

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AUTHORITY BILL, 2025

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SCHEDULE

The OFFICIAL SEAL and EMBLEM of the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.).

BILL

ENTITLED

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AUTHORITY BILL, 2025

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of Ghana Meteorological Authority to provide meteorological services in the country and to be the regulatory body to license and regulate the operations of meteorological operators; to spearhead meteorological research and training; to advise on all weather and climate issues; to ensure that all meteorological services and practices meet international standards; and to provide for related matters.

DATE OF ASSENT:

PASSED by Parliament and assented to by the President.

Establishment of the Meteorological Authority

Establishment of the Authority

1. (1) There is established by this Act, the Ghana Meteorological Authority as a body Corporate with perpetual succession.

(2) The Authority may for the performance of its functions, acquire and hold property, dispose of property and enter into any contract or related transaction.

(3) Where there is a hindrance to the acquisition of land, the land may be acquired for the Authority under the Lands Act, 2020 (Act 1036) and the cost shall be borne by the Authority.

Object of the Authority

2. The object of the Authority is to

- (a) provide meteorological and climatic intelligence that supports national planning and resilience, environmental protection and sustainable development.
- (b) regulate the provision of meteorological services in the country in compliance with international standards.
- (c) develop, monitor and enforce national technical standards and procedures for meteorological observations, meteorological data and meteorological services.
- (d) promote the proper collection, retention, secure storage, integrity, and accessibility of meteorological data for public safety, research, planning, and national development.
- (e) promote meteorological research and training in line with the frameworks of the World Meteorological Organisation and other relevant international bodies.

Functions of the Authority

3. (1) To achieve the object under section 2, the Authority shall

(a) Regulatory and Oversight Functions

- i. be the sole authority to regulate, license, certify, monitor and supervise, meteorological stations, meteorological personnel, and designated categories of meteorological operators within Ghana in compliance with national standards and applicable international obligations;
- ii. establish, organise and manage surface and upper air observational station networks;
- iii. develop, fabricate and calibrate meteorological equipment;

- iv. maintain uniform national standards for the observation of meteorological phenomena. The Authority, shall for this purpose prescribe national standards, technical regulations and procedures for generation, collection, dissemination and use of meteorological information and data for all sectoral activities in Ghana;
- v. conduct investigations into meteorological issues and advise the Minister accordingly;
- vi. ensure due compliance with conventions, protocols and any other relevant standards and recommended practices of the World Meteorological Organisation and other relevant international bodies;
- vii. levy fees, administrative penalties and other charges on any person in relation to the functions of the Authority under this Act
- viii. promote local content and local participation in meteorological activities;
- ix. perform such other functions incidental to the objects of the Authority;

(b) Service-Providing Functions

- i. advise Government on meteorology;
- ii. issue weather forecasts for the safe operation of aircraft, ocean-going vessels, merchant ships, fishing vessels, boats, oil rigs and other socio-economic activities;

- iii.* provide meteorological information and services, advisories and warnings in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on socio-economic development and projects;
- iv.* collect, process, store and disseminate meteorological data and information nationally and internationally in accordance with the rules, practices and procedures established under international Conventions;
- v.* develop and provide telecommunication systems for meteorological purposes;
- vi.* establish training schools for the capacity-building of Meteorological Personnel and users of meteorological services and for other related activities.
- vii.* conduct and/or participate in research into meteorology, climatology and related fields;
- viii.* collaborate with relevant foreign and international organisations for the purposes of this Act;
- ix.* keep and maintain a register of all meteorological stations, observatories, operators and operating personnel;
- x.* provide consultancy and advisory services on meteorology, meteorological engineering and technology and related fields.
- xi.* recover cost for meteorological services rendered to ensure service sustainability;

- xii.* carry out other activities as are necessary and expedient for the performance of any of its functions under this Act

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the Authority shall—

(a) serve as the single official source of national meteorological data, severe weather warnings, advisories, and information required for public safety and international obligations;

(b) prescribe national standards, technical regulations, and procedures for the generation, collection, processing, dissemination, and use of meteorological information and data for all sectoral activities in Ghana.

(c) retain exclusive responsibility for

- i. the issuance of official national severe weather warnings and public safety alerts;
- ii. meteorological services required to meet Ghana's international obligations; and
- iii. the designation of meteorological services for aviation and other safety-critical sectors in accordance with applicable international standards;

(d) license meteorological operators to provide value-added meteorological services, sector-specific forecasts, consultancy, research, and related services, subject to compliance with this Act and Regulations made under it.

Powers of the Authority

4. (1) The Authority shall enforce and administer the provisions of this Act and all other laws impacting on meteorology and climatology in Ghana.

- (2) The Authority shall be the sole authority to regulate, licence, approve and authorise the standard of meteorological activities specified under this Act in Ghana.
- (3) The Authority shall provide aeronautical meteorological services for aviation in Ghana in line with the World Meteorological Organisation and International Civil Aviation Organisation Regulations.
- (4) For the purpose of performing its functions the Authority shall have the power to install, construct, place or maintain equipment, apparatus or other instruments in, on, over or under any land, water course or branch of the sea or lake, for the purposes of observing, and recording meteorological, agro-meteorological, hydro-meteorological and related observations and to provide appropriate services.
- (5) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the Authority shall not install, construct, place or maintain any equipment, apparatus or other instruments in, on, over or under any property unless it has given reasonable notice to the owner or occupier of the property or the local authority having the control or management of the property of its intention to exercise such power in the public interest.

Separation of Regulatory and Commercial Functions

5. (1) The Authority shall, in the performance of its functions under this Act, maintain a clear and functional separation between its regulatory functions and any commercial or service-provision activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Authority.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority shall—
- (a) establish distinct administrative, operational, and financial arrangements for its regulatory and commercial functions;
 - (b) ensure that decisions relating to licensing, standard-setting, compliance, and enforcement are made independently of any commercial interests of the Authority; and
 - (c) prevent any cross-subsidisation between its regulatory functions and its commercial activities.

