

No. S 836**AIR NAVIGATION ACT 1966****AIR NAVIGATION
(96 — AERIAL ACTIVITIES AND
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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Air Navigation Act 1966, the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, with the approval of the Acting Minister for Transport, makes the following Regulations:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations are the Air Navigation (96 — Aerial Activities and Dangerous Lights) Regulations 2025 and come into operation on 29 December 2025.

Definitions

2. Any term in these Regulations that is defined in the First Schedule to the Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018 (G.N. No. S 441/2018) has the meaning given to that term in that Schedule unless the term is otherwise defined in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Purpose of Regulations

3. These Regulations provide —

- (a) that a person must not conduct certain aerial activities unless the person holds an aviation safety instrument called an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so, and the person meets other prescribed requirements;
- (b) that a person must not conduct an outdoor light display unless the person holds an aviation safety instrument called a light display permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so, and the person meets other prescribed requirements; and
- (c) for the circumstances under which the conduct of an aerial activity or outdoor light display is prohibited.

Interface with Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018

4. These Regulations are related to but do not affect the Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018.

PART 2

AERIAL ACTIVITIES

Division 1 — Aerial activity permit required for aerial activity

Requirement for permit for aerial activity 5 kilometres or less from aerodrome

5.—(1) For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not conduct any of the following aerial activities at a distance of

5 kilometres or less from an aerodrome unless the person holds an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so:

- (a) flying or operating a kite or parasail in any area that is not a permitted area designated under paragraph (2);
- (b) causing or permitting the release of a free balloon or tethered sky lantern.

(2) The Authority may designate one or more areas at a distance of 5 kilometres or less from any aerodrome as a permitted area for the flying or operating of a kite or parasail, subject to any conditions that the Authority may impose.

Requirement for permit for aerial activity more than 5 kilometres from aerodrome

6. For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not conduct any of the following aerial activities at a distance of more than 5 kilometres from an aerodrome unless the person holds an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so:

- (a) flying or operating a kite or parasail at an altitude higher than 200 feet above mean sea level in any area that is —
 - (i) at a distance of 10 kilometres or less from Paya Lebar aerodrome and at a distance of one kilometre or less from the flight funnel of that aerodrome; or
 - (ii) at a distance of 10 kilometres or less from Tengah aerodrome and at a distance of one kilometre or less from the flight funnel of that aerodrome;
- (b) flying or operating a kite or parasail at an altitude higher than 500 feet above mean sea level in any area that is not mentioned in paragraph (a);
- (c) causing or permitting the release of —
 - (i) one free balloon that, including any object attached to the free balloon, measures 2 metres or longer in any linear dimension; or

- (ii) more than one free balloon, released collectively or in a cluster such that the free balloons so released may cluster with other free balloons (regardless of whether all the free balloons are released by the same person) resulting in a cluster that, including any object attached to any of the free balloons, measures 2 metres or longer in any linear dimension;
- (d) causing or permitting the release of a tethered sky lantern which is capable of rising to an altitude higher than 200 feet above mean sea level.

Requirements for tethered balloons

7.—(1) For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not fly or operate a tethered balloon that measures 3 metres or shorter in any linear dimension under the following circumstances unless the person holds an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so:

- (a) at a distance of one kilometre or less from the flight funnel of any aerodrome — at any altitude;
- (b) at a distance of more than one kilometre from the flight funnel of any aerodrome but 5 kilometres or less from that aerodrome — at an altitude higher than 130 feet above mean sea level;
- (c) in any other area — at an altitude higher than 290 feet above mean sea level.

(2) For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not fly or operate a tethered balloon that measures more than 3 metres in any linear dimension unless the person holds an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so.

(3) Any person who flies or operates a tethered balloon, regardless of whether the person requires an aerial activity permit to do so, must ensure that the tethered balloon —

- (a) is securely tethered; and

- (b) if the tethered balloon is not fitted with a device that ensures the automatic deflation of the tethered balloon if it breaks free of its tether, is attended to at all times.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with paragraph (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —
 - (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
 - (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Requirement for permit for aerial activity in restricted area or danger area

8. For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not conduct any of the following aerial activities in any part of Singapore airspace to which a declaration under regulation 55C(1)(b) or (5) of the Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018 applies and has effect, unless the person holds an aerial activity permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so:

- (a) flying or operating a tethered aerial object;
- (b) causing or permitting the release of a free balloon.

