



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE ACT 2009

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Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009

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An Act to provide for the transfer of the airport undertaking of the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore to a successor company, to provide for the reconstitution of the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, to provide for the regulation of the operation of airports and for the imposition of economic controls at airports.

[1 July 2009: Except sections 86 and 87 ;
1 October 2009: Sections 86 and 87]

PART 1
PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009.

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“agreement” means any agreement, whether formal or informal and whether express or implied;

“air navigation services” means services provided to air traffic during all phases of operations to ensure their safe and efficient movement, and includes —

- (a) air traffic control services, including air traffic control service for arriving or departing controlled flights, for controlled flights in controlled areas or for traffic within any manoeuvring area and other aerodrome traffic;
- (b) air traffic advisory services provided within advisory airspace to ensure separation, insofar as practical, between aircraft which are operating on flight plans in accordance with Instrument Flight Rules;
- (c) flight information services;
- (d) alerting services provided to notify appropriate organisations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and to assist such organisations as may be required;
- (e) communications, navigation and surveillance services;
- (f) meteorological services for air navigation;
- (g) search and rescue services; and
- (h) aeronautical information services for the provision of aeronautical information and data necessary for the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation;

“air traffic control service” means a service provided for the purposes of —

- (a) preventing collisions between aircraft, and between aircraft and obstructions on any manoeuvring area; and
- (b) expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic;

“aircraft” means a machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than reactions of the air against the earth’s surface;

“airline” means a person who carries on a commercial air transport enterprise that involves offering or operating air services;

“airport” means any defined area of land in Singapore declared under section 3 to be an airport;

“airport development levy” means a tax of that name payable under section 87A;

“airport licence” means a licence granted under section 36;

“airport licensee” means the holder of an airport licence;

“airport services and facilities” means the services and facilities provided —

- (a) to enable the landing and taking off of aircraft, such as the provision within such areas of —
 - (i) airfields, runways, taxiways, parking aprons and parking stands for aircraft;
 - (ii) facilities and services for apron control;
 - (iii) airfield and associated lighting;
 - (iv) services to maintain and repair airfields, runways, taxiways and parking aprons for aircraft;
 - (v) rescue, fire safety and environmental hazard control services; and

- (vi) airfield supervisory and security services;
- (b) to enable, within certain areas of an airport, the servicing and maintenance of aircraft and the handling of cargo carried, or to be carried, by aircraft, such as the provision within such areas of —
 - (i) hangars;
 - (ii) services and facilities for the maintenance and refueling of aircraft and waste disposal;
 - (iii) services and facilities for the storing and processing of cargo; and
 - (iv) security, customs and quarantine services for cargo;
- (c) in relation to aircraft passengers in an airport, such as the provision of —
 - (i) aerobridges, passenger thoroughfares and seating areas;
 - (ii) flight information and public address systems;
 - (iii) flight catering services and facilities;
 - (iv) services and facilities for the operation of customs, immigration, and quarantine checks and control;
 - (v) facilities for the sale and collection of duty-free items;
 - (vi) services and facilities for the operation of security and police services;
 - (vii) activities undertaken (including the services and facilities provided) in a passenger terminal to enable the check-in and screening of passengers, including services for baggage handling and screening; and
 - (viii) the holding of any facilities and assets (including land) acquired or held to provide

the services mentioned in this paragraph in the future (whether or not used for any other purpose in the meantime);

- (d) in relation to visitors to the airport, such as services and facilities for the parking of motor vehicles and other related services and facilities; and
- (e) at or from an airport for such purposes in connection with or incidental to the operation of the airport as may be prescribed,

but does not include air navigation services;

“airport site” means the site on which an airport is situated;

“airport undertaking” means —

- (a) all the lands, buildings and other property, movable or immovable, vested in the Authority immediately before the transfer date for the airport purposes of the Authority, excluding such lands, buildings and other property as the Minister may specify (called in this Act excluded property); and
- (b) all assets, powers, rights, interests, privileges, debts, liabilities and obligations connected with lands, buildings and other property mentioned in paragraph (a), other than excluded property;

“Appeals Advisory Panel” means an Appeals Advisory Panel established under section 56;

“authorised officer”, in relation to any provision of this Act, means any person authorised in that behalf by the Authority under section 76 for the purposes of that provision;

“Authority” means the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore established under the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 41, 1985 Revised Edition) as in force immediately before 1 July 2009 and reconstituted by this Act;

“Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Authority and includes any temporary Chairperson of the Authority;

- “Changi Airport Development Fund” means the fund of that name established under section 25A;
- “Chief Executive” means the Chief Executive of the Authority and includes any person acting in that capacity;
- “code of practice” or “standard of performance” means a code of practice or standard of performance issued or approved under section 44, and includes any such code of practice or standard of performance as amended from time to time under that section;
- “company” means a body corporate;
- “Contracting State” means any country (including Singapore) which is a party to the Convention on International Civil Aviation concluded at Chicago on 7 December 1944;
- “coordinated airport” means an airport declared under section 71C(1)(a) as a coordinated airport;
- “debenture” includes debenture stock;
- “Deputy Chairperson” means the Deputy Chairperson of the Authority and includes any temporary Deputy Chairperson of the Authority;
- “exempt airport operator”, in relation to an airport, means the person who is authorised to operate the airport by an exemption granted by the Authority under section 43;
- “flight information service” means a service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights;
- “lending money” includes providing non-equity finance where the provision of the finance may reasonably be regarded as equivalent to lending money;
- “levy” means a levy imposed under section 86;
- “loan security” means a security held solely for the purposes of a moneylending agreement;
- “manoeuvring area” means that part of an airport to be used for the taking off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, but does not

include areas set aside to accommodate aircraft, for embarkation or disembarkation of passengers, for loading and unloading of mail or cargo, or for fuelling, parking or maintenance of aircraft;

“master plan”, in relation to an airport, means the master plan approved under section 48 for that airport;

“member” means a member of the Authority;

“moneylending agreement” means an agreement entered into in good faith in the ordinary course of carrying on a business of lending money, but does not include an agreement dealing with any matter unrelated to the carrying on of that business;

“operate”, in relation to an airport, includes —

- (a) managing and maintaining or otherwise exercising control over the operation of the airport;
- (b) providing airport services and facilities at the airport; and
- (c) exercising control over the direction to be taken in relation to the development of the airport,

and “operation” and “operating” are to be construed accordingly;

“outstanding amount”, in relation to an aircraft, means any of the following amounts that has become due and payable, but has not been paid or been remitted:

- (a) a levy payable in respect of the aircraft;
- (b) a service charge payable in respect of the aircraft;
- (c) a late payment penalty on any levy or service charge payable in respect of the aircraft;
- (d) interest for late payment of any levy or service charge payable in respect of the aircraft;

“Register of Statutory Liens” means the Register of Statutory Liens maintained under section 91;

- “regulations” and “rules” mean regulations and rules made under this Act;
- “repealed Act” means the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 41, 1985 Revised Edition) repealed by this Act;
- “schedules facilitated airport” means an airport declared under section 71C(1)(b) as a schedules facilitated airport;
- “schedules facilitator” means a person who is appointed under section 71D(1)(b) as the schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport, or the Authority if no such person is appointed;
- “securities”, in relation to a company, includes shares, debentures, bonds and other securities of the company, whether or not constituting a charge on the assets of the company;
- “service charge” means a charge under section 88 for air navigation services or other services or facilities provided by the Authority;
- “shares”, in relation to a company, means shares in, or stock forming part of, the capital of the company;
- “Singapore aircraft” means any aircraft that is registered in Singapore;
- “Singapore Flight Information Region” means the area within which air navigation services are provided by the Authority in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation Asia/Pacific Regional Air Navigation Plan;
- “Singapore Search and Rescue Region” means the Singapore Flight Information Region and any area within which search and rescue services are provided by the Government;
- “slots coordinator” means a person who is appointed under section 71D(1)(a) as the slots coordinator for a coordinated airport, or the Authority if no such person is appointed;
- “statutory lien” means a statutory lien vested in the Authority under section 89;

“successor company” means a company nominated by the Minister under section 27(1);

“transfer date” has the meaning given by section 26;

“vehicle” includes an autonomous motor vehicle within the meaning of the Road Traffic Act 1961.

[18/2018]

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a company is regarded as wholly owned by the Government at any time when all the issued shares in the company are held by or on behalf of the Government.

Airports

3.—(1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Authority, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare all or any of the following to be an airport for the purposes of this Act:

- (a) any defined area of land in Singapore used, intended or designed to be used, either wholly or partly —
 - (i) for the landing, taking off, movement, or servicing of aircraft;
 - (ii) for the storage, loading and unloading of cargo carried or to be carried by aircraft; or
 - (iii) for the movement of passengers to facilitate their travel to and from Singapore by aircraft;
- (b) any road leading into an area mentioned in paragraph (a);
- (c) any buildings, installations and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the airport or its administration.

(2) Every declaration made under subsection (1) must define the limits of the airport.

PART 2**RECONSTITUTION, FUNCTIONS AND
POWERS OF AUTHORITY****Reconstitution of Authority**

4. From 1 July 2009, the Authority continues in existence and continues to be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, capable of suing and being sued in its corporate name and performing such other acts as bodies corporate may by law perform, and may exercise and perform such other powers and functions as are conferred by or under this Act or other written law.

Common seal

5.—(1) From 1 July 2009, the Authority continues to have a common seal and the seal may be broken, altered or made anew as the Authority thinks fit.

(2) All deeds and other documents requiring the seal of the Authority must be sealed with the common seal of the Authority and every instrument to which the common seal is affixed must be signed by any 2 members generally or specially authorised by the Authority for the purpose, or by one member and the Chief Executive.

(3) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially are to take judicial notice of the common seal of the Authority affixed to any document and presume that it was duly affixed.