- (3) The Authority shall, where it engages in commercial activities, conduct those activities through a separately designated commercial unit or subsidiary that —
- (a) is administered independently of the regulatory unit of the Authority;
 - (b) maintains separate accounts, financial records, and operational systems; and
 - (c) is subject to the same licensing and regulatory requirements applicable to other licensed meteorological operators under this Act.
- (4) The Board shall, within six months of the coming into force of this Act, develop and adopt an Operational Separation Policy setting out —
- (a) the organisational structure separating regulatory and commercial units of the Authority including reporting lines, staffing arrangement and decision-making processes;
 - (b) information barriers and protocols to prevent the use of information obtained in the exercise of regulatory functions for commercial advantage;
 - (c) procedures for identifying, disclosing and managing conflicts of interest arising from the dual mandate of the Authority;
 - (d) separate budgeting, accounting, and financial reporting arrangements for the regulatory and commercial functions; and
 - (e) a complaints and redress mechanism available to licensed meteorological operators who allege a breach of this section.
- (5) The Operational Separation Policy shall take effect upon adoption by the Board and shall be —
- (a) published in the Gazette within fourteen days of adoption; and
 - (b) made publicly available on the official website of the Authority.
- (6) The Board shall review the Operational Separation Policy at intervals of not more than three years and shall publish any amendments in accordance with subsection (2).

- (7) Compliance with the Operational Separation Policy shall be subject to annual independent audit conducted by the Auditor-General, which shall assess whether —
- (a) the organisational separation between regulatory and commercial units has been maintained;
 - (b) information barriers have been observed in practice;
 - (c) conflicts of interest have been properly identified and managed; and
 - (d) any complaints received under the redress mechanism have been adequately addressed.
- (8) The findings of the independent audit under subsection (7) shall be —
- (a) submitted to the Board and the Auditor-General within thirty days of completion; and
 - (b) included in the annual report of the Authority submitted to Parliament under this Act.
- (9) Where the independent audit reveals a material breach of this section or the Operational Separation Policy, the Board shall within thirty days of receipt of the audit findings —
- (a) publish the findings on the Authority's official website;
 - (b) take immediate remedial action to rectify the breach; and
 - (c) submit to the Auditor-General a written remediation plan specifying the measures to be taken and the timelines for achieving full compliance.
- (10) Where the Board fails to submit a remediation plan or take remedial action within the period specified in subsection (9), the Auditor-General shall refer the matter to Parliament, and Parliament may exercise its oversight powers accordingly.

Governing Board of the Authority.

6. (1) The governing body of the Authority is a Board consisting of

- (a) a Chairperson;
- (b) the Director-General of the Authority;
- (c) a representative not below the rank of a Director from the Ministry having oversight over the Authority.
- (d) a representative each not below the rank of a Director from the following Ministries
 - (i) Energy and Green Transition;
 - (ii) Environment and Science;
 - (iii) Food and Agriculture
- (e) a representative not below the rank of Director, from
 - (i) Water Resources Commission
 - (ii) Ghana Civil Aviation Authority.
 - (iii) Ghana Hydrological Authority
 - (iv) Engineering Council
- (f) A senior lecturer or higher from a university in the country that offers meteorology and Climate Science;
- (g) two other persons one of whom is a woman nominated by the President.

(2) The President shall, in accordance with article 70 of the Constitution, appoint the members of the Board

(3) The President shall in making appointments under paragraph (g) of subsection 1, have regard to the expertise and experience of the persons in matters related to the functions of the Authority.

Functions of the Board

7. The Board shall

- (a) ensure the implementation of the objects and functions of the Authority;

- (b) ensure the implementation of regulations, rules, and procedures laid down by the World Meteorological Organisation in accordance with provisions under this Act;
- (c) manage the National Meteorological Fund;
- (d) formulate policies for the efficient and effective performance of the functions of the Authority and
- (e) secure and ensure efficient use of resources, including approval of annual work plans, annual budgets and supplementary budgets.

Tenure of office of members of the Board

8. (1) A member of the Board shall hold office for a period of four years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for another term only.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the Director- General or any other person who is a member of the Board by virtue of office.
- (3) A member of the Board other than the Director-General may, at any time by letter addressed to the President through the Minister, resign from office.
- (4) A member of the Board, other than the Director-General, who is absent from three consecutive meeting of the Board without sufficient cause ceases to be a member of the Board.
- (5). A member of the Board, other than the Director-General, shall vacate office if that member—
- (a) is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a compromise with creditors;
 - (b) is convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, fraud or moral turpitude;
 - (c) is adjudged to be of unsound mind or to be incapable of performing functions as a member by reason of infirmity of body or mind; or
 - (d) is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge the functions of a member.

(6) Where a member of the Board is for sufficient reason, unable to act as a member of the Board, the Minister shall determine whether the inability would result in the declaration of a vacancy.

(7) Where there is a vacancy

(a) under subsection (3), (4), (5) or subsection (2) of section 11,

(b) as a result of a declaration under subsection (6), or

(c) by reason of the death of a member,

the Minister shall notify the President of the vacancy and the President shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

Duties and liabilities of a member of the Board

9. (1) A member of the Board shall stand in a fiduciary relationship to the Authority and shall have the same duty to act with loyalty and in good faith as a director of a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a member of the Board has a duty to

(a) act honestly and in the best interest of the Authority in the performance of the functions of that member;

(b) exercise the degree of care and diligence in the performance of the functions of that member in the same manner that a person in that position would reasonably be expected to exercise in the circumstances;

(c) avoid making use of information acquired by virtue of the position of that member so as to benefit that member or to the detriment of the Authority; and

(d) perform a specific function as may be determined by the Board.

(3) A member of the Board shall, before assuming office, file with

- (a) the Authority a disclosure of interest statement in respect of
 - (i) business affiliations; and
 - (ii) details of past and present employment; and
 - (b) the Auditor-General a declaration of assets owned by the member in compliance with article 286 of the Constitution.
- (4) A member of the Board who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred penalty units and not more than two hundred and fifty penalty units.

Meetings of the Board.

- 10.** (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the conduct of business at a time and place determined by the chairperson.
- (2) The chairperson shall, at the request in writing of not less than one-third of the membership of the Board, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board at a time and place determined by the Board.
- (3) The quorum at a meeting of the Board shall be 7 members.
- (4) The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board and in the absence of the chairperson, a member of the Board elected by the members present from among their number shall preside.
- (5) Matters before the Board shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting and in the event of equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a casting vote.
- (6) The Board may co-opt a person to attend a meeting of the Board but that person shall not vote on a matter for decision at the meeting.

(7) The proceedings of the Board shall not be invalidated because of a vacancy among the members or by a defect in the appointment or qualification of a member of the Board.

