by the Government.
- c) The minimum qualification level of personnel who are entitled to perform recreational dive guiding is dive guide.
- d) Before recreational diving activity starts, dive guides are required to provide dive briefing. Dive briefing must consist of information on safety regulations, depth and time limit, characteristics of the dive spot, characteristics of the water (current, visibility, thermocline, etc.), entrance-exit techniques, environmental considerations, underwater communications and the potential hazards and the anticipation of danger that may arise.
- e) Before and after the diving activities, dive guide is required to perform the body count and physical identification to all the divers who enter and exit the water.

- f) Dive guide or dive instructor within the limits of their competence must perform:
  - 1) assessment of the physical condition, mental state and divers knowledge, as well as the environmental conditions and the condition of the equipment;
  - 2) cease the activities of recreational diving or training if there are things that can be implied either potentially dangerous for diver, a group of divers, other people and/or property that is around the dive spot.
- g) The instructor must conduct orientation dives with recreational diver lacking of capabilities. This decision is determined on the basis of safety and environmental protection.
- h) Each recreational diving activity must be restricted to the definition of recreational diving or the qualification of the recreational divers, including recreational diving activities for divers under the age of 15 (fifteen) years
- i) Each recreational diving activity must be put on record. The minimum recording must consist of: 1) the name of diver; 2) the time and depths; 3) the type and pressure of air/gas used for breathing (if using).

## 2. Recreational Dive Training

- a) Each recreational dive business who offers training services must be a member of the National or International Dive Training Agency recognized in Indonesia.
- b) Every recreational dive training must be conducted by dive instructor who is recognized by National or International Dive Training Agency based on employers assignment. This training must follow the diving agency's rules and standards where the dive instructors are affiliated. If the dive instructors who perform the training is having more than one agencies affiliation, the dive instructor must explain the standard types of affiliate agencies which will be used in the dive training.
- c) Each basic level dive training, student divers must complete the confined water diving for at least 6 (six) hours training excluded rest and preparation.

### 3. Recreational Divers

- a) Recreational divers are prohibited from doing solo diving.
- b) Recreational divers who will go diving, but does not have proven certification must be accompanied by at least 1 (one) dive instructor and the diving activities must be done in a relatively safe and controlled open water or confined water, including the depth of which is regulated by the diving agency standards where the dive instructor is affiliated.
- c) Recreational divers who will go diving must have a valid diving certificate and log book consistent with recreational diving qualification.
- d) Recreational divers who will go on hookah dive, must be accompanied by a dive guide and performed in a relatively safe and controlled open waters or confined waters with 5 (five) meters depth limit.
- e) Recreational divers who will do free diving/skin diving or snorkeling and performed in a relatively safe and controlled open water or confined water must be accompanied by at least a dive guide.
- f) Recreational divers must follow the security procedure related to diving technique, depth limit, time limit, no decompression limit, safety stop, ascend rate, buddy system, physical condition, mental condition, equipment condition, water and environment condition.
- g) Recreational divers must sign a liability release form in case of any incidents happened as a risk of diving activity.
- h) Recreational divers must state that she/he is healthy and fit to dive, and if there is reasonable doubt, she/he must submit a doctor's note and sign a statement that she/he will follow the rules of safe diving.
- i) Recreational divers must have a diving accident insurance.
- j) Recreational divers who will dive in a strong current and/or expected to face strong current, must bring and able to operate surface marker buoy that can be seen from the dive boat. This type of diving must be followed by the dive boat which is ready to perform any open water emergency.