Constitution of Authority

6.—(1) The Authority consists of the following members:

- (a) a Chairperson; and
- (b) such other members as the Minister may from time to time determine, being not less than 3.

(2) The First Schedule has effect with respect to the Authority, its members and its proceedings.

Functions and duties of Authority

7.—(1) The functions and duties of the Authority are —

- (a) to regulate safety and promote safety and security in civil aviation and to exercise safety regulatory oversight over civil aviation operations in Singapore and the operation of Singapore aircraft outside Singapore;
- (b) to exercise licensing and regulatory functions in respect of the operation of airports and the provision of airport services and facilities in Singapore;
- (c) to regulate and promote competition and fair and efficient market conduct in the operation of airports and the provision of airport services and facilities or, in the absence of a competitive market, to prevent the misuse or abuse of monopoly or market power;
- (d) to regulate, encourage, promote, facilitate and assist in the use, development and improvement of air services, airports and aerospace industries;
- (e) to ensure that there are provided in every airport (whether by itself or by any airport licensee) adequate and efficient airport services and facilities on such terms as the Authority thinks expedient;
- (f) to provide air navigation services within the Singapore Flight Information Region and such other area as the Minister may authorise;
- (g) to provide or coordinate search and rescue services to aircraft in distress within the Singapore Search and Rescue Region;
- (ga) to cooperate with the Transport Safety Investigation Bureau of Singapore in relation to investigations under the Transport Safety Investigations Act 2018;
[Act 36 of 2018 wef 01/01/2024]
- (h) to encourage, promote, facilitate and assist in the development and improvement of civil aviation capabilities, skills and services in Singapore;

- (i) to provide technical, consultancy and management services relating to any of the matters referred to in this subsection;
 - (j) to act internationally as the national authority or body representing Singapore in respect of matters relating to civil aviation;
 - (k) to discharge or facilitate the discharge of international obligations of the Government as a Contracting State or otherwise in respect of civil aviation;
 - (l) to collaborate and enter into agreements and arrangements with organisations in respect of any matter relating to civil aviation and any other matter as the Authority thinks expedient;
 - (m) to foster appropriate education and provide training and training facilities in respect of any matter relating to civil aviation;
 - (n) to advise the Government on all matters relating to civil aviation;
 - (o) to promote understanding of civil aviation policies and programmes;
 - (p) to promote research and development on any matter relating to civil aviation;
 - (q) to carry out such other functions and duties as are conferred or imposed on the Authority by or under this Act or any other written law.
- (2) In performing the functions and discharging the duties imposed on it by subsection (1), the Authority must have regard to —
- (a) satisfying all reasonable demands for air services, air navigation services and airport services and facilities;
 - (b) ensuring that any person licensed or otherwise authorised under this Act to operate any airport is able to do so efficiently while maintaining independent financial viability;

- (c) fostering the development and expansion of Singapore as an aviation hub;
- (d) enabling persons providing airport services or air navigation services, and persons operating airports or providing airport services and facilities in Singapore, to compete effectively in doing so outside Singapore;
- (e) the promotion of measures for the safety and security of life and property in aircraft, airports and other civil aviation facilities;
- (f) the promotion of energy efficiency within the airport services sector; and
- (g) environmental protection and the sustainable development of air transport.

(3) In addition to the functions and duties imposed by this section, the Authority may undertake such other functions and duties as the Minister may assign to the Authority and in so doing, the Authority is deemed to be fulfilling the purposes of this Act, and the provisions of this Act apply to the Authority in respect of such functions and duties.

(4) Nothing in this section is to be construed as imposing on the Authority, directly or indirectly, any form of duty or liability enforceable by proceedings before any court to which it would not otherwise be subject.

Powers of Authority

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Authority may carry on such activities as appear to the Authority to be advantageous, necessary or convenient for it to carry on for or in connection with the performance of its functions and the discharge of its duties under this Act or any other written law and, in particular, the Authority may exercise any of the powers specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, carry on such other activities incidental to the performance of its functions and the discharge of its duties under this Act or any other written law as the Authority may, from time to time, consider expedient.

(3) The Authority has to provide the Minister with information with respect to its property and activities in such manner and at such times as the Minister may require.

(4) This section is not to be construed as limiting any power of the Authority conferred by or under any other written law.

Directions by Minister

9. The Minister may give to the Authority any direction under section 5 of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018.

[5/2018]

Appointment of committees and delegation

10.—(1) The Authority may appoint from among its own members or from other persons who are not members any number of committees that it thinks fit for purposes which, in the opinion of the Authority, would be better regulated and managed by means of those committees.

(2) The Authority may, subject to any conditions or restrictions that it thinks fit, delegate to any committee appointed under subsection (1) or to the Chairperson or Chief Executive or to any other member, officer or employee of the Authority, any of the functions, duties or powers of the Authority under this Act or any other written law.

[5/2018]

(3) Any function, duty or power delegated under subsection (2) to any committee or person may be performed or exercised by the committee or person to whom it has been delegated in the name and on behalf of the Authority.

Chief Executive, officers and employees, etc.

11.—(1) There must be a Chief Executive of the Authority, whose appointment, removal, discipline and promotion must be in accordance with the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018.

[5/2018]

(2) The Authority may, subject to the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, appoint an individual to act temporarily as the Chief Executive during any period, or during all periods, when the Chief Executive —

- (a) is absent from duty or Singapore; or
- (b) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

[5/2018]

(3) The Authority may, subject to the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, appoint and employ, on such terms and conditions as it may determine, such other officers, employees, consultants and agents as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

[5/2018]

12. [Repealed by Act 5 of 2018]

Protection from personal liability

13.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against —

- (a) the Authority or any member, officer or employee of the Authority; or
- (b) any authorised officer or other person acting under the directions of the Authority,

for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in the execution or purported execution of this Act or any other written law conferring or imposing a function or power or imposing a duty on the Authority.

(2) No action shall lie against the Authority, or any member, officer or employee of the Authority acting in the course of the person's employment or agency, or against any person acting under the directions of the Authority, for or in respect of any of the following:

- (a) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft or airport during the seizure of an aircraft in accordance with section 92;
- (b) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft so seized while it is in the custody, possession or control of the Authority or of any member, officer or employee of the Authority;
- (c) any economic loss suffered by a person as a result of such a seizure.

(3) Subsection (2) does not cover loss or damage that is wilfully or negligently caused by a member, or an officer or employee of the Authority, or a person acting under the directions of the Authority.

Preservation of secrecy

14.—(1) Except for the purpose of the performance of the person's duties or the exercise of the person's functions or when lawfully required to do so by any court or where required or allowed by the provisions of any written law, a person who is or has been —

- (a) a member, an officer, an employee, an adviser or an agent of the Authority;
- (b) a member of a committee of the Authority or an Appeals Advisory Panel; or
- (c) an authorised officer or a responsible person for information obtained by an authorised person in the performance of the duties or exercise of the functions of the authorised person under this Act,

must not disclose any information relating to the affairs of the Authority or of any other person which has been obtained by the person in the performance of the person's duties or the exercise of the person's functions under this Act.

[5/2018]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the responsible person for information obtained by the authorised person in the performance of the duties or exercise of the functions of the authorised person under this Act is —

- (a) the employee of the authorised person to whom the information was disclosed or who has access thereto; and

- (b) if the information is stored —
- (i) on a database — the employee of the authorised person who has day-to-day control of the database;
or
 - (ii) otherwise — the employee of the authorised person who has day-to-day responsibility for the system under which the information is stored.

Financial year

15. The financial year of the Authority begins on 1 April of each year and ends on 31 March of the succeeding year.

Revenue and property of Authority

16.—(1) The funds and property of the Authority include —

- (a) grants made to it under section 17;
- (b) all levies, fees, charges, fines, composition sums and financial penalties payable to the Authority under this Act;
- (c) all moneys paid to, and all other moneys and property lawfully received by, the Authority for the purposes of the Authority;
- (d) all moneys paid to the Authority by way of grants, subsidies, donations, gifts and contributions;
- (e) all moneys received by the Authority by way of charges and fees for services rendered by the Authority to any person;
- (f) all moneys, dividends, royalties, interest or income received from any transaction made pursuant to the powers conferred on the Authority under this Act or any other written law;
- (g) all moneys borrowed by the Authority under this Act; and
- (h) all accumulations of income derived from any such property or money.

(2) The moneys of the Authority are to be applied only in payment of expenditure incurred by it in the discharge of its functions, duties, obligations and liabilities and in making any payment that it is authorised or required to make by or under law.

(3) The Authority must open and maintain one or more accounts with such bank or banks as the Authority thinks fit, and every such account must be operated by such person or persons authorised to do so by the Authority.

(4) It is the duty of the Authority to exercise and perform its functions under this Act so as to ensure that the total revenues of the Authority are sufficient, taking one financial year with another, to meet its total outgoings, including depreciation and interest on capital and to meet a reasonable proportion of the cost of performing the functions and duties of the Authority.

Grants

17. For the purpose of enabling the Authority to perform its functions and discharge its duties under this Act or any other written law, the Minister may make grants to the Authority of such sums of money, as the Minister may determine, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

Borrowing powers

18.—(1) For the performance of its functions or discharge of its duties under this Act or any other written law, the Authority may raise loans from the Government or, with the approval of the Minister, raise loans within or outside Singapore from such source as the Minister may direct by —

- (a) mortgage, overdraft or other means, with or without security;
- (b) charge, whether legal or equitable, on any property vested in the Authority or on any other revenue receivable by the Authority under this Act or any other written law; or
- (c) the creation and issue of debentures, bonds or any other instrument as the Minister may approve.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the power to raise loans includes the power to make any financial agreement whereby credit facilities are granted to the Authority for the purchase of goods, materials or things.

Issue of shares, etc.