(8) Subject to this section, the Board shall determine the procedure for its meetings of the Board.

Disclosure of interest

11. (1) A member of the Board who has an interest in a matter for consideration

- (a) shall disclose in writing the nature of the interest and the disclosure shall form part of the record for the consideration of the matter; and
- (b) is disqualified from being present at or participating in the deliberations of the Board in respect of that matter.

(2) A member ceases to be a member of the Board if the member has an interest in the matter

before the Board and

- (a) fails to disclose that interest; or
- (b) is present at or participates in the deliberations of the Board in respect of that matter.

(3) Without limiting any further cause of action that may be instituted against a member who contravenes subsection (1)—

- (a) the Board shall, within thirty days of discovering the contravention, demand in writing the return of any benefit, gain, or profit derived by the member from the undisclosed interest;
- (b) the member shall return the benefit within fourteen days of the demand;
- (c) where the member fails to return the benefit, the Board may recover the amount as a civil debt in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(d) the Board may charge interest on the amount at the Bank of Ghana policy rate plus five percentage points from the date of demand; and

(e) the appointment of the member shall be revoked by the President upon the recommendation of the Minister in consultation with the governing Board.

Establishment of committees

12. (1) The Board may establish a committee consisting of members of the Board and non-members of the Board or both to perform a function of the Board.

(2) A committee composed of members and non-members of the Board shall be chaired by a member of the Board.

(3) A Committee of the Board composed of non-members only is advisory.

(4) Section 10 of this Act applies to members of a committee of the Board.

Allowances

13. Members of the Board and members of a committee shall be paid allowances approved by the Minister in consultation with the Minister for Finance.

Policy directives

14. The Minister may, in the public interest, give directives to the Board on matters of policy and the Board shall comply.

Administrative provisions

Director-General of the Authority

15. (1) The President shall, in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint a Director-General for the Authority.

(2) The Director-General:

(a) shall be the chief executive of the Authority; and

(b) shall hold office on terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

Functions of the Director-General

16. (1) The Director-General shall be

(a) responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Authority;

(b) responsible for the implementation of the decisions of the Board;

(c) responsible for the execution of strategic plans and operations of the Authority
and

(d) answerable to the Board in the performance of the functions of the office.

(2) The Director-General shall perform any other function assigned by the Board.

(3) The Director-General shall be assisted by two Deputy Directors-General and other principal officers as the Board may determine.

(4) The Director-General may delegate a function to an officer of the Authority but shall not be relieved of the ultimate responsibility for the performance of the delegated function.

(5) The Director-General shall be the permanent representative of Ghana to the World Meteorological Organization in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 6 of the World Meteorological Organization, Basic Document No. 15.

Deputy Directors-General of the Authority

17. (1) The President shall, in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint two Deputy Directors-General for the Authority.

(2) A Deputy Director-General shall hold office on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

Functions of a Deputy Director-General

18. (1) The Deputy Director-General shall

(a) assist the Director-General in the performance of the functions of the Director-General; and

(b) perform any other functions that may be assigned by the Director-General.

(2) A Deputy Director-General shall be answerable to the Director-General in the performance of the functions of the office.

Secretary to the Board.

19. (1) The Board shall designate the Head of Legal Services of the Authority as Secretary to the Board.

(2) The Secretary shall

(a) be a legal practitioner of not less than 5 years standing as a lawyer;

(b) subject to the directions of the Board, arrange the business of the meetings of the Board;

(c) record and keep the minutes of the meetings and proceedings of the Board; and

(d) perform any other function as the Board and the Director-General may, in writing, direct.

Appointment of other Staff

20. (1) The President shall in accordance with article 195, appoint other officers and staff of

the Authority necessary for the effective and efficient performance of the functions of the Authority.

(2) In accordance with article 195(2) of the Constitution, the President may delegate in writing, the power to make appointments in respect of other staff of Authority.

(3) The Board may on the recommendation of the Director-General engage the services of such experts and consultants as the Board may determine.

(4) The appointment of officers of the Authority shall be made by the President in accordance with the advice of the Board given in consultation with the Public Services Commission and upon such terms and conditions as the appointing authority shall determine.

(5) Other public officers may be seconded to the Authority or may otherwise give assistance to it.

Offices of the Authority

21. (1) The Authority shall establish regional offices of the Authority in the regional capitals.

(2) The Authority may establish other offices within a region as the Board may determine.

(3) An office established by the Authority shall perform the functions determined by the Authority pursuant to this Act.

Sources of moneys of the Authority

22. (1) The sources of moneys of the Authority include
- (a) moneys approved by Parliament;
 - (b) internally generated funds accruing to the Authority in the performance of the functions of the Authority;
 - (c) moneys from the National Meteorological Fund; and
 - (d) gifts, donations and grants.

Bank Account of the Authority

23. Money for the Authority shall be paid into a bank account opened for the purpose with the approval of the Controller and Accountant-General.

Administrative expenses of the Authority

24. The administrative expenses of the Authority shall be a charge on the Fund created under section 31 of this Act.

Internal Audit Unit

25. (1) The Authority shall have an Internal Audit Unit in accordance with section 83 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).

(2) The Internal Audit Unit shall be headed by an Internal Auditor who shall be appointed in accordance with the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658).

(3) The Internal Auditor is responsible for the internal audit of the Authority.

(4) The Internal Auditor shall, subject to subsections (3) and (4) of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), at intervals of three months

- (a) prepare and submit to the Board, a report on the internal audit carried out during the period of three months immediately preceding the preparation of the report; and

(b) make recommendations in each report, with respect to matters which appear to the Internal Auditor as necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Authority.

(5) The Internal Auditor shall, in accordance with subsection 4 of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), submit a copy of each report prepared under this section to the Director-General and the chairperson of the Board

Accounts and Audit

26. (1) The Board shall keep books, records and returns of account and other documents relevant to accounts in a form approved by the Auditor-General.

(2) The Board shall submit the accounts of the Authority to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the financial year.

(3) The Auditor-General within six months after the end of the immediately preceding financial year, audit the accounts of the Authority and forward a copy each of the audited report to the Minister and the Board.

(4) The financial year of the Authority is the same as the financial year of the government.

Annual report and other reports.

27. (1) The Board shall within thirty days after receipt of the audit report, submit an annual report to the Minister covering the activities and operations of the Authority for the year to which the annual report relates.

(2) The annual report shall include the report of the Auditor-General.