Division 2 — Application for and grant of aerial activity permit

Application for aerial activity permit

9.—(1) An application for an aerial activity permit must be made to the Authority in accordance with this regulation.

(2) An application for an aerial activity permit —

- (a) must be made in the form and manner required by the Authority;
- (b) must be submitted to the Authority at least 7 working days before the intended date of commencement of the aerial activity specified in the application; and

(c) must be accompanied by the following information:

- (i) the identity and contact address of the applicant and any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to conduct the aerial activity;
- (ii) the type of aerial activity to be conducted;
- (iii) the purpose and nature of the aerial activity to be conducted;
- (iv) the date on, and the period during which, the aerial activity is to be conducted;
- (v) the location and operating altitude at which the aerial activity is to be conducted;
- (vi) the qualifications of the applicant, including the type of training the applicant has undergone (if any) in operating and maintaining the free balloon or tethered aerial object for which the aerial activity permit is sought, as the case may be;
- (vii) if the application names any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to operate the free balloon or tethered aerial object, the qualifications of that individual, including the type of training the individual has undergone (if any) in operating and maintaining the free balloon or tethered aerial object for which the aerial activity permit is sought, as the case may be;
- (viii) any other information that the Authority may require.

(3) For the purposes of assessing an application for an aerial activity permit, the Authority may require an applicant to undergo any check or carry out any demonstration of the aerial activity specified in the application, as the Authority may specify.

(4) The Authority may refuse to consider an application for an aerial activity permit that is not made in accordance with this regulation.

Grant of aerial activity permit

10.—(1) After considering an application for an aerial activity permit, the Authority may —

- (a) grant the aerial activity permit, subject to any conditions that the Authority may impose; or
- (b) refuse to grant the aerial activity permit.

(2) An aerial activity permit granted under paragraph (1) must specify the following information:

- (a) the aerial activity which the permit holder is authorised to conduct;
- (b) the date on, and the period during which, the permit holder is authorised to conduct the aerial activity;
- (c) the location and operating altitude at which the permit holder is authorised to conduct the aerial activity.

(3) For the purposes of section 15(2)(a) of the Act, the Authority must be satisfied that the applicant and, if the application names any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to conduct the aerial activity, that individual, is capable of ensuring the safe operation of the aerial activity specified in the application.

(4) In granting an aerial activity permit under this regulation, the Authority may impose conditions requiring the permit holder to ensure the following:

- (a) the safe operation of the free balloon or tethered aerial object specified in the permit whenever it is flown or operated;
- (b) that any document issued by the Authority providing practical guidance on the safe operation of free balloons or tethered aerial objects is adhered to.

(5) A person who has been granted an aerial activity permit under this regulation must apply for a new permit if there is any change to the information specified in paragraph (2) in respect of the permit granted to that person.

*Division 3 — Other requirements***Prohibition of certain aerial activities**

11.—(1) Despite regulations 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14, a person must not —

- (a) conduct any aerial activity in any part of Singapore airspace to which a declaration under regulation 55C(1)(a) of the Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018 applies and has effect;
- (b) conduct any aerial activity in a manner that is likely to endanger the safety of any person, aircraft or property;
- (c) cause or permit the release of a free balloon or tethered sky lantern anywhere in Singapore during the operating hours of any military aerodrome; or
- (d) cause or permit the release of a sky lantern that is not tethered anywhere in Singapore.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Compliance with Rules of the Air

12.—(1) A person who flies or operates a medium free balloon or a heavy free balloon must do so in compliance with the conditions specified in Appendix 5 to Annex 2 to the Chicago Convention.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Display of lights and streamers

13.—(1) Any person who releases a free balloon that is equipped with a trailing antenna that requires a force of more than 230 newtons to break the trailing antenna at any point must ensure that coloured pennants or streamers are attached to the antenna at intervals of 15 metres or less.

(2) Any person who releases one free balloon at night that, including any object attached to the free balloon, measures 2 metres or longer in any linear dimension, must display a steady red light that is —

- (a) of at least 5 candela and showing in all directions; and
- (b) suspended not less than 5 metres and not more than 10 metres below the basket or, if there is no basket, below the lowest part of the free balloon.