19. As a consequence of —

- (a) the vesting of any property, rights or liabilities of the Government in the Authority under this Act; or
- (b) any capital injection or other investment by the Government in the Authority in accordance with any written law,

the Authority must issue such shares or other securities to the Minister for Finance as that Minister may direct.

Power of investment

20. The Authority may invest its moneys in accordance with the standard investment power of statutory bodies as defined in section 33A of the Interpretation Act 1965.

21. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

22. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

23. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

Symbol, design or representation of Authority

24.—(1) The Authority has the exclusive right to the use of such symbol, design or representation as it may select or devise in connection with its activities or affairs.

(2) Any person who, without the prior permission of the Authority, uses a symbol, design or representation identical with that of the Authority or which so resembles the symbol, design or representation thereof as to deceive or cause confusion or to be likely to deceive or cause confusion shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Restrictions on disposal of lands of Authority

25. The Authority must not, without the consent of the Minister, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of any land or any interest therein acquired by it, or vested in it under the repealed Act.

Changi Airport Development Fund

25A.—(1) The Changi Airport Development Fund is established comprising —

- (a) all moneys appropriated from the Consolidated Fund or Development Fund and authorised to be paid into the Changi Airport Development Fund by a Supply law;
- (b) all moneys authorised by or under section 46A or 87A or any other written law to be paid into the Changi Airport Development Fund;
- (c) all contributions by the Authority to the Changi Airport Development Fund, out of the excess of the revenue over expenditure of the Authority in any financial year;
- (d) any gifts or donations made by any person for the purposes of the Changi Airport Development Fund;
- (e) all moneys borrowed or raised by the Authority for the purposes of the Changi Airport Development Fund; and
- (f) all investments out of moneys in the Changi Airport Development Fund authorised to be made by this Act and the proceeds of any such investment, including the net income from such investments.

[25/2015; 18/2018]

(2) The Changi Airport Development Fund is to be managed and administered by the Authority subject to the directions of the Minister.

[25/2015]

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f), the net income from investments is the amount ascertained by adding to, or deducting from, the income received from investments of moneys in the Changi

Airport Development Fund, any profit derived or loss sustained (as the case may be) from the realisation of such investments.

[25/2015]

(4) Upon dissolution of the Changi Airport Development Fund during any term of office of the Government (within the meaning of the Constitution), the balance then remaining in that Fund must be transferred to the Consolidated Fund and added to the reserves of the Government not accumulated by it during that term of office.

[25/2015]

Purposes of Changi Airport Development Fund

25B.—(1) The moneys in the Changi Airport Development Fund established under section 25A may be withdrawn by the Authority only for the following purposes:

- (a) for carrying on —
 - (i) any major airport development within the meaning of section 49(4) at an airport site at Changi; or
 - (ii) any construction, improvement, extension, demolition, enlargement and replacement of air navigation facilities and other facilities and buildings required in respect of or in connection with the operation of an airport at that airport site;
- (b) for the provision, acquisition, improvement and replacement of other capital assets (including vehicles, vessels, rolling-stock, machinery, instruments and equipment) required in respect of or in connection with the operation of an airport at the airport site at Changi;
- (c) for the carrying on of any survey, research or investigation preparatory to the undertaking of any purpose referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) to provide grants or loans for any purpose referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
- (e) to pay all reasonable legal costs and all reasonable expenses incurred by the Authority in connection with the collection or attempted collection of any outstanding

amounts (including any interest thereon) of any sums due under any loan made out of moneys in the Changi Airport Development Fund;

- (f) to pay all amounts relating to the sale, disposal or write-off of any investments paid for with moneys from the Changi Airport Development Fund;
- (g) to invest in accordance with the standard investment power of statutory bodies as defined in section 33A of the Interpretation Act 1965;
- (h) to pay any principal or interest on moneys borrowed or raised by the Authority for the purposes of the Changi Airport Development Fund;
- (i) to pay any expenses properly attributable to the setting up of the Changi Airport Development Fund and the administration, management and investment of moneys in that Fund.

[25/2015]

(2) However, no loan made or investment paid for with moneys from the Changi Airport Development Fund may be written off by the Authority without the prior approval of the Minister.

[25/2015]

PART 3

TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES, RIGHTS, LIABILITIES AND EMPLOYEES TO SUCCESSOR COMPANY

Transfer date

26. The Minister must, by notification in the *Gazette*, specify a date to be the date on which the airport undertaking of the Authority and employees of the Authority in that undertaking are transferred to the successor company under this Part (called in this Act the transfer date, which is 1 July 2009).

Transfer of airport undertaking to successor company

27.—(1) The Minister must, before the transfer date —

- (a) nominate a company wholly owned or substantially owned by the Government to be the successor company for the purposes of this Act, being a company specified by the Minister and agreed to by the Minister for Finance; and
- (b) determine the parts of the excluded property vested in the Authority immediately before the transfer date which are to vest under subsection (4) on lease.

(2) On the transfer date, the property, rights and liabilities comprised in the airport undertaking of the Authority become, by virtue of this section and without further assurance, the property, rights and liabilities of the successor company nominated for the purposes of this section by the Minister.

(3) Every agreement relating to any of the transferred properties to which the Authority was a party immediately before the transfer date, whether or not of such nature that the rights and liabilities thereunder could be assigned, has effect as from that date as if —

- (a) the successor company had been a party to such an agreement; and
- (b) for any reference to the Authority there were substituted in respect of anything to be done on or after the transfer date a reference to the successor company.

(4) On the transfer date, such part of the excluded property as determined by the Minister under subsection (1)(b) vests in the successor company on a lease, which —

- (a) is for such tenure and subject to such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine; and
- (b) is a concurrent lease in respect of excluded property which is the subject of any existing lease; and “existing lease” means a lease of any part of the excluded property which is in force immediately before the transfer date.

(5) All assets, powers, rights, interests, privileges, debts, liabilities and obligations connected with the part of the excluded property

transferred to the successor company under subsection (4)(a) are deemed, on the transfer date, by virtue of this section and without further assurance, to have become the assets, powers, rights, interests, privileges, debts, liabilities and obligations of the successor company.

(6) If any question arises as to whether any particular property, asset, interest, right, privilege, liability or obligation has been transferred to or vested in the successor company under subsection (2) or (4), a certificate under the hand of the Minister for Finance is conclusive evidence that the property, asset, interest, right, privilege, liability or obligation was or was not so transferred or vested.

(7) To avoid doubt, it is declared that —

- (a) any reference in this Act to property comprised in the Authority's airport undertaking is a reference to that property (other than the excluded property) of the Authority whether situated in Singapore or elsewhere; and
- (b) any such reference to rights and liabilities comprised in the Authority's airport undertaking is a reference to the rights to which the Authority is entitled or (as the case may be) the liabilities to which the Authority is subject, whether under the laws of Singapore or any country outside Singapore and includes rights and liabilities arising under loans raised in relation to the Authority's airport undertaking.

(8) It is the duty of the Authority and of the successor company to take all such steps as may be requisite to secure that the vesting in the successor company by virtue of this section of any foreign property, right or liability is effective under the relevant foreign law, and until such time it is the duty of the Authority to hold that property or right for the benefit of, or to discharge that liability on behalf of, the successor company.

(9) Nothing in subsection (7) is to be taken as prejudicing the effect under the laws of Singapore of the vesting in the successor company by virtue of this section of any foreign property, right or liability.

(10) Any expenses incurred by the Authority under subsection (8) must be paid by the successor company.

(11) In subsections (7) and (8), references to any foreign property, right or liability are references, respectively, to any property, right or liability comprised in the Authority's airport undertaking as respects which any issue arising in any proceedings would have been determined (in accordance with the rules of conflict of laws) by reference to the law of a country or territory outside Singapore.

Transfer of employees to successor company

28.—(1) As from the transfer date, such person or category of persons as the Minister may determine who, immediately before that date, is employed by the Authority is transferred to the service and be an employee of the successor company on terms no less favourable than those enjoyed by the person immediately prior to the person's transfer.

(2) The service of a person transferred under subsection (1) as an employee of the successor company is to be taken for all purposes to have been continuous with the service of the person, immediately before the transfer date, as an employee of the Authority.

(3) Despite any provision of law, no person transferred to the service of the successor company under subsection (1) is entitled to receive any payment or other benefit merely because the person stopped being an employee of the Authority as a result of this section or of any other provision of this Act, or on account of the abolition of the person's office in the Authority.

(4) If any question arises as to whether any person or any category of persons has been transferred to the service of the successor company under subsection (1), a certificate under the hand of the Minister is conclusive evidence that the person or category of persons was or was not so transferred.

(5) Until such time as terms and conditions of service are drawn up by the successor company, the terms and conditions of service in the Authority continue to apply to every person transferred to the service of the successor company under subsection (1) as if the person were still in the service of the Authority.

Service rights, etc., of transferred employees to be preserved

29.—(1) The terms and conditions of employment to be drawn up by the successor company must take into account the salaries and terms and conditions of service, including any accrued rights to leave, enjoyed by the persons transferred to the service of the successor company under section 28 while in the employment of the Authority, and any such term or condition relating to the length of service with the successor company must provide for the recognition of service under the Authority by the persons so transferred to be service by them under the successor company.

(2) If —

- (a) a woman who was an employee of the Authority immediately before the transfer date becomes an employee of the successor company under section 28; and
- (b) the day of her confinement is less than 90 days after the transfer date,

then, on and after the transfer date, the woman is entitled to, or to continue to, be absent from work in relation to that confinement under section 9 of the Child Development Co-Savings Act 2001 or section 76 of the Employment Act 1968 as may be applicable to her as if the Authority continued to be her employer.