(3) The Minister shall within two months after receipt of the annual report, submit

the report to Parliament with a statement that the Minister considers necessary.

- (4) The Board shall submit to the Minister any other report which the Minister may require in writing.

Borrowing powers

28. (1) Subject to article 181 of the Constitution and section 76 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and with prior consent in writing of the Minister responsible for Finance, the Authority may borrow money from a body corporate, financial market or any other person.

- (2) For the purposes of securing the money borrowed, the Authority may mortgage, charge or pledge a right, title or an interest in any of the properties of the Authority.

Tax exemption

29. (1) Subject to article 174 of the Constitution and the Exemptions Act 2022, Act (1038) the Authority is exempt from the payment of taxes that the Minister of Finance may, in writing, and with the prior approval of Parliament, determine.

National Framework for Climate Services

Establishment and operationalisation of the National Framework for Climate Services

30. (1) There is established by this Act a National Framework for Climate Services.

- (2) The Minister shall be responsible for —

(a) organising and operationalising the National Framework for Climate Services;

- (b) overseeing the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the operation of the National Framework for Climate Services; and
- (c) establishing the Scientific and Technical Committee for the operations of the National Framework for Climate Services.

(3) The National Framework for Climate Services shall be composed of representatives from —

- (a) Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation;
- (b) Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
- (c) Ministry of Communications, Digital Technology and Innovations;
- (d) Ministry of Energy and Green Transitions;
- (e) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development;
- (f) Ministry of Interior;
- (g) Ministry of Works and Housing;
- (h) Ministry of Transport;
- (i) Ministry of Finance;
- (j) Ministry of Defence; and
- (k) Ministry of Health.

(4) Without limiting subsection (2), the Minister shall, by Legislative Instrument, prescribe —

- (a) the composition, structure, and membership of the committees established under this section;
- (b) the functions, powers, and procedures of such committees;
- (c) the qualifications, tenure, and conditions of service of members of the committees; and
- (d) reporting obligations, accountability mechanisms, and coordination arrangements with the Authority and other relevant institutions.

(5) The Minister shall, in prescribing the composition of the committees under subsection (4), have regard to —

- (a) relevant technical expertise;
- (b) stakeholder representation across key sectors; and
- (c) gender balance.

- (6) A committee established under this section shall perform its functions in accordance with this Act and the Regulations made under this Act.

Functions of the National Framework for Climate Services

31. The Functions of the National Framework for Climate Services shall include:
- (a) coordinating and aligning the activities of all national institutions involved in climate data collection, analysis and service delivery across the country
 - (b) establishing and maintaining a user interface platform for regular dialogue between climate scientists and sectors like agriculture, health, water and energy
 - (c) facilitating the design and production of customized climate information products that meet the specific operational needs of different economic sectors.
 - (d) creating a national repository for climate data that allows for the secure exchange of information between government agencies, research bodies, and private partners
 - (e) providing the scientific data and evidence required to integrate climate change adaptation into national development plans and international environmental commitments.
 - (f) leading training programmes for both the providers and users of climate services to improve the understanding and application of climate information.
 - (g) monitoring and evaluating the socio-economic benefits of climate services and ensure they effectively reduce the vulnerability of the Ghanaian people to climate risks.

National Meteorological Fund

Establishment of the National Meteorological Fund

32. There is established by this Act, a Fund for the Authority known as the National Meteorological Fund referred to in this Act as the “Fund”.

Objects and functions of the National Meteorological Fund

33. The Fund shall be applied to:

- (a)* the cost of administration of the Authority
- (b)* the payment of the allowances and benefits of members of the Board and for reimbursing members of the Board or of any committee of the Board;
- (c)* the payment of the salaries, fees or other remuneration or allowances, gratuities and pensions, and other benefits payable to the officers and other employees of the Authority;
- (d)* the establishment and management of a Regional Training Centre (RTC) and a Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre (RSMC)
- (e)* the promotion of meteorological literacy and related functions of the Authority
- (f)* the promotion of meteorological and environmental sustainability
- (g)* human resource development
- (h)* the sustenance and strengthening of Early Warning Systems and disaster risk reduction
- (i)* the establishment, maintenance and upgrading of meteorological networks
- (j)* the promotion of research development in meteorology, climatology and related science
- (k)* the establishment and maintenance of quality management systems and certifications
- (l)* support the acquisition, renewal, modernization and maintenance of equipment and acquisition of appropriate technologies needed by the Authority to keep abreast with international standards and practices; and
- (m)* any other purposes relevant to the object and function of the Authority as the Board in consultation with the Minister shall determine.

Sources of money for the Fund

34. (1) The sources of money for the Fund shall be

- (a)* monies approved by Parliament;

- (b) fees and charges accruing to the Authority in the performance of the functions of the Authority;
- (c) **ten percent (10%)** of all Landing Charges collected under the Air Navigation Services Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1051)
- (d) **ten percent (10%)** of en-route Charges collected under the Air Navigation Services Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1051);
- (e) **five percent (5%)** of Airport Tax collected by an aerodrome operator under the Airport Tax Act, 1963 (Act 209);
- (f) **one point five percent (1.5%)** of the pre-tax contract value of construction works for buildings, roads, dams, bridges, and other infrastructural projects in Ghana, for the provision of meteorological information and climate risk assessment services;
- (g) **two point five percent (2.5%)** of the consultancy services fees charged for public construction contracts, to be deducted at source by the contracting authority.
- (h) **three percent (3%)** of all registration and licencing fees collected by the Fisheries Commission;
- (i) **ten percent (10%)** of the fifty percent of the total annual service charges received by the Ghana Maritime Authority under section 19 of the Ghana Shippers Authority Act 2024
- (j) 2% Port charges collected by the Ghana Port and Harbors Authority
- (k) 3% Pilotage charges collected by the Ghana Port and Harbors Authority
- (l) 1% terminal handling charges collected by the Ghana Port and Harbors Authority