C. Emergency

1. Recreational dive business must have plans for diving emergencies. The emergency plans must have mechanism as follow:
  - a. method for searching a missing diver;
  - b. providing a trained personnel for First Aid for Diving incident in every location;
  - c. preparing medical needs for first aid, including oxygen and First Aid Kit;
  - d. method and flow chart of how to handle an emergency situation and evacuation plan;
  - e. emergency phone numbers, at least: police, life guard, Search and Rescue (SAR), hospitals/medical facilities that have recompression chamber (hyperbaric chamber) and evacuation facilities.
2. Recreational dive business must have records of equipment maintenance, including inspection and calibration, especially: regulator set (first stage, second stage, low pressure hose, high pressure hose, alternate air source, pressure gauge, depth gauge), Bouyancy Control Device (BCD) (bladder, low pressure inflator, over pressure valve, straps), scuba tank and valve, compressor and gas filling support equipment. All of those equipments must be equipped with spare parts.
3. Every diving equipment must be in an optimum condition, feasible to use, and qualify standard requirement for security and technical specification that has been prerequisite by the company that made the equipment. The maintenance must be done by a person from Recreational Dive Business that has received a training from the equipment company.
4. Minimum diving equipment that has been provided must refer to the Ministerial Regulation on Standard of Dive Business.
5. Recreational Dive Business must guarantee the quality of air/gas or grade E, (air quality) breathing rate standard. Records and air/gas quality that is produced can be checked in all times.
6. Maintenance requirements for scuba tank and compressor refer to law regulation and/or international standard.

D. Manpower

1. Every Recreational Dive Business must have an Indonesian dive guide that worked permanently.
2. Every Recreational Dive Business who offers a diving training must have an Indonesia dive instructor.
3. Every Recreational Dive Business who hires a foreign dive instructor must have at least 2 (two) Indonesian dive guides that have worked permanently.
4. The requirements for hiring foreign workers refer to laws and regulations.

E. Diving Area, Conservation, and Culture

1. Every diver is prohibited from diving in the core zone of conservation area and/or any other zone that is closed.
2. Every diver must protect the environment and is prohibited from damaging the environment and taking anything out.
3. Every diver is prohibited from anchoring in coral reefs on the dive spot.
4. In all locations that have mooring buoy for recreational diving, the dive boat must be tied to an available mooring buoy, unless for drift diving where the dive boat must anticipate the diver's movements.
5. Diving must avoid fishing area, spawning ground, or fishing ground.
6. Dive guide or instructor must evaluate the environment condition and compare the condition with ability, knowledge, experience, physical condition, mental condition, and available equipment in every diver. If the location can compromise safety, dive guide or instructor must cancel the diving activity. Consideration of suitable location and diver ability refer to diving spot classification that has been assigned by the government.
7. Recreational Dive Business and every staff must maintain a mutual relationship with local community, and also have to inform and brief the tourist about how to behave in order to avoid negative impacts to social relationship and culture with local community.

F. Dive Boat

1. Conditions related to boat license, seaworthiness, and operational regulations for diving, must follow the regulation from Ministry of

Transportation.

2. Every boat must have at least 2 (two) crews, whereas one of them in charge to watch every person's safety on the water. This regulation applied, except for diving using jukung (traditional small boat), boat, feeder boat that have operational scope less than 1 (one) nautical mile from mother ship or beach with maximum 6 (six) divers.
3. Every boat must have communication tools that can be contacted at all times by the Recreational Dive Business, especially when doing the diving activity.
4. Beside communication tools, every boat must bring First Aid Kit and also oxygen unit with an adequate amount enough to reach the nearest medical facilities or point of evacuation.
5. Every boat must have a safety tools for the diver to get on board from the water surface, also the tools to lift anyone who has difficulty to get on board the boat from the surface.
6. Every boat must have enough fuel to do the whole trip and activities, both planned and also for emergency situation.
7. Every boat is not allowed to maneuver in radius 90 (ninety) meter from the diving flag position at the surface. Boat can only approach in "safe speed" (speed which boat can be stopped and diver's safety can be maintained).