(3) If —

- (a) immediately before the transfer date, a woman was an employee of the Authority and was absent from work under section 9 of the Child Development Co-Savings Act 2001 or section 76 of the Employment Act 1968 or both;
- (b) the woman becomes an employee of the successor company under section 28; and
- (c) the woman would have been entitled to remain absent from work, after the transfer date, if the woman had continued to be an employee of the Authority,

then, on and after the transfer date, the woman continues to be so entitled to be absent from work under either or both of those Acts as if the Authority continued to be her employer.

(4) To avoid doubt, section 18A of the Employment Act 1968 does not apply to the transfer under this Part of any employee of the Authority to the successor company.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in section 28(1) prevents the terms and conditions of a transferred employee's employment on or after the transfer date from being varied in accordance with those terms and conditions, or by or under any written law, or an award, a determination or an agreement.

(6) In this section, "vary", in relation to terms and conditions of service, includes omitting any of those terms and conditions, adding to those terms and conditions, or substituting new terms and conditions for any of those terms and conditions.

Existing contracts

30. All deeds, schemes, bonds, agreements, instruments and arrangements subsisting immediately before the transfer date to which the Authority is a party and relating to any person transferred to the service of the Authority under section 28 continue in force on and after that date and are enforceable by or against the successor company as if the successor company had been named therein or had been a party thereto instead of the Authority.

Pending proceedings

31. Any proceedings or cause of action relating to the portion of the property, assets, interests, rights, privileges, liabilities and obligations transferred to the successor company under section 27 or to any employee transferred to the service of the successor company under section 28 pending or existing immediately before the transfer date by or against the Authority, or any person acting on its behalf, may be continued and are to be enforced by or against the successor company.

Continuation and completion of disciplinary proceedings

32.—(1) Where, on the transfer date, any disciplinary proceedings were pending against any employee of the Authority transferred to the service of the successor company, the proceedings must be carried on and completed by the successor company.

(2) Where, on the transfer date, any matter was in the course of being heard or investigated or had been heard or investigated by a committee acting under due authority but no order, ruling or direction had been made thereon, the committee must complete the hearing or investigation and may make such order, ruling or direction as it could have made under the authority vested in it before that date.

(3) Any order, ruling or direction made by a committee under this section is to be treated as an order, a ruling or a direction of the successor company and have the same force or effect as if it had been made by the successor company under this Act.

Misconduct or neglect of duty by employee before transfer

33. The successor company may reprimand, reduce in rank, retire, dismiss or punish in some other manner a person who had, while the person was in the employment of the Authority, been guilty of any misconduct or neglect of duty which would have rendered the person liable to be reprimanded, reduced in rank, retired, dismissed or punished in some other manner if the person had continued to be in the employment of the Authority, and if this Act had not been enacted.

No breach or default because of corporatisation of airport undertaking

34.—(1) The operation of this Part is not to be regarded —

- (a) as a breach of contract or confidence or otherwise as a civil wrong;
- (b) as a breach of any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of assets or liabilities; or

- (c) as giving rise to any remedy by a party to a legal instrument, or as causing or permitting the termination of any legal instrument, because of a change in the beneficial or legal ownership of any asset or liability.
- (2) The operation of section 27 is not to be regarded as an event of default under any contract or other legal instrument.
- (3) Any provision in any existing contract, agreement, conveyance, deed, lease, guarantee, bond, indemnity and other instrument or undertaking to which the Authority is a party or may be bound prohibiting or having the effect of prohibiting the transfer of any property, assets, interests, rights, privileges, liabilities or obligations comprised in the airport undertaking transferred under this Part is deemed by this Act to have been waived.
- (4) Any provision in any existing contract, agreement, conveyance, deed, lease, guarantee, bond, indemnity and other instrument or undertaking to which the Authority is a party or may be bound conferring on the other party or parties thereto any right of first refusal or pre-emption rights in respect of any property, asset, interest, right, privilege, liability or obligation comprised in the airport undertaking to be transferred by reason of or arising from, or to the effect that a default is to occur or be deemed to occur as a result of, the transfer or intended transfer of the property, asset, interest, right, privilege, liability or obligation under this Part is deemed by this Act to have been waived.
- (5) No attornment to the successor company by a lessee from the Authority is required.

Sale of successor company

35.—(1) As soon as practicable after the transfer date, the successor company may be sold in accordance with this section.

(2) The Minister for Finance is authorised —

- (a) to negotiate, enter into and carry out on behalf of the Government any agreement for the sale of the successor company to a person (called in this section the approved person);

- (b) to transfer the shares held by the Minister for Finance in the successor company to an approved person in accordance with the terms of such agreement; and
 - (c) to enter into and carry out agreements for the transfer of the shares held by the Minister for Finance in the successor company to an approved person.
- (3) Any such negotiations conducted before 1 July 2009 are validated to the extent of any invalidity.
- (4) Any amounts received for the sale of the successor company must be paid into the Consolidated Fund, except that there may be deducted from those amounts, before payment into the Consolidated Fund, such amount as the Minister for Finance approves to meet the expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the sale of the successor company.
- (5) Part 5 does not apply to the sale of the successor company under this section.

PART 4

LICENSING AND MANAGEMENT OF AIRPORTS

Division 1 — Airport licences

Licence authorising operation of airport

36.—(1) A person must not operate an airport unless the person is authorised to do so by —

- (a) an airport licence; or
 - (b) an exemption granted by the Authority under section 43.
- (2) Every airport licence granted under this section must be in such form and for such period as the Authority may determine.
- (3) The Authority may, in accordance with the terms of a general authority given by the Minister, grant or extend an airport licence.
- (4) In determining whether to grant or extend an airport licence to or for a particular person, the Authority must consider the following:

- (a) the ability of that person to finance the operation of the airport concerned;
- (b) the experience of that person in operating the airport concerned, and that person's ability to perform the duties which would be imposed on that person under this Act and the airport licence;
- (c) the functions and duties of the Authority under section 7.

(5) Every airport licence granted or extended under this Part continues in force for such period as may be specified in the airport licence, unless it is earlier revoked or suspended.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1 million and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Conditions of airport licence

37.—(1) An airport licence may include such conditions (whether or not relating to the activities authorised by the airport licence) as appear to the Authority to be requisite or expedient having regard to the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), an airport licence may include conditions requiring the airport licensee —

- (a) to enter into agreements or arrangements with any other person, class of persons or another airport licensee for —
 - (i) the interconnection with, access to and use of any facility needed for carrying on any activity authorised by the airport licence (wherever situated and whether or not used for the purpose of carrying on those activities); and
 - (ii) such other purpose as may be specified in the airport licence,

and on such conditions as may be agreed to by the airport licensee and such other persons or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by the Authority;

- (b) to prepare itself to deal with any public emergency;
 - (c) to pay to the Authority a fee on the grant of the airport licence or periodic fees during the currency of the airport licence or both, of such amount as may be determined by or under the airport licence;
 - (d) to comply with any direction, determination, order or decision of the Authority as to such matters as are specified in the airport licence or are of a description so specified; and
 - (e) to do or not to do such things as are specified in the airport licence or are of a description so specified.
- (3) Conditions in an airport licence may include —
- (a) requiring the airport licensee to provide specified persons or the Authority, in such manner and at such times as may be specified, with such information as appears to the Authority to be requisite or expedient for the purpose of facilitating the exercise by those persons or the Authority of the functions or duties assigned to them or as may be reasonably required for that purpose;
 - (b) requiring the airport licensee to provide to the Authority financial information including regulatory accounts in respect of such period and on such basis as may be specified;
 - (c) requiring the airport licensee to comply with such requirements as to capital expenditure in relation to the airport or airport services and facilities as specified or described in the airport licence;
 - (d) providing for the determination by the Authority of any questions arising under the airport licence, or under any document specified or described in the airport licence;

- (e) imposing requirements by reference to designation, acceptance or approval by the Authority;
 - (f) providing for references in the conditions of the airport licence to any document specified or described in the airport licence to operate as references to that document as revised or re-issued from time to time;
 - (g) requiring the airport licensee to provide a performance bond, guarantee or any other form of security on such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine; and
 - (h) providing that the conditions of the airport licence have effect or cease to have effect at such times and in such circumstances as may be determined by or under the conditions.
- (4) A payment required by subsection (2) to be rendered to the Authority may be recovered by it in any court of competent jurisdiction as if it were a simple contract debt.

Modification of conditions of airport licence

38.—(1) Subject to this section, the Authority may modify the conditions of an airport licence.

(2) Before making modifications to the conditions of an airport licence under this section, the Authority must give notice to the airport licensee —

- (a) stating that it proposes to make the modifications in the manner specified in the notice and the compensation payable for any loss or damage suffered or expense reasonably incurred as a direct result of the modification; and
 - (b) specifying the time (being not less than 28 days from the date the notice is served on the licensee) within which written representations with respect to the proposed modifications may be made.
- (3) Upon receipt of any written representation mentioned in subsection (2), the Authority must consider the representation and may —

- (a) reject the representation; or
- (b) amend the proposed modifications or compensation payable in accordance with the representation, or otherwise,

and, in either event, the Authority must thereupon issue a written direction to such airport licensee requiring that effect be given to the proposed modifications specified in the notice or to such modifications as subsequently amended by the Authority within a reasonable time.

(4) Unless otherwise provided by this Act or the Minister, where the airport licensee concerned has appealed under section 55 to the Minister against any decision by the Authority under this section, the decision, direction or other thing appealed against must be complied with until the determination of the appeal.

(5) If no written representation is received by the Authority within the time specified in subsection (2) or if any written representation made under that subsection is subsequently withdrawn, the Authority may immediately carry out the modifications specified in the notice given under that subsection.