- (m) gifts, loans, grants-in-aid from national, bilateral and multilateral institutions;
- (n) administrative penalties payable for violation of meteorological regulations.
- (o) returns on investments made by the Authority.
- (p) fees and funds from the running of meteorological training schools and meteorological calibration laboratory
- (q) revenue from the sale of meteorological data products, specialized forecasts, and consultancy services to commercial clients;
- (q) licensing fees and other moneys in respect of other services provided by the Authority including —
 - (i) rendering of climatic information to the power and energy sector operators, marine and ocean going vessels and crude oil explorers in Ghana,
 - (ii) provisions of agricultural, marine and non-aeronautical meteorological services,
 - (iii) exhibition and sale of meteorological data, information or equipment,
 - (iv) production and sale of books, pamphlets, bulletins, etc. on meteorological services,
 - (v) provision of consultancy services on meteorology including investigative meteorological activities and meteorological training,
 - (vi) rentals of property, plant and equipment including rents and fees received from the use of pamphlets and documentaries owned by the Authority, sale, rent or lease of landed properties,
 - (vii) establishment, registration, licencing, monitoring and supervision of meteorological stations, telecommunication masts, including observatories on all on-shore and off-shore platforms used by oil and gas companies in Ghana
 - (viii) provision of meteorological information on the construction of Government and non-Government owned four storey buildings and beyond, roads, dams, telecommunication masts and other related projects, or

(ix) any other commercial activity;

(r) any other moneys that the Minister may, with the approval of Parliament determine to be paid into the Fund.

(2) Paragraph (f) of subsection 1 shall not apply to projects with a contract value below Five Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 500,000).

(3) All moneys payable under paragraph (f) of subsection 1 shall be collected—

(a) by the contracting authority, in the case of Government projects; and

(b) by the relevant local authority, in the case of private projects requiring building permits.

(4) All monies to be collected by a relevant entity under paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (k) of subsection (1) shall be remitted to the Fund within 30 days of collection.

(5) Where a person or entity liable to make payment under paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (k) of subsection (1) fails to pay any amount due within the prescribed time, the Authority shall issue a written demand for payment within fourteen days.

(6) Where the person or entity fails to comply with the demand under subsection (5), the unpaid amount shall attract interest at the Bank of Ghana policy rate plus five percentage points, calculated from the date the payment became due until the date of final payment.

(7) Where there is a continued default after the expiry of the period specified in the demand notice, the unpaid amount together with accrued interest shall constitute a civil debt due to the Authority and may be recovered by the Authority in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) Without prejudice to subsection (4), the Authority may request the Controller and Accountant-General or any relevant statutory body to deduct at source any

outstanding amount together with accrued interest from monies due to the defaulting person or entity and remit same to the Authority.

Bank account for the Fund

35. The moneys for the Fund shall be paid into a bank account opened by the Board for the purpose with the approval of the Controller and Accountant- General.

Payments from the Fund

36. All payments from the Fund shall be made in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act and with the approval of the Board.

Management of the Fund

37. (1) The Fund shall be administered by the Board.
- (2) The Board shall for the purpose of administration of the Fund
- (a) formulate policies to generate money for the Fund;
 - (b) determine the allocation to be made towards the objects of the Fund; and
 - (c) determine annual targets of the Fund.
- (3) Sections 25 and 26 of this Act apply to the Fund.
- (4) Notwithstanding Section 26 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016, any balance of moneys unexpended by the Authority from the Fund by the close of a financial year, shall not lapse by the 31st of January of the ensuing year. The Authority shall retain such monies for the performance of its functions under this Act.

Investment of the Fund

38. The Board may invest a part of the Fund as it considers appropriate in securities as the Minister responsible for Finance may direct

Requirement for licence to operate

39. (1) A person shall not engage in a meteorological activity unless that person has obtained a license from the Authority.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person undertakes a Meteorological activity if the person

- (a) provides meteorological data services,
- (b) provides weather and climate services
- (c) provides services as a meteorological agent,
- (d) engages in any business connected with the provision of meteorological services, or
- (e) engages in meteorological transactions
- (f) engages in any meteorological observations, weather forecasting activities or weather modification activities.
- (g) operates, installs, or maintains meteorological infrastructure or specialized weather instrument stations.
- (h) issues weather alerts, warnings, or notifications intended for public safety or disaster response
- (i) repackages or redistributes meteorological data originally obtained from the Authority or other licensed providers for commercial purposes
- (j) operates a remote sensing equipment including radar, satellites, or LIDAR for meteorological purposes
- (k) provides climate modelling or climate projection services

(3) This section shall not apply to —

- (a) academic research, teaching, and related scholarly activities carried out by recognised educational or research institutions;
- (b) personal or non-commercial use of meteorological data by an individual;
- (c) the internal operational use of meteorological data by a public institution, private company, or other organisation, where such use is solely for the organisation's own

operational purposes and the data or derived products are not made available to third parties or used for commercial gain;

(d) activities carried out by the Authority itself in the performance of its functions under this Act; and

(e) any other category of activity that the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, prescribe by Regulations.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(c), an organisation shall not be regarded as making data available to a third party solely by reason of sharing meteorological information with —

(a) a parent, subsidiary, or affiliated company within the same corporate group for internal operational purposes; or

(b) a government agency or emergency response body for public safety purposes.

(5) The burden of establishing that an activity falls within an exemption under subsection (3) shall lie on the person claiming the exemption.

Application for a licence

40. (1) A person who intends to engage in a meteorological activity shall apply to the Authority for a licence.

(2) An application for a licence shall

(a) be made to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) accompanied with any other information or document that may be required by the Authority; and

(c) where applicable, be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) The Authority may, upon receipt of an application under subsection 2 grant the license if the applicant satisfies the requirements of this Act and any Regulations or Guidelines issued thereunder.

Conditions for grant of licence

41. (1) Without limiting the generality of subsection (3) of Section 40, the Authority may grant a license where the applicant has —
- (a) submitted a completed application in prescribed form.
 - (b) met the technical, financial, and professional requirements prescribed by the Authority for the category of license applied for;
 - (c) demonstrated the technical competence and operational capacity necessary to provide the meteorological activity for which the license is sought;
 - (d) where applicable, demonstrated sufficient financial capacity to sustain operations
 - (e) demonstrated sufficient capacity to maintain the standards required under this Act;
 - (f) where applicable, satisfied the Authority that its facilities, equipment, systems, and personnel comply with the standards prescribed by the Authority; and
 - (g) has paid the prescribed application and licensing fees.
- (2) The Authority may impose additional conditions as it considers necessary to ensure compliance with this Act and the maintenance of national and international meteorological standards.

Grant of licence

42. (1) The Authority shall, within sixty days of receipt of a complete application, consider the application and notify the applicant in writing of its decision to grant or refuse the licence.
- (2) Where the Authority grants the application, it shall issue the licence to the applicant upon payment of the prescribed fee.
- (3) A license issued under subsection (2) shall be valid for a period of one year and be subject to renewal.
- (4) The license shall be subject to such conditions as the Authority may determine.