(3) Any person who releases more than one free balloon at night, either released collectively or in a cluster such that the free balloons so released (called the firstmentioned cluster) may cluster with other free balloons (regardless of whether all the free balloons are released by the same person) resulting in a cluster that, including any object attached to any of the free balloons, measures 2 metres or longer in any linear dimension, must display a steady red light that is —

- (a) of at least 5 candela and showing in all directions; and
- (b) suspended not less than 5 metres and not more than 10 metres below the basket or, if there is no basket, below the lowest part of the firstmentioned cluster.

(4) Any person who flies or operates a tethered balloon at a height exceeding 200 feet above mean sea level must —

- (a) if the person flies or operates the tethered balloon at night — ensure that lights are displayed in the following manner:
 - (i) the following group of lights of at least 5 candela and showing in all directions:
 - (A) one steady white light displayed not less than 5 metres and not more than 10 metres below

the basket or, if there is no basket, below the lowest part of the tethered balloon;

(B) a steady red light displayed 4 metres below the steady white light mentioned in sub-paragraph (A);

(ii) on the mooring cable, at intervals of not more than 300 metres, with the first interval being not more than 300 metres from the group of lights mentioned in sub-paragraph (i), groups of lights of the colour and power to be displayed in the relative position specified in that sub-paragraph, and, if the lowest group of lights is obscured by cloud, an additional group to be displayed below the cloud base;

(iii) on the surface, a group of 3 flashing lights with the following specifications to be arranged in a horizontal plane at the apexes of a triangle that is approximately equilateral, with each side measuring at least 25 metres:

(A) 2 red lights to delimit one side of the triangle, which must be approximately at right angles to the horizontal projection of the mooring cable;

(B) one green light placed such that the triangle formed by this green light and the 2 red lights mentioned in sub-paragraph (A) encloses the object on the surface to which the tethered balloon is moored; and

(b) if the person flies or operates the tethered balloon by day — ensure that tubular streamers are attached to the mooring cable of the tethered balloon at intervals of not more than 200 metres, with the first interval being not more than 200 metres from the basket or, if there is no basket, from the lowest part of the tethered balloon.

(5) Any person who flies or operates a kite at a height exceeding 500 feet above mean sea level must —

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- (a) if the person flies or operates the kite at night — ensure that lights are displayed in the following manner:
- (i) the following group of lights of at least 5 candela and showing in all directions:
 - (A) one steady white light displayed not less than 5 metres and not more than 10 metres below the lowest part of the kite;
 - (B) a steady red light displayed 4 metres below the steady white light mentioned in sub-paragraph (A);
 - (ii) on the mooring cable, at intervals of not more than 300 metres, with the first interval being not more than 300 metres from the group of lights mentioned in sub-paragraph (i), groups of lights of the colour and power to be displayed in the relative position specified in that sub-paragraph and, if the lowest group of lights is obscured by cloud, an additional group to be displayed below the cloud base;
 - (iii) on the surface, a group of 3 flashing lights with the following specifications to be arranged in a horizontal plane at the apexes of a triangle that is approximately equilateral, with each side measuring at least 25 metres:
 - (A) 2 red lights to delimit one side of the triangle, which must be approximately at right angles to the horizontal projection of the mooring cable;
 - (B) one green light placed such that the triangle formed by that green light and the 2 red lights mentioned in sub-paragraph (A) encloses the object on the surface to which the kite is moored; and
- (b) if the person flies or operates the kite by day, ensure that —
- (i) tubular streamers are attached to the mooring cable of the kite at intervals of not more than 200 metres,

with the first interval being not more than 200 metres from the lowest part of the kite; or

- (ii) streamers are attached to the mooring cable of the kite at intervals of not more than 100 metres, with the first interval being not more than 100 metres from the lowest part of the kite.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation —

(a) any tubular streamer that is to be attached to the mooring cable of a tethered balloon or kite must be —

- (i) 40 centimetres or more in diameter;
- (ii) 2 metres or more in length; and
- (iii) marked with alternate bands of red and white that are 50 centimetres in width; and

(b) any streamer that is to be attached to the mooring cable of a kite must be —

- (i) 30 centimetres or more in width at its widest part;
- (ii) 80 centimetres or more in length; and
- (iii) marked with alternate bands of red and white that are 10 centimetres in width.

(7) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Division 4 — Exceptions

Disapplication of Regulations

14. This Part does not apply to the conduct of any aerial activity indoors.

PART 3
LIGHT DISPLAYS

Division 1 — Light display permit required for outdoor light display

Requirement for permit for outdoor light display

15. For the purposes of section 14(2)(a) of the Act, a person must not conduct an outdoor light display unless the person holds a light display permit that is in force and authorises the person to do so.