Revocation or suspension, etc., of airport licence

39.—(1) If the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) an airport licensee is contravening, or is likely to contravene or has contravened —
 - (i) any of the conditions of its airport licence;
 - (ii) any provision of this Act applicable to the airport licensee, for which no criminal penalty is prescribed for a contravention thereof; or
 - (iii) any code of practice or standard of performance applicable to the airport licensee;
- (b) an airport licensee has been convicted of an offence under section 14(2), 24(2), 49(3), 53(3), 54(3), 57(6) or 60(7);
- (c) an airport licensee has not complied with any direction or requirement issued by the Authority under section 38(3),

40, 45(4), 59(2) or 70(1) or any direction under this section;

- (d) any circumstance specified in an airport licensee's airport licence giving rise to the Authority's power to revoke or suspend the licence exists;
 - (e) an airport licensee has gone or is likely to go into compulsory or voluntary liquidation other than for the purpose of amalgamation or reconstruction;
 - (f) an airport licensee has made any assignment to, or composition with, its creditors; or
 - (g) the public interest or security of Singapore requires,
- the Authority may do all or any of the following:
- (h) revoke its airport licence or suspend its airport licence for such period as the Authority thinks fit, except in a case of a contravention or likely contravention of any code of practice or standard of performance applicable to the airport licensee;
 - (i) require the payment of a financial penalty not exceeding —
 - (i) \$1 million; or
 - (ii) the prescribed amount,whichever is applicable;
 - (j) impose such other direction as the Authority considers appropriate restricting the airport licensee's business of operating the airport;
 - (k) where the ground for exercising any power under this subsection relates to non-compliance with section 46A(1), (2) or (3), require the payment of the contribution required to be paid into the reserve fund or the Changi Airport Development Fund (as the case may be) under that section, or the refund into the reserve fund of such sum of money withdrawn by the airport licensee without the approval of the Authority, as the case may be.

[18/2018]

(2) The Authority must not exercise its powers under subsection (1) unless an opportunity of being heard by a representative in writing or by counsel had been given to the airport licensee against which the Authority intends to exercise its powers, being a period of at least 14 days but not more than 28 days.

(3) Where the Authority has made any decision under subsection (1) against any airport licensee, it must serve on the airport licensee concerned a notice of its decision.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), any decision by the Authority under subsection (1) against any airport licensee does not take effect until the expiry of 14 days after the Authority has served the notice of the decision on the airport licensee concerned.

(5) Where the airport licensee concerned has appealed under section 55 to the Minister against any decision by the Authority under this section, the decision does not take effect unless the decision is confirmed by the Minister or the appeal is for any reason dismissed by the Minister or withdrawn.

(6) The revocation or suspension of any airport licence under this section does not prejudice the enforcement by any person of any right or claim against the airport licensee or former airport licensee, or by the airport licensee or former airport licensee of any right or claim against any person.

(7) In this section —

“aeronautical revenue” means such payments received or to be received by an airport licensee for an airport from such of its services which are essential to the operation of the airport as may be prescribed;

“the prescribed amount” means —

- (a) where the ground for exercising any power under subsection (1) relates to any capital expenditure in relation to an airport or the airport services and facilities of an airport — 1% (or such other percentage as the Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, prescribe) of the gross aeronautical revenue from an airport licensee’s business of operating an

airport received, or to be received, for each year during which the contravention or non-compliance occurred; or

- (b) where the ground for exercising any power under subsection (1) relates to aeronautical charges (within the meaning of sections 51 and 52) being in excess of the maximum prices set or approved under section 52(1) — 120% (or such other percentage as the Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, prescribe) of the total aeronautical charges in excess for each year during which those charges are in excess.

(8) Every order made under subsection (7) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

Security deposit against contraventions by airport licensee

40.—(1) If the Authority is satisfied that an airport licensee is contravening, or is likely to contravene or has contravened —

- (a) any condition of its airport licence;
- (b) any provision of any code of practice or standard of performance applicable to the airport licensee;
- (c) any of the provisions of this Act applicable to the airport licensee, for which no criminal penalty is prescribed for a contravention thereof; or
- (d) any direction issued to, or applicable to, the airport licensee under section 38(3), 45(4), 59(2) or 70(1) or any direction under this section,

the Authority may, by written notice, direct the airport licensee to do, or not to do, such things as are specified in such direction.

(2) In addition to any powers conferred under section 39, if the Authority is satisfied that an airport licensee is contravening, is likely to contravene or has contravened —

- (a) any condition of its airport licence;
- (b) any provision of any code of practice or standard of performance applicable to the airport licensee;

- (c) any provision of this Act for which no criminal penalty is prescribed for a contravention thereof; or
- (d) any direction (including a direction under this section) issued by the Minister or the Authority to, or applicable to, the airport licensee,

the Authority may, by written direction to the airport licensee, require the airport licensee to provide or further provide a performance bond, guarantee or other form of security on such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine, of an amount that the Authority considers appropriate.

(3) An airport licensee to whom a direction is issued under this section must comply with the direction.

Restriction on transfer of airport licence

41.—(1) No airport licence may be transferred to any person without the prior consent in writing of the Authority.

(2) Any purported transfer of an airport licence in contravention of this section is void and of no effect.

Airport licensee not to carry on non-airport business

42.—(1) Except with the prior approval of the Authority, an airport licensee for an airport must not carry on substantial trading or financial activities other than —

- (a) activities relating to the operation of the airport;
- (b) activities incidental to the operation of the airport; and
- (c) activities that are consistent with the lease for the airport site and the master plan for that airport.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who acquires the lease for an airport site by way of the enforcement of a loan security.

(3) A contravention of this section does not affect the validity of any transaction.

Exemption from requiring airport licence

43.—(1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, by order in the *Gazette*, exempt any person (called in this Act an exempt airport operator) from complying with section 36(1) for any specified period generally or to such an extent as may be specified in the order, and unconditionally or subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the conditions of an exemption may require any exempt airport operator operating an airport pursuant to the exemption —

- (a) to comply with any direction given by the Authority as to any matters that are specified in the exemption order under subsection (1) or are of a description so specified;
- (b) to do or not to do any things that are specified in the exemption order under subsection (1) or are of a description so specified, except insofar as the Authority consents to the exempt airport operator doing or not doing them; and
- (c) to refer for determination by the Authority any questions arising under the exemption that are specified in the exemption order under subsection (1) or are of a description so specified.

(3) An exemption order under subsection (1) continues in force, unless it is revoked, for such period as may be specified in the order.

(4) Any exempt airport operator who fails to comply with any direction mentioned in subsection (2)(a) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(5) Without affecting subsection (4), if any condition of an exemption granted to an exempt airport operator is not complied with by the exempt airport operator, the Authority may give to that exempt airport operator a notice declaring that the exemption is revoked, insofar as it relates to that person, to such extent and from such date as may be specified in the notice.

*Division 2 — Codes of practice and
standards of performance***Codes of practice or standards of performance**

44.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time —

- (a) issue one or more codes of practice or standards of performance applicable to airport licensees;
- (b) approve as a code of practice or standard of performance applicable to airport licensees any document prepared by a person other than the Authority if the Authority considers the document as suitable for this purpose; or
- (c) amend or revoke any code of practice or standard of performance issued under paragraph (a) or approved under paragraph (b),

with respect to all or any of the following:

- (d) the operation of an airport;
- (e) the provision of airport services and facilities;
- (f) the quality of such aspects of airport services and facilities as are prescribed in the regulations;
- (g) competition, abuse of a dominant position in the operation of airports and fair market conduct in the provision of airport services and facilities;
- (h) the acquisitions or consolidations involving an airport licensee and any other person (whether an airport licensee or otherwise).

(2) A code of practice may, in particular, specify the duties and obligations of any airport licensee in relation to the airport licensee's business operation insofar as it relates to the provision of airport services and facilities in Singapore.

(3) If any provision in any code of practice or standard of performance is inconsistent with any provision of this Act, such provision, to the extent of the inconsistency —

- (a) has effect subject to the provisions of this Act; and

- (b) having regard to the provisions of this Act, does not have effect.
- (4) Where a code of practice or standard of performance is issued, approved, amended or revoked by the Authority under subsection (1), the Authority must —
- (a) publish a notice of the issue, approval, amendment or revocation (as the case may be) of the code of practice or standard of performance in such manner as will secure adequate publicity for such issue, approval, amendment or revocation;
 - (b) specify in the notice mentioned in paragraph (a) the date of the issue, approval, amendment or revocation, as the case may be; and
 - (c) ensure that, so long as the code of practice or standard of performance remains in force, copies of that code or standard, and of all amendments to that code or standard, are available for inspection by airport licensees free of charge and for their purchase at a reasonable price.
- (5) No code of practice or standard of performance, no amendment to an approved code of practice or standard of performance, and no revocation of any such approved code of practice or standard of performance, has any force or effect as an approved code of practice or standard of performance until the notice relating thereto is published in accordance with subsection (4).
- (6) Any code of practice or standard of performance issued or approved under this section does not have legislative effect.
- (7) Subject to subsection (8), every airport licensee must comply with the relevant codes of practice and standards of performance issued or approved under this section.
- (8) The Authority may, either generally or for such time as the Authority may specify, waive the application of any code of practice or standard of performance, or part thereof, issued or approved under this section to any airport licensee.

(9) The Authority must give a copy of each approved code of practice or standard of performance and amendment to or revocation of an approved code of practice or standard of performance to the Minister; but failure to comply with this subsection in respect of any approved code of practice or standard of performance, or any amendment or revocation thereof, does not invalidate the approved code of practice or standard of performance, or the amendment or revocation thereof, as the case may be.

(10) In this section, “dominant position” means a dominant position in any market for airport services and facilities, whether in Singapore or elsewhere.

Directions affecting airport licensee

45.—(1) The Authority may give directions to be observed by airport licensees —

- (a) to ensure the reliable provision of any airport services and facilities to the public;
- (b) to ensure fair and efficient market conduct by airport licensees;
- (c) to ensure the technical compatibility and safety of operation of any equipment or system used in the provision of airport services and facilities;
- (d) to ensure the coordination and cooperation, on such terms as the Authority may specify, with any other person in the use or sharing of any facility, installation, plant or system, or part thereof, owned or used by the airport licensee for the provision of any airport services and facilities;
- (e) in the public interest and security; or
- (f) as may be necessary to allow the Authority to carry out any of its functions or duties under section 7.