- (5) The Authority may, on the written application of any holder of a license, waive or vary any condition attached to a license.

Refusal of licence

43. (1) The Authority may refuse to issue a license if the applicant
- (a) fails to satisfy the conditions prescribed for the grant of a license under this Act or any Guidelines or Regulations made under this Act; or
 - (b) provides false, misleading, or inaccurate information in support of the application.
- (2) Where the Authority refuses to issue a licence, it shall notify the applicant in writing of the decision and the reasons for the refusal within fourteen days of the decision.
- (3) An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under this section may appeal in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Non-transferability of licence

44. (1) A licence issued under this Act shall not be transferable.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty of not more than two thousand penalty units.

Renewal of licence

45. (1) A licence granted under section 41 may be renewed upon application to the Authority where the applicant—
- (a) submits the application not later than thirty days before the date of expiry of the licence;
 - (b) submits the application in the form prescribed by the Authority;
 - (c) provides all other information or documents required by the Authority;

- (d) is not in breach of any provision of this Act, Regulations made under this Act, or any condition of the licence; and
- (e) pays the prescribed renewal fee.

(2) An application for renewal shall be subject to the same requirements applicable to the grant of a licence, unless otherwise determined by the Authority.

(3) A person who fails to renew a license granted or whose application for renewal is refused by the Authority shall cease to carry out the meteorological activity.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) is liable to pay to the Authority the administrative penalty specified under section 57.

Suspension and Revocation of licence

46. (1) The Authority may suspend, revoke, or impose further conditions on a licence if the Authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the holder of the licence —

- (a) has failed or refused to comply with this Act or any Regulations or Guidelines issued thereunder;
- (b) has failed or refused to comply with the conditions attached to the grant of the licence; or
- (c) obtained the licence by fraud.

(2) The Authority shall not suspend, revoke or impose further conditions upon a license under subsection (1) unless the Authority has

- (a) given the holder of the license at least fourteen days' written notice of the decision to suspend, revoke or impose further conditions upon the license;
- (b) specified in the written notice the nature of the defect, omission or breach; and
- (c) requested the holder of the license to remedy the defect, omission or breach within the period specified in the written notice.

(3) Where the holder of the license fails to take the necessary action to remedy the defect,

omission or breach, the Authority may suspend, revoke or impose further conditions on the license.

(4) The suspension, revocation or imposition of further conditions upon a license shall be effective from the day that the holder of the license receives the decision from the Authority in writing.

Restoration of licence

47. The Authority may restore a licence that has been suspended or revoked or had further conditions imposed upon it if the holder of the license complies with the directives issued by the Authority.

Appeals against decisions of the Authority

48. (1) An applicant who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority including in respect of

- (a) the suspension or revocation of a licence,

- (b) or the refusal to grant a licence,

may, within thirty days after being notified of the decision, apply in writing to the Board for a review of the decision.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall state the grounds of the complaint and shall be accompanied by any relevant supporting documents.

(3) The Board shall, upon receipt of an application made under subsection (1), refer same to an Appeals Committee formed pursuant to this Act to determine the appeal.

(4) The Appeals Committee shall be chaired by an independent person with relevant legal or technical expertise appointed by the Board, and shall, subject to the rules of natural justice and any procedures prescribed by Regulations, determine its own procedure.

- (5) The Appeals Committee shall not include any member of the Board or officer of the Authority who was involved in making the original decision being appealed. The Minister shall, by Regulations, provide for the appointment of independent technical and legal experts to serve on the Appeals Committee.
- (6) The Appeals Committee shall determine the matter within twenty-eight days of receipt of the appeal and in determining a matter under this section,
- (a) confirm the decision of the Authority;
 - (b) vary the decision of the Authority; or
 - (c) set aside the decision of the Authority and substitute its own decision.
- (7) The decision of the Appeals Committee together with the reasons for same shall be communicated to the applicant in writing.
- (8) A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Appeals Committee may apply to the High Court for review.

Meteorological Orders

49. (1) Where the Authority has reasonable grounds to believe that a provision of this Act has been, is being, or is likely to be contravened, the Authority shall serve a Meteorological Order on the person in default.
- (2) A Meteorological Order shall—
- (a) specify the provision of this Act that has been contravened;
 - (b) indicate the particular condition of a permit or licence that has been breached;
 - (c) require the person in default to take remedial measures to cease the contravention and prevent its recurrence;
 - (d) require the person in default to comply with any other necessary requirements and to furnish the Authority with evidence of compliance within thirty days of receipt of the Meteorological Order; and
 - (e) state the sanction applicable for failure to comply with the Meteorological Order.

- (3) A Meteorological Order may, for the purpose of preventing, remedying or minimising harm, impose additional requirements, including an order directing a person to—
- (a) suspend or refrain from commencing a specified activity, either indefinitely or for a stated period;
 - (b) take specified measures within a stated period to prevent harm, remedy any damage, or restore the environment to its original condition; or
 - (c) refrain from carrying out a specified activity except within a stated period or subject to stated conditions.
- (4) The issuance of, or compliance with, a Meteorological Order in respect of an alleged contravention of this Act or Regulations made under it does not preclude the institution of proceedings against the person under this Act or any other enactment in respect of that contravention.
- (5) A person who fails to comply with a Meteorological Order is liable to pay to the Authority an administrative penalty as specified in this Act.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Independence of the Authority

50. (1) The Authority shall, in the performance of its functions, act independently and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority, except as otherwise provided in this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude the Authority from complying with written policy directives of a general nature issued by the Minister, which shall not relate to the exercise of its regulatory or adjudicatory functions in any particular case.
- (3) The Authority shall exercise its powers in a manner that is impartial, transparent, and consistent with this Act and any other applicable enactment.

Confidentiality

51. (1) A member of the Board, the Director-General, or any other officer or employee of the Authority shall

(a) subject to any existing law, treat as confidential any information obtained in the exercise of powers or the performance of duties under this Act; and

(b) not disclose any information except when required to do so by a court, under any enactment or other circumstances determined by the Board.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be subject to disciplinary action, and in the case of a member of the Board be liable to be removed from the Board.