G. Terms of Incident Reporting

1. Recreational Dive Business must report an incident in writing to the district or city government c.q Head of regional tourism office with a copy to Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia c.q Deputy of Tourism Destination and Industry Development, if the incident resulted in death or hospitalized or missing diver that can not be found over 60 (sixty) minutes. The report must be submitted not exceeding 3x24 hours since the incident.
2. Report as referred to in point 1 consists of:
  - a date, time, and location of the incident;
  - b detail of incident : chronology, post incident handling, medical action (if any), evacuation process (if any), the handling of post-evacuation until the victim is in the handling of the authorities or medical facilities (if any);

- c. name of victims and identity card (passport, ID card, or others) and diving certificate;
  - d. victim's condition;
  - e. dive guide's or diving instructor's name and contact number who is responsible to the diving activity;
  - f. if the incident happened while using a dive boat, captain and crew's name and contact number must be submitted;
  - g. ongoing legal action (if any).
3. Recreational Dive Business Affiliated with diving training agency must report the accident to the Diving Training Agency according to their standard where the Recreational Dive Business is affiliated, or not exceeding 5x24 hours (whichever comes first).
4. Diving Training Agency, whose members are involved in an accident that resulted in fatalities or requiring hospitalization or in the event of missing diver that is found or not found over sixty (60) minutes must report in writing to the Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia c.q Deputy for Tourism Destination and Industry Development. The report is submitted not exceeding 5 (five) working days from the incident report is receipt.
5. Report as referred to in point 4, consists of:
  - a. date, hour, location of the incident;
  - b. detail of incident: chronology of incident, post incident handling, medical action (if any), evacuation process (if any), the handling of post-evacuation until the victim is in the handling of the authorities or medical facilities (if any);
  - c. name of victims and identity card (passport, ID card, or others) and diver's certificate;
  - d. victim's condition;
  - e. dive guide's name and contact number who is responsible while diving;
  - f. descriptions related to investigations, actions, conclusions and organizations decisions related to incidents.

CHAPTER III  
MECHANISM OF MONITORING AND SANCTIONS

A. Mechanism of Monitoring

1. The provisions included in this standard operating procedures are the basis of monitoring for recreational dive business operating in Indonesia.
2. The local government is entitled to adding explanations, especially related to the factual conditions in each area related to environmental, human resources conditions and other regional regulations.
3. Each recreational dive business must display information in an accessible place with understandable language, which contains the following:
  - a. assurance that non-certified scuba diver must be under direct supervision from a dive instructor, except in hookah diving, free/skin diving, snorkelling can be supervised by dive guides.
  - b. assurance that recreational diving activities are under supervision of certified dive guide;
  - c. assurance that recreational diving training is only conducted by a certified and active dive instructor from recognized training agency in Indonesia;
  - d. assurance that recreational diving training offered using the latest training materials according to the standards required by the agency where the recreational dive business is affiliated;
  - e. assurance that the equipment that is used must be in optimum condition and have clear maintenance record;
  - f. assurance that the use of breathing gas meet the required respiratory breathing standards;
  - g. assurance that scuba tank that is used must be in well-maintained condition according to the standards of maintenance;
  - h. assurance to offer diving incident insurance;
  - i. phone number/address/email address that can be reached in case of complaints;
  - j. assurance of compliance to this recreational scuba diving standard operating procedures and guidelines.



4. The Ministry of Tourism has the right to conduct inspection towards quality assurance provided by the accredited recreational dive business.
5. Each recreational divers have the right to check the quality assured by the accredited recreational dive business.
6. Recreational divers have the right to provide feedback, and complaints against recreational dive business in writing by mail, facsimile, email to the Ministry of Tourism.
7. Every feedback, and/or complaint from recreational divers, if it is necessary will be a basis of investigation and inspection towards the recreational dive business.

B. Sanction

Each recreational dive business who breaches the standard operating procedure may be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER III  
CLOSING PROVISION

These Guidelines for Recreational Diving Activities are references for local government, recreational dive business and recreational divers in the recreational diving activities.

MINISTER OF TOURISM OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

ARIEF YAHYA