(2) A direction under subsection (1) —

- (a) has to require the airport licensee concerned (according to the circumstances of the case) to do, or not to do, such

things as are specified in the direction or are of a description specified therein;

(b) has to take effect at such time, being the earliest practicable time, as is determined by or under that direction; and

(c) may be revoked at any time by the Authority.

(3) Before giving a direction to any airport licensee under subsection (1), the Authority must, unless the Authority in respect of any particular direction considers that it is not practicable or desirable, give notice —

(a) stating that the Authority proposes to make the direction and setting out its effect; and

(b) specifying the time within which representations or objections to the proposed direction may be made,

and must consider any representations or objections which are duly made.

(4) Every airport licensee must comply with every direction of the Authority given to the airport licensee under this section.

46. [*Repealed by Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025*]

Division 2A — Reserve fund

Reserve fund

46A.—(1) The airport licensee for an airport at Changi designated by the Minister for the purpose of this section must establish and maintain a reserve fund for the purpose of mitigating the effects of any condition or event of a significant nature which adversely affects the civil aviation system.

[18/2018]

(2) An airport licensee designated under subsection (1) must pay annually, within the time specified by the Authority, to —

(a) the reserve fund — an annual contribution of an amount fixed by the Authority, out of the profit after tax that the licensee makes in a financial year; and

- (b) the Changi Airport Development Fund — a separate annual contribution of an amount fixed by the Authority, out of the profit after tax that the licensee makes in a financial year.

[18/2018]

(3) An airport licensee designated under subsection (1) must not withdraw any sum from the reserve fund it establishes and maintains under that subsection except with the approval of the Authority and for any purpose in that subsection.

[18/2018]

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the profit after tax that an airport licensee makes in any financial year must be determined in accordance with the Accounting Standards made or formulated under Part 3 of the Accounting Standards Act 2007 and applicable to companies in respect of their operations in Singapore, and as applied by the airport licensee for that financial year.

[18/2018]

Appeal to Minister

46B.—(1) An airport licensee designated under section 46A(1) who is aggrieved by the Authority's decision under section 46A(2)(a) or (b) or (3) may appeal to the Minister against the decision.

[18/2018]

(2) Every appeal under this section must be made within the time and in the manner prescribed.

[18/2018]

(3) The decision of the Authority being appealed against does not take effect until the appeal is determined.

[18/2018]

(4) The Minister may determine an appeal against the Authority's decision under section 46A(2)(a) or (b) or (3) —

- (a) by confirming the decision in whole or varying it in part; or
(b) by reversing the decision in question.

[18/2018]

(5) The Minister's decision on an appeal under this section is final.

[18/2018]

Section 46A duty not discharged by financial penalty

46C. Unless otherwise directed by the Minister, the payment by the airport licensee designated for the purpose of section 46A of a financial penalty imposed under section 39 in respect of the airport licensee failing to comply with section 46A(1), (2) or (3) does not absolve the airport licensee from the requirement to comply with section 46A(1), (2) or (3), as the case may be.

[18/2018]

*Division 3 — Airport development***Master plan for each airport**

47.—(1) For each airport there must be a master plan approved by the Authority under section 48 —

- (a) to establish the strategic direction for efficient and economic development at the airport over the planning period of the plan;
- (b) to provide for the development of additional uses of the airport site; and
- (c) to reduce potential conflicts between the use of the airport site and to ensure that uses of the airport site are compatible with the areas surrounding the airport.

(2) The master plan for an airport operated or to be operated by an airport licensee must specify —

- (a) the airport licensee's development objectives for the airport;
- (b) the airport licensee's planning principles and assumptions;
- (c) the airport licensee's assessment of the future needs of civil aviation users of the airport, and other users of the airport, for airport services and facilities relating to that airport;
- (d) the airport licensee's intentions for land use and related development of the airport site, including in particular any major airport development at the airport site and for any adjacent area that may become part of the airport site;

- (e) the airport licensee's provision of airport services and facilities relating to the airport to the users of any area adjacent to the airport site;
- (f) the airport licensee's airport development plan; and
- (g) such other matters (if any) as are prescribed in the regulations.

(3) Each master plan approved under section 48 for an airport remains in force until a draft master plan that is to replace the master plan comes into force for that airport.

(4) At least once every 5 years after the approval under section 48 of the master plan for an airport, the airport licensee of the airport must review the master plan for the airport and submit to the Authority a report of its review together with proposals for additions and alterations to the master plan which the airport licensee may consider expedient, including a draft master plan that is to replace the master plan in force for that airport.

Approval of master plan for airport

48.—(1) On receipt of any submission by an airport licensee of an airport of any draft master plan for the airport (including a draft master plan that is to replace the master plan for that airport) or any additions and alterations to the master plan in force for the airport, the Authority may —

- (a) approve the draft master plan or the additions and alterations to the master plan in force; or
- (b) refuse to approve the draft master plan or the additions and alterations to the master plan in force, as the case may be.

(2) In deciding whether to approve the draft master plan for an airport, the Authority must have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the extent to which the plan achieves the purposes of a master plan as described in section 47(2);
- (b) the extent to which carrying out the plan would meet present and future requirements of civil aviation users of

the airport, and other users of the airport, for airport services and facilities relating to the airport concerned;

- (c) the effect that carrying out the plan would likely to have on the use of land within the airport site and in areas surrounding the airport;
- (d) the consultations undertaken in preparing the plan (including the outcome of the consultations); and
- (e) the safety aspects and operational aspects of the airport,

but nothing in this subsection limits the matters to which the Authority may have regard.

(3) If the Authority approves a draft master plan for an airport, the plan becomes a master plan for that airport and comes into force at the time of the approval.

(4) The Minister may make rules prescribing the content, form and procedure to be followed in connection with the preparation, giving and approval of additions and alterations to the master plan in force for an airport or a draft master plan that is, or is to replace the master plan, for that airport, including —

- (a) requiring the airport licensee to publish in prescribed circumstances a notice of the submission of any draft master plan (including a draft master plan that is to replace the master plan for that airport) or proposal of additions and alterations to the master plan in force for an airport, and of the place or places where copies of the draft master plan or the proposal may be inspected;
- (b) objections and representations made in accordance with the rules to be considered, and public or other hearings in such cases as may be prescribed to be held before an airport licensee for an airport submits any draft master plan for the airport (including a draft master plan that is to replace the master plan for that airport) or any additions and alterations to the master plan in force for the airport to the Authority or before the Authority makes a decision under subsection (1); and

- (c) providing that a contravention thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both as may be specified in the rules.

(5) Any master plan approved by the Authority immediately upon the commencement of this Division for any airport or any part thereof is deemed to be a master plan approved under, and in accordance with rules made under, this section for that airport.

Major airport development in accordance with master plan

49.—(1) An airport licensee for an airport must not carry out any major airport development relating to the airport, or cause or permit to be carried out any major airport development relating to the airport, unless the carrying out of the development is in accordance with the master plan for that airport or the development is of a kind declared under section 98 to be exempt from this Division.

(2) A person (other than an airport licensee for an airport) must not carry out any major airport development relating to the airport, or cause or permit to be carried out any major airport development relating to the airport, unless the carrying out of the development is in accordance with the master plan for that airport or the development is of a kind declared under section 98 to be exempt from this Division.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(4) In this section —

“development” means the carrying out of any building works, engineering, mining or earthworks or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or land;

“major airport development” means a development that is carried out at an airport site that consists of —

- (a) constructing a new runway or extending the length of a runway;

- (b) constructing a new building wholly or principally for use as a passenger terminal;
- (c) extending a building that is wholly or principally for use as a passenger terminal;
- (d) constructing a new taxiway where the extension significantly increases the capacity of the airport to handle movements of passengers, cargo or aircraft;
- (e) constructing a new parking apron for loading and unloading of aircraft passengers or cargo;
- (f) constructing a new cargo terminal;
- (g) constructing new hangars, fuel farms, buildings used for in-flight catering, firefighting services, or aircraft maintenance facilities; or
- (h) such other development as may be prescribed by regulations.

Saving of operation of other written laws

50. To avoid doubt, nothing in this Division or any rules for the purposes of this Division derogates from the effect of any other written law for the time being in force relating to planning and use of land or to building and construction.

Division 4 — Charges, accounts and records

Charges

51.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), an airport licensee for an airport may set such charges as it from time to time thinks fit for the use of the airport, or for such other airport services and facilities provided by the airport licensee as may be prescribed.

(2) An airport licensee for an airport is not entitled to demand or take from any person using or otherwise enjoying the benefit of the airport or any airport services and facilities provided by the airport licensee any aeronautical charge exceeding such maximum prices as may be set or approved from time to time by the Authority under section 52(1).

(3) An airport licensee for an airport used by or for the use of any Singapore aircraft engaged in flights for the purpose of public transport or instruction in flying is not entitled to demand or take from any person using or otherwise enjoying the benefit of the airport or any airport services and facilities provided by the airport licensee any charge for, or in respect of the use of the airport by aircraft registered in any Contracting State that exceeds the charge demanded for or in respect of the use of the airport by Singapore aircraft.

(4) Any charges set under this section may be charged to persons or classes of persons owning or operating aircraft, or to persons or classes of persons using or otherwise enjoying the benefit of the airport operated or managed by the airport licensee, or any airport services and facilities provided by the airport licensee, or to any other persons.

(5) In this section and section 52, “aeronautical charge” means any charges imposed by an airport licensee for an airport for providing any of the following services:

- (a) any service that is essential to the operation of the airport;
- (b) any service which the Authority certifies as a service that the airport licensee has the market power of a monopoly or near monopoly in Singapore as a provider of such service;
- (c) any other service prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1) by regulations.

Maximum prices for aeronautical charges

52.—(1) In respect of aeronautical charges, maximum prices may be approved by the Authority in one or more of the following terms:

- (a) maximum prices or the maximum rate of increase or the minimum rate of decrease in maximum prices;
- (b) average prices or average rates of increase or decrease in such average prices;
- (c) pricing policies or principles;

- (d) by reference to a general price index, the cost of production, revenue, a rate of return on assets or any other factor;
 - (e) by reference to quantity, location or period of supply of the airport services and facilities;
 - (f) any other terms as the Authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The Minister may make rules prescribing the content, form and procedure to be followed, and the methodology or other matters to be included in connection with the preparation, setting and approval of maximum prices for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (3) Any maximum price approved by the Authority immediately upon the commencement of this Division in respect of any aeronautical charges at any airport is deemed to be maximum prices approved by the Authority under, and in accordance with rules made under, this section in respect of those aeronautical charges of the airport licensee for that airport.

Accounts and statements

53.—(1) An airport licensee must —

- (a) in respect of the whole or part (as the case may be) of a financial year, prepare such accounts and statements as are specified in, or ascertained in accordance with, the regulations;
- (b) retain the accounts and statements prepared in accordance with paragraph (a) for 5 years after the end of the period to which they relate;
- (c) within the prescribed period after the accounting period, give the Authority those accounts and statements duly audited by an auditor approved by the Authority; and
- (d) keep and retain records, where the records are relevant to the preparation of the accounts and statements of the airport licensee mentioned in paragraph (a), for such period and in such manner as prescribed in the regulations.

(2) An airport licensee must not prepare any such accounts or statements in such a way that they do not correctly record and explain the matters or things to which they relate.

(3) An airport licensee —

(a) which is subject to any requirement under subsection (1) or (2); and

(b) which contravenes any such requirement,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Record-keeping and giving information on quality of service

54.—(1) An airport licensee, and every person who provides airport services and facilities under an agreement with an airport licensee, must —

(a) keep and retain records for such period as may be prescribed, where the records are relevant to a matter that is relevant to monitoring or evaluating, under this Part, the quality of an aspect of airport services and facilities as prescribed in the regulations; and

(b) give to the Authority within the period and in the manner prescribed in the regulations, specified information that is relevant to a matter that is relevant to monitoring or evaluating, under this Part, the quality of an aspect of airport services and facilities as prescribed in the regulations.

(2) An airport licensee, or a person who provides airport services and facilities under an agreement with an airport licensee, must not, in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (1), make a record of any matter or thing in such a way that it does not correctly record the matter or thing.

(3) An airport licensee, or a person who provides airport services and facilities under an agreement with an airport licensee —

(a) who is subject to any requirement under subsection (1) or (2); and

(b) who contravenes any such requirement,
shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Division 5 — Appeals

Appeal to Minister

55.—(1) Any airport licensee who is aggrieved by —

(a) any decision of the Authority —

- (i) refusing to grant an airport licence under section 36;
- (ii) imposing any condition on an airport licence under section 37;
- (iii) modifying any condition of an airport licence under section 38;
- (iv) revoking or suspending an airport licence, or imposing a financial penalty under section 39;
- (v) refusing consent to a transfer of an airport licence under section 41;
- (vi) refusing approval to an airport licensee to carry on substantial trading or financial activities other than activities specified in section 42(1);
- (vii) refusing to approve a draft master plan or the additions and alterations to the master plan in force (as the case may be) for an airport under section 48; or
- (viii) refusing to approve the appointment of a person as the chief executive officer, a director or the chairperson of the board of directors, of an airport licensee under section 59(1);

(b) any direction of the Authority under section 40, 45 or 60;

(c) any maximum price for aeronautical charges set or approved by the Authority under section 52;

- (d) any notice of the Authority under section 83(2)(b); or
- (e) anything contained in any code of practice or standard of performance applicable to the airport licensee,

may, within 14 days after being notified of the decision, notice or direction, or the issue or approval of the code of practice or standard of performance, as the case may be, (or such longer period as the Minister allows in exceptional circumstances, whether before or after the end of the 14 days), appeal to the Minister in the manner prescribed by rules.

(2) Any person (other than an airport licensee) who is aggrieved by any decision or direction of the Authority given by or under section 60 may, within 14 days after being notified of the decision or direction (or such longer period as the Minister allows in exceptional circumstances, whether before or after the end of the 14 days), appeal to the Minister in the manner prescribed by rules.

(3) Any person who makes an appeal to the Minister under subsection (1) or (2) must, within the period specified therein —

- (a) state as concisely as possible the circumstances under which the appeal arises, the issues and grounds for the appeal; and
- (b) submit to the Minister all relevant facts, evidence and arguments for or against the appeal, as the case may be.

(4) Where an appeal has been made to the Minister under subsection (1) or (2), the Minister may require —

- (a) any party to the appeal; and
- (b) any person who is not a party to the appeal but appears to the Minister to have information that is relevant to the matters mentioned in that subsection,

to provide the Minister with all such information as he or she may require (whether for the purpose of deciding if an Appeals Advisory Panel should be established or for determining the appeal), and any person so required to provide such information must provide it in such manner and within such period as the Minister may specify.

(5) The Minister may reject any appeal of an appellant who fails to comply with subsection (3) or (4).

(6) Unless otherwise provided by this Act or the Minister, where an appeal is lodged under this section, the decision, direction or other thing appealed against must be complied with until the determination of the appeal.

(7) The Minister may determine an appeal under this section —

- (a) by confirming, varying or reversing any decision, notice or direction of, or code of practice or standard of performance issued by, the Authority; or
- (b) by directing the Authority to reconsider its decision, notice, direction, code of practice or standard of performance, as the case may be.

(8) Before determining an appeal under subsection (7) and for the purpose of forming an opinion on which to base such determination, the Minister may consult an Appeals Advisory Panel established for the purpose of advising the Minister in respect of the appeal but, in making such determination, is not bound by such consultation.

(9) The Minister's decision in any appeal is final.

(10) The Minister may make rules in respect of the manner in which an appeal may be made to, and the procedure to be adopted in the hearing of any appeal by, the Minister under this section.

Appeals Advisory Panel

56.—(1) Where the Minister considers that an appeal lodged under section 55(1) or (2) involves issues of such nature or complexity that it ought to be considered and determined by persons with particular technical or other specialised knowledge, the Minister may establish by direction an Appeals Advisory Panel, comprising one or more of such persons with particular technical or other specialised knowledge and such other persons as the Minister considers appropriate, to provide advice to the Minister with regard to the discharge of his or her functions under section 55 in respect of any appeal that has been made to the Minister under section 55(1) or (2).

(2) For the purposes of establishing an Appeals Advisory Panel, the Minister may do all or any of the following:

- (a) determine or vary the terms of reference of the Appeals Advisory Panel;
- (b) appoint persons to be the chairperson and other members of an Appeals Advisory Panel;
- (c) at any time remove the chairperson or other member of an Appeals Advisory Panel from such office;
- (d) determine the procedure to be adopted by the Appeals Advisory Panel in considering any matter referred to it;
- (e) determine any other matters which the Minister considers incidental or expedient for the proper and efficient conduct of business by the Appeals Advisory Panel.

(3) An Appeals Advisory Panel may regulate its proceedings as it considers appropriate, subject to the following:

- (a) the quorum for a meeting of the Appeals Advisory Panel is a majority of its members;
- (b) a decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the Appeals Advisory Panel at which a quorum is present is the decision of that Panel.

(4) The remuneration and allowances (if any) of a member of an Appeals Advisory Panel must be determined by the Minister and form part of the expenses of the Authority.

(5) An Appeals Advisory Panel must be independent in the performance of its functions.

PART 5

CONTROL OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, ETC., OF AIRPORT LICENSEES AND DESIGNATED ENTITIES

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

*Division 1 — Interpretation***Interpretation of this Part****56A.—(1)** In this Part —

“5% controller” has the meaning given by section 56B;

“25% controller”, in relation to a designated entity, means a person who, alone or together with that person’s associates —

- (a) holds 25% or more, but less than 50%, of the total equity interests in that designated entity; or
- (b) is in a position to control 25% or more, but less than 50%, of the voting power in that designated entity;

“50% controller”, in relation to a designated entity, means a person who, alone or together with that person’s associates —

- (a) holds 50% or more, but less than 75%, of the total equity interests in that designated entity; or
- (b) is in a position to control 50% or more, but less than 75%, of the voting power in that designated entity;

“75% controller”, in relation to a designated entity, means a person who, alone or together with that person’s associates —

- (a) holds 75% or more of the total equity interests in that designated entity; or
- (b) is in a position to control 75% or more of the voting power in that designated entity;

“acquisition” includes an agreement to acquire, but does not include —

- (a) an acquisition by will or by operation of law; or
- (b) an acquisition by way of enforcement of a loan security;

“arrangement” includes any formal or informal scheme, arrangement or understanding, and any trust whether express or implied;

“business trust” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Business Trusts Act 2004;

“chief executive officer”, in relation to a designated entity or the trustee-manager of a designated entity, means an individual (by whatever name called) who —

- (a) is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, the designated entity or trustee-manager, as the case may be; and
- (b) is principally responsible for the management and conduct of the designated entity or trustee-manager, as the case may be,

and includes any individual for the time being performing all or any of the functions of a chief executive officer;

“Class 1 designated operating entity” means a designated operating entity that is also an airport licensee or a designated business trust;

“Class 2 designated operating entity” means a designated operating entity that is neither an airport licensee nor a designated business trust;

“control” includes control as a result of, or by means of, any trust, agreement, arrangement, understanding or practice, whether or not having legal or equitable force and whether or not based on legal or equitable rights;

“decrease”, in relation to the holding of equity interests, includes a decrease to a point of nil;