Prohibition of exhibition, etc., of dangerous lights

16.—(1) Despite regulation 15, a person must not —

- (a) exhibit in Singapore any light which is —
 - (i) by reason of its glare or any other cause or character of the light, likely to endanger any aircraft or interfere with the provision of air traffic control service for aerodrome traffic at any aerodrome; or
 - (ii) by reason of its likelihood to be mistaken for an aeronautical light, likely to endanger any aircraft; or
- (b) direct or shine any light, or cause or permit any light to be directed or shone, at an aircraft such that the safety of the aircraft is or is likely to be endangered.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Division 2 — Application for and grant of light display permit

Application for light display permit

17.—(1) An application for a light display permit must be made to the Authority in accordance with this regulation.

(2) An application for a light display permit —

- (a) must be made in the form and manner required by the Authority;
- (b) must be submitted to the Authority at least 7 working days before the intended date of commencement of the light display specified in the application; and
- (c) must be accompanied by the following information:
 - (i) the identity and contact address of the applicant and any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to conduct the light display;
 - (ii) the type of light display to be conducted;
 - (iii) the purpose and nature of the light display to be conducted;
 - (iv) the date on, and the period during which, the light display is to be conducted;
 - (v) the location at which the light display is to be conducted;
 - (vi) the qualifications of the applicant, including the type of training the applicant has undergone (if any) in conducting the light display;
 - (vii) if the application names any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to conduct the light display, the qualifications of that individual, including the type of training the individual has undergone (if any) in conducting the light display;
 - (viii) any other information that the Authority may require.

(3) For the purposes of assessing an application for a light display permit, the Authority may require an applicant to undergo any check or carry out any demonstration of the light display specified in the application, as the Authority may specify.

(4) The Authority may refuse to consider an application for a light display permit that is not made in accordance with this regulation.

Grant of light display permit

18.—(1) After considering an application for a light display permit, the Authority may —

- (a) grant the light display permit, subject to any conditions that the Authority may impose; or
- (b) refuse to grant the light display permit.

(2) A light display permit granted under paragraph (1) must specify the following information:

- (a) the light display which the permit holder is authorised to conduct;
- (b) the date on, and the period during which, the permit holder is authorised to conduct the light display;
- (c) the location at which the permit holder is authorised to conduct the light display.

(3) For the purposes of section 15(2)(a) of the Act, the Authority must be satisfied that the applicant and, if the application names any other individual who is, or is to be, employed or engaged by the applicant to conduct the light display, that individual, is capable of ensuring the safe conduct of the light display specified in the application.

(4) In granting a light display permit under this regulation, the Authority may impose conditions requiring the permit holder to ensure the following:

- (a) the safe conduct of the light display;
- (b) that any document issued by the Authority providing practical guidance on the safe conduct of the light display is adhered to.

(5) A person who has been granted a light display permit under this regulation must apply for a new permit if there is any change to the information specified in paragraph (2) in respect of the permit granted to that person.

PART 4

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Prohibited use of psychoactive substances

19.—(1) A person must not conduct an aerial activity or outdoor light display, or be involved in the conduct of that aerial activity or outdoor light display, if the person is under the influence of any psychoactive substance (as defined in the First Schedule to the Air Navigation (91 — General Operating Rules) Regulations 2018) to such extent as to be unable to conduct the aerial activity or outdoor light display (as the case may be) in a safe and proper manner.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence under paragraph (2), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person charged with the offence intended to commit the offence.

Penalties

20.—(1) Any person who contravenes regulation 5(1), 6, 7(1) or (2), 8 or 15 shall be guilty of an offence under section 14(3) of the Act.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence under paragraph (1), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person charged with the offence intended to commit the offence.

Production of permit

21.—(1) A person flying or operating a free balloon or tethered aerial object or conducting any outdoor light display (called in this regulation the operator) must, on being required by an authorised

person, produce the relevant permit so as to enable the authorised person to ascertain any of the following matters:

- (a) the identity of the operator;
- (b) the validity of the permit;
- (c) whether the operator is authorised to conduct the activity specified in the permit;
- (d) whether the operator is conducting the activity in accordance with the permit and any conditions specified in relation to the permit.

(2) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Power to demand names and addresses, etc.