(3) A person who wilfully discloses confidential information in contravention of sub-section (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

Intellectual property

52. (1) All data generated or acquired by the Authority, whether processed or unprocessed, shall be the property of the Authority.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to data acquired from third parties under licence or agreement, which shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the relevant license or agreement.

(3) The Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage, use, and license intellectual property rights in such data and in any products, services, or outputs derived from its activities.

53. Meteorological Data Governance

- (1) The Authority shall serve as the national custodian of official meteorological data required for public safety, national planning and the discharge of international obligations.
- (2) The Authority shall establish frameworks for—
 - (a) data sharing;
 - (b) data access; and
 - (c) data protection,in accordance with applicable enactments and international standards.
- (3) Nothing in this Act prevents—
 - (a) academic institutions;
 - (b) private entities; or
 - (c) individuals,from generating, owning or using meteorological data, subject to complying with this Act.
- (4) The Authority may prescribe conditions for the commercial use or redistribution of meteorological data where necessary in the public interest or for public safety.

Data Breach Notification

- 54 (1)** Where the Authority becomes aware of a breach of personal or sensitive data in its custody or control, the Authority shall, without undue delay, notify—
- (a)** the Data Protection Commission; and
 - (b)** any data subject likely to be affected by the breach,
- in accordance with the Data Protection Act, 2012 (Act 843).
- (2)** The notification under subsection (1) shall include sufficient information to enable the affected persons and the Commission to assess the nature and potential impact of the breach and any measures taken to mitigate its effects.
- (3)** The Authority shall take all reasonable steps to contain, investigate, and remedy the breach and prevent a recurrence.

Protection of Authority's seal and designation.

55. (1) A person shall not, without the authority of the Minister use

(a) the official seal and emblem of the World Meteorological Organisation as specified in the schedule; or

(b) the designation "World Meteorological Organization" or an abbreviation of that designation.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand penalty units and shall forfeit to the Republic the goods in connection with which the seal, emblem or designation was used.

(3) A person shall not, without the written authority of the Board—

(a) use the official seal of the Ghana Meteorological Authority;

(b) use the designation "Ghana Meteorological Authority" or any abbreviation thereof in a manner likely to deceive or mislead; or

(c) falsely represent that any meteorological data, forecast, or service has been issued, approved, or certified by the Authority.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to—

(a) a fine not exceeding one thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both; and

(b) in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding fifty penalty units for each day the offence continues.

(5) The Authority may, in addition to any criminal penalty, apply to the High Court for an injunction to restrain any person from contravening this section.

(6) Goods or materials bearing the seal, emblem, or designation in contravention of this section shall be forfeited to the Republic.

Offences

56. (1) Any person who conducts any of the meteorological activities under section 38 without a license commits an offence and, if a first offender, is liable on summary conviction to,

(a) in the case of an individual, a fine not exceeding two thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment not less than two years or to both; and

(b) in the case of a body corporate, a fine not exceeding five thousand penalty units.

(2) Where a person convicted under subsection (1), repeats the offence, the person is liable on summary conviction to,

(a) in the case of an individual, a fine not exceeding five thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment not less than two years or to both; and

(b) in the case of a body corporate, a fine not exceeding ten thousand penalty units.

(3) Any person who –

(a) forges a license; or

(b) forges any document for the purpose of obtaining a license;

commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand penalty units, to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years or to both.

(4) The Authority may, in addition to criminal prosecution, apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain any person from contravening this Act.

(5) A person who commits an offence under this Act or the Regulations for which a penalty has not provided is liable on summary conviction

(a) in the case of a first offence, to a fine of not less than five hundred penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than six months, or to both; and

(b) in the case of a subsequent offence, to a fine of not less than one thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year or to both.

Administrative Penalties

57. (1) A person shall not contravene the rules, guidelines, orders or directives issued by the Authority under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection 1 shall, subject to the due process requirements under this Act, pay an administrative penalty of not more than two thousand penalty units to the Authority.

(3) An administrative penalty imposed under this Act constitutes a civil debt payable to the Authority.

(4) Where a person fails to pay an administrative penalty, the Authority may recover the amount as a civil debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The imposition of an administrative penalty under this Act does not preclude the Authority from suspending the operations of the person.

Offences by a body of persons

58. (1) Where an offence is committed by a body of persons

(a) in the case of a body corporate, every director or officer of that body corporate shall be deemed to have committed that offence; and

(b) in the case of a partnership or a firm, every partner of the partnership or firm shall be deemed to have committed that offence

(2) A person shall not be deemed to have committed an offence under subsection (1), if that person proves that the act in respect of which that person is charged was committed by some other person without the authorisation, permission or acquiescence of that person and that the person exercised required diligence to prevent the commission of the offence having regard to all the circumstances.

Power to enter land or premises

59.(1) For the purpose of carrying out a function under this Act, an officer of the

Authority may, after giving notice to the owner or occupier of any land or premises, enter the land or premises and do any act reasonably necessary for carrying out the function and in particular may

- (a) inspect and examine a land, building or equipment of meteorological stations;
- (b) inspect and examine accounts, records and memoranda required to be kept by meteorological stations;
- (c) cut down and remove any tree, underwood or structure that may interfere with surveys; and
- (d) remove any installation which constitutes a hindrance to the delivery of meteorological climate in consultation with the Environmental Protection Authority.

(2) The Authority shall pay compensation for any damage caused as a result of action taken

under subsection (1), and the liability for and the amount of the compensation shall in case of dispute be settled in the first instance by negotiation.

(3) The Authority may delegate a power under this section to the relevant District Assembly.

Execution of contract

- 60.** (1) The use of the seal of the Authority shall be authenticated by the signatures of
- (a) the Director-General; and
 - (b) the chairperson of the Board or in the absence of the chairperson any other officer of the Authority authorised by the Authority to authenticate the use of the seal.
- (2) An instrument or contract which if executed or entered into by a person other than a body corporate would not require to be under seal, may be executed or entered into on behalf of the Authority by the Director-General or any member of the Authority if the person has previously been authorised by a decision of the board to execute or enter into that particular agreement or contract.
- (3) This section is subject to section 12 of the Contracts Act, 1960 (Act 25).

Relationship with other authorities

- 61.** (1) Government institutions, departments and agencies shall co-operate fully with the Authority in the performance of its functions under this Act.