“designated business trust” means a business trust that is established wholly or partly in respect of an airport (or any part of an airport) and which has been declared by the Authority, by notification in the *Gazette*, to be a designated business trust for the purposes of this Part;

“designated entity” means a designated equity interest holder or a designated operating entity;

“designated equity interest holder” means an entity that has been designated as a designated equity interest holder under section 64;

“designated operating entity” means an entity that has been designated as a designated operating entity under section 64;

“director” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“effective designation date”, in relation to a designated entity, means the date specified under section 64(3) as the date on which the designation of that entity as a designated operating entity or designated equity interest holder (as the case may be) takes effect;

“entity” means any sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation or other body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and includes a business trust;

“equity interest” —

(a) in relation to a corporation — means a voting share in that corporation;

(b) in relation to an entity other than a corporation — means any right or interest, whether legal or equitable, in that entity (by whatever name called) which gives the holder of that right or interest voting power in that entity; and

(c) in relation to a business trust — means a unit in that business trust;

“essential transport service” means any service or facility specified or described in the Third Schedule which is necessary for the continuity of, or to support, the provision of air transport;

“increase”, in relation to the holding of equity interests, includes an increase from a starting point of nil;

“indirect controller”, in relation to a designated entity, means any person, whether acting alone or together with any other

person, and whether with or without holding equity interests or controlling the voting power in the designated entity —

(a) whose directions, instructions or wishes —

(i) the directors or other officers of the designated entity; or

(ii) the trustee-manager (in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust),

is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with; or

(b) who is in a position to determine the policy of the designated entity,

but does not include —

(c) any person who is —

(i) a director or other officer of the designated entity; or

(ii) the trustee-manager (in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust); or

(d) any person whose directions, instructions or wishes —

(i) the directors or other officers of the designated entity; or

(ii) the trustee-manager (in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust),

is accustomed to act in accordance with by reason only that the acting is on advice given by the person in that person's professional capacity;

“liquidator” includes the Official Receiver when acting as the liquidator of a corporation;

“officer”, in relation to a corporation, includes —

(a) a director or secretary of, or a person employed in an executive capacity by, the corporation;

- (b) any receiver or manager, or any receiver and manager, of any part of the undertaking of the corporation, appointed under a power contained in any instrument or by the General Division of the High Court or by creditors;
- (c) any liquidator of the corporation appointed in a voluntary winding up or by the General Division of the High Court or by creditors; and
- (d) any judicial manager of the corporation appointed under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018;

“Official Receiver” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018;

“related corporation”, in relation to a corporation, means another corporation that is deemed under section 56D(2) to be related to that corporation;

“share”, in relation to a corporation, means a share in the share capital of the corporation and includes stock into which all or any of the share capital of the corporation has been converted;

“treasury share” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“trustee-manager” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Business Trusts Act 2004;

“unit” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Business Trusts Act 2004;

“unitholder” means a person who holds units in a business trust;

“voting share” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967 but does not include a treasury share.

(2) A reference in this Part to the control of a percentage of the voting power in a designated entity is to the control, whether direct or indirect, of that percentage of the total number of votes that might be cast in —

- (a) a general meeting of the designated entity; or
- (b) in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust — a general meeting of the unitholders of the business trust.

(3) In ascertaining a person's control of the percentage of the total number of votes that might be cast at a general meeting mentioned in subsection (2), the number of votes that the person is entitled to cast at the meeting by reason of having been appointed a proxy or representative to vote at the meeting is to be disregarded.

(4) In this Part —

- (a) a reference to a chairperson of a board of directors includes an individual (by whatever name called) acting in that capacity;
- (b) a reference to the business or operations of an entity that is a business trust is to the business or operations (as the case may be) carried on by the trustee-manager of the business trust on behalf of the business trust; and
- (c) a reference to a condition imposed by the Authority includes a condition added or varied by the Authority.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Meaning of “5% controller”

56B.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), in this Part, a reference to a “5% controller” of an entity is to a person who, alone or together with that person's associates —

- (a) holds 5% or more, but less than 25%, of the total equity interests in that designated entity; or
- (b) is in a position to control 5% or more, but less than 25%, of the voting power in that designated entity.

(2) Where an entity is an airport licensee or a designated business trust (and not also a designated entity), a reference to a “5% controller” of that entity is to a person who, alone or together with that person's associates —

- (a) holds 5% or more of the total equity interests in that entity;
or

- (b) is in a position to control 5% or more of the voting power in that entity.
- (3) Despite subsection (2) —
- (a) the Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, vary the definition of “5% controller” under subsection (2) by specifying a higher percentage of the total equity interests in or of the voting power in an airport licensee or a designated business trust; and
- (b) any reference in this Part to a “5% controller” in relation to an entity that is an airport licensee or a designated business trust (and not also a designated entity) is to a person who, alone or together with the person’s associates —
- (i) holds that specified higher percentage or more of the total equity interests in; or
- (ii) is in a position to control that specified higher percentage or more of the voting power in,
- the airport licensee or designated business trust.
- (4) In making any order under subsection (3), the Minister may provide for such saving and transitional provisions as he or she thinks fit.
- (5) Every order made under subsection (3) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.
- [Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]*

What holding an equity interest means

- 56C.**—(1) In this Part, a person holds an equity interest if the person —
- (a) has or is deemed to have an equity interest in accordance with subsections (2) to (8); or
- (b) otherwise has a legal or equitable interest in that equity interest,

except for —

- (c) any interest to be disregarded under section 7(9) of the Companies Act 1967;
- (d) any interest in a share held by a person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money if the person holds the interest as a loan security;
- (e) any interest in a share held by a person, being an interest held by the person because the person holds a prescribed office;
- (f) any interest of a prescribed kind in a share, being an interest held by such persons as are prescribed;
- (g) any interest in a share held by the Government or the Minister for Finance in his or her corporate capacity;
- (h) any equity interest of a prescribed kind in a company, being an equity interest held by a prescribed person; or
- (i) any interest prescribed under section 102 as an interest that is to be disregarded.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, if —

- (a) a person holds an interest in a share as a loan security;
- (b) the ordinary business of the person includes the lending of money;
- (c) the loan security is enforced;
- (d) as a result of the enforcement of the loan security, the person becomes the holder of the share; and
- (e) the person holds the share for a continuous period (called the holding period) beginning at the time when the security was enforced,

the person's interest in the share is to be disregarded at all times during so much of the holding period as occurs during whichever of the following periods is applicable:

- (f) the period of 90 days beginning when the security was enforced;

(g) if the Authority, by written notice given to the person, allows a longer period, the end of that longer period.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a person has an equity interest if the person has authority (whether formal or informal, or express or implied) to dispose of, or to exercise control over the disposal of, that equity interest.

(4) It is immaterial that the authority of a person to dispose of, or to exercise control over the disposal of, the equity interest mentioned in subsection (3) is, or is capable of being made, subject to restraint or restriction.

(5) It is immaterial, for the purposes of determining whether a person has an equity interest, that the interest cannot be related to a particular share, an interest or a right that gives its holder voting power, or a unit of a business trust, as the case may be.

(6) A person is deemed to have an equity interest if —

- (a) any property held in trust consists of or includes the equity interest; and
- (b) the person knows, or has reasonable grounds for believing, that the person has an interest under that trust.

(7) A person is also deemed to have an equity interest if that person —

- (a) has entered into a contract to purchase the equity interest;
- (b) has a right, otherwise than by reason of having an interest under a trust, to have the equity interest transferred to (or to the order of) that person, whether the right is exercisable presently or in the future and whether on the fulfilment of a condition or not;
- (c) has the right to acquire the equity interest under an option, whether the right is exercisable presently or in the future and whether on the fulfilment of a condition or not; or
- (d) is entitled (otherwise than by reason of having been appointed a proxy or representative) to vote at —
 - (i) a general meeting of the designated entity; or

- (ii) in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust — a general meeting of the unitholders of the business trust,

to exercise or control the exercise of a right attached to the equity interest, not being an equity interest in which that person has a legal or equitable interest.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(c), a person is entitled to acquire anything if the person is absolutely or contingently entitled to acquire it, whether because of any constituent document of an entity, the exercise of any right or option or for any other reason.

(9) A person is not to be deemed as not having an equity interest by reason only that the person has the equity interest jointly with another person.

(10) An equity interest is not to be disregarded by reason only of —

- (a) its remoteness;
- (b) the manner in which it arose; or
- (c) the fact that the exercise of a right conferred by the equity interest is, or is capable of being made, subject to restraint or restriction.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Meanings of “associate”, “related corporation”, “subsidiary” and “holding company”

56D.—(1) In this Part, a person (*A*) is an associate of another person (*B*) if —

- (a) *A* is the spouse, or a parent, step-parent or remoter lineal ancestor, or a son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter or remoter issue, or a brother or sister, of *B*;
- (b) *A* is a partner of *B* in a partnership or limited liability partnership;
- (c) *A* is a corporation of which *B* is an officer;
- (d) *B* is a corporation of which *A* is an officer;
- (e) *A* and *B* are officers of the same corporation;

- (f) *A* is an employee of *B*;
- (g) *B* is an employee of *A*;
- (h) *A* and *B* are employees of the same employer;
- (i) *A* is the trustee of a discretionary trust where *B* (or another person who is an associate of *B* by virtue of any paragraph, except this paragraph and paragraphs (j) and (r)) benefits, or is capable (whether by exercise of a power of appointment or otherwise) of benefitting, under the trust, either directly or through interposed entities or trusts;
- (j) *B* is the trustee of a discretionary trust where *A* (or another person who is an associate of *A* by virtue of any paragraph, except this paragraph and paragraphs (i) and (r)) benefits, or is capable (whether by exercise of a power of appointment or otherwise) of benefitting, under the trust, either directly or through interposed entities or trusts;