22.—(1) An authorised person may require any holder of an aerial activity permit or a light display permit, or any other person, whom the authorised person has reasonable grounds to suspect is about to contravene, has contravened or is contravening regulation 5(1), 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 or 19, to provide the person's name, address or other proof of identity on demand.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person —
 - (a) refuses or, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with paragraph (1);
 - (b) in providing any information so required under paragraph (1), makes a statement which the person knows to be false, or recklessly makes a statement which is false; or

- (c) wilfully obstructs or impedes any authorised person acting in the exercise of a power conferred on that authorised person by or under paragraph (1).

(3) A person who is guilty of an offence under paragraph (2) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 months or to both.

Saving and transitional provisions

23.—(1) Every permit that is granted by the Authority under paragraph 64(4), 64A(4) or 64B(3) of the Air Navigation Order (O 2) immediately before 29 December 2025 and is in force on that date, is to continue in force as if the permit were granted under regulation 10 of these Regulations.

(2) Every permit that is granted by the Authority under paragraph 72(4) of the Air Navigation Order immediately before 29 December 2025 and is in force on that date, is to continue in force as if the permit were granted under regulation 18 of these Regulations.

(2) Where an application under paragraph 64(5), 64A(5), 64B(4) or 72(5) of the Air Navigation Order for the grant of a permit referred to in paragraph 64(4), 64A(4), 64B(3) or 72(4) of that Order, respectively, is pending before the Chief Executive on 29 December 2025, that application is to be treated as if the application were made to the Authority under regulation 9 or 17 of these Regulations, as the case may be.

THE SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

DEFINITIONS

- “Aerodrome” includes a military aerodrome.
- “Aircraft” includes a military aircraft.
- “Authorised person” has the meaning given by paragraph 2(1) of the Air Navigation Order.
- “Flight funnel” means an envelope of airspace within and around the path that may be taken by an aircraft for taking off from and landing at any aerodrome.
- “Free balloon” means a balloon that is unmanned, uncontrollable, lighter than air and able to remain airborne.
- “Heavy free balloon” means a free balloon that carries a payload —
- (a) that has a combined mass of 6 kilograms or more;
 - (b) that includes a package of 3 kilograms or more;
 - (c) that includes a package of 2 kilograms or more with an area density of more than 13 grams per square centimetre; or
 - (d) that uses a rope or other device for suspension of the payload that requires an impact force of 230 newtons or more to separate the suspended payload from the free balloon.
- “Indoors”, in relation to any place, means any place that is enclosed at the top and on all sides (whether permanently or temporarily) so as to prevent the flying or operating of any free balloon or tethered aerial object out of that place.
- “Kite” means a pilotless framework covered with a material such as cloth, synthetic fibre, plastic or paper, and which is designed to be flown in the wind at the end of a string without mechanical propulsion.
- “Medium free balloon” means a free balloon that carries a payload —
- (a) of 2 or more packages with a combined mass of 4 kilograms or more but less than 6 kilograms;
 - (b) that does not include a package of 3 kilograms or more;
 - (c) that does not include a package of 2 kilograms or more with an area density of more than 13 grams per square centimetre; and

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (d) that does not use a rope or other device for suspension of the payload that requires an impact force of 230 newtons or more to separate the suspended payload from the free balloon.

“Operating hours”, in relation to a military aerodrome, means the following:

- (a) on any day from Monday to Friday, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.;
- (b) on any Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

“Outdoor” means any place that is not indoors.

“Outdoor light display” means a display of one or more lights which includes any searchlight, laser-beam, flare, firework or other type of high intensity light that projects into airspace for purposes of entertainment.

“Parasail” means a structure that is capable of lifting a person harnessed or attached to the structure up or through the air when the structure is —

- (a) towed by a moving vessel, vehicle or such other object; or
- (b) thrust into the air by the wind.

Example

A parasail includes a structure that is used for kite-surfing.

“Tethered aerial object” means a kite, parasail, tethered balloon or tethered sky lantern.

“Tethered balloon” means an unmanned, non-power driven balloon that is tethered to the surface of the earth or to a stationary structure on the surface of the earth.

Made on 9 December 2025.

EDMUND CHENG WAI WING
*Chairperson,
Civil Aviation Authority of
Singapore.*

[AG/LEGIS/SL/6/2020/24]

(To be presented to Parliament under section 9(9) of the Air Navigation Act 1966).