Rules and Guidelines

- 62.** (1) The Authority may with the approval of the Board, make rules or guidelines as in its opinion are necessary or expedient to give full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration of its provisions.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Authority shall—
- (a) issue and publish guidelines outlining the licensing requirements for all categories of meteorological activities
 - (b) ensure that requirements are objective, transparent, and non-discriminatory;
 - (c) base the requirements on international standards, particularly those of the World Meteorological Organization and, where applicable, the International Civil Aviation Organization; and
 - (d) review and update requirements periodically to reflect technological developments and international best practices.

- (3) The requirements under subsection (2) may include—
- (a) qualifications and experience of key personnel;
 - (b) specifications for meteorological instruments and equipment;
 - (c) quality management systems and procedures;
 - (d) data management and security protocols;
 - (e) business continuity and disaster recovery plans;
 - (f) insurance coverage; and
 - (g) such other requirements as the Board may prescribe.

Regulations

- 63.** (1) The Minister shall, on the recommendations of the Board by legislative instrument make, Regulations for the efficient and effective implementation of this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Regulations may provide for matters in respect of
- (a) fees payable under this Act;
 - (b) climatic requirements for sectoral activities;
 - (c) guidelines for the establishment of meteorological observation stations;
 - (d) uniform standards in the observation of meteorological phenomena; and
 - (e) any other matter necessary for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation.

- 64.** In this Act unless the context otherwise requires;

“aeronautical meteorological services” means the arrangement made by a Contracting State to provide meteorological information to support the safety, regularity, and efficiency of international air navigation.

“agro-meteorological” means relating to or involving the interaction between the physical environment, including meteorological, climatological and hydrological factors, and agriculture.

“Authority” means the Ghana Meteorological Authority established under section 1 of this Act;

“Board” means the governing body of the Authority established under section 6 of this Act;

“Conventions” means the World Meteorological Organisation Convention, the Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, Framework Convention on Climatic Change and Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought;

"Climate Data" means information derived from the observation, measurement, and recording of weather and climate-related phenomena, including temperature, precipitation, wind patterns, and other atmospheric conditions.

"Climate Services" means the preparation, provision and delivery of climate information to meet users' needs, including the processes by which such information is communicated and applied to support decision-making by individuals and organisations.

"Court" means the High Court;

"Early Warning System" means a set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities, and organisations to

prepare and act appropriately in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

"Fee" means any charge payable for services rendered, permits issued, licences granted or any other matter in respect of which a charge is prescribed under this Act or any other enactment.

"Local Content" means the quantum or percentage of locally produced materials, personnel, financing, goods and services utilized in any activity, project or undertaking under this Act, and which can be measured in monetary terms.

“Meteorological Operator ” means a government entity or company that provides specific weather services and data for public safety or private use

“Meteorological Agent” means a person or an entity that has been authorized by the Authority to perform a specific weather related task or data collection

“Meteorological activity” shall have the meaning ascribed under section 38.

“Meteorological observation” means the systematic observation, measurement and recording of atmospheric conditions at a specified time and place, whether by the use of human senses or by specialised instruments and tools.

“Meteorological infrastructure” means the physical assets, including weather stations, radars, satellites, and communication networks, used to gather or share weather data.

- “Meteorological Personnel” refers to a professional whose formal training meets the global standards set by the WMO for either high-level atmospheric science (Meteorologists) or technical observation and data collection (Technicians).
- "Meteorological Service" refers to meteorological information, advice, and warnings provided to mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as floods, storms, and droughts on socioeconomic development, issued to society through mass media such as radio, television, social media, and newspapers.
- “Meteorological transactions” means any commercial or non-commercial exchange, sale, purchase, lease, licence, barter, or transfer of meteorological data, products, services, forecasts, advisories, or derived information between two or more parties, whether conducted directly or through an intermediary, and whether delivered in physical or electronic form
- “Meteorology” means the study dealing with phenomena of the atmosphere.
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for the Authority as designated by the President;
- “premises” includes any building or land, ship, aircraft, caravan but does not include a building or place used exclusively as a dwelling place;
- “sectoral activities” includes activities related to agriculture, marine, civil aviation, construction and building works, environment, water resources and natural disaster;
- “upper air” refers to any level above One hundred meters from the surface of the earth;
- “weather” means the state of the atmosphere, including short-term variations thereof occurring over periods ranging from minutes to days.
- “weather forecast” means the statement or prediction of the expected meteorological conditions for a specified period and for a specified area or portion of airspace, including any general terminology used in specialised meteorological forecasts.
- “weather forecasting activities” means any activity involving the systematic collection of meteorological observations, the processing of such observations through numerical computer models, the interpretation of the resulting data by a human forecaster, and the dissemination of the forecast information to the public.
- “weather modification activities” means any activity performed with the intention of producing artificial changes in the physical or chemical properties of the atmosphere.

“weather warning” means a warning issued in the form of a weather forecast to the public in respect of a specified area where severe weather, likely to have serious impacts on the national economy or the livelihood of the people, is imminent.

Repeal and savings

65. (1) The Ghana Meteorological Agency Act, 2004 (Act 682) as amended by Ghana Meteorological Agency Act 1002 (Amendment) Act, 2019 (Act 1002) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal under subsection (1) any contracts, orders or decisions or anything made or done by a body which until the coming into force of this Act, was charged with the performance of any of the functions under this Act shall, be valid and continue in force as if it was made or done under this Act.

Transitional provisions

66. (1) The rights, assets, and liabilities that have accrued in respect of the properties vested in Ghana Meteorological Agency in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall be transferred to the Ghana Meteorological Authority established under this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection 1, the total sum of money which immediately before the coming into force of this Act form part of the Fund under the Ghana Meteorological Agency Act, shall at the coming into force of this Act be transferred into the Fund created under section 32.

(3) A person in the employment of the Ghana Meteorological Agency immediately before the coming into force of this Act, shall on the coming into force of this Act, be deemed to have been duly employed by the Ghana Meteorological Authority established under this Act on the terms and conditions which are not less favourable in aggregate to the terms and conditions attached to the post held by the person before the coming into force of this Act.

(4) A contract subsisting between the Ghana Meteorological Agency and another person and in effect immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall subsist between the Ghana Meteorological Authority and that other person subject to modifications that are necessary to ensure compliance with this Act.

SCHEDULE

(Section 55)

SCEAU OFFICIEL et EMBLEME de l' Organisation Meteorologique Mondiale (O.M.O.)

The OFFICIAL SEAL and EMBLEM of the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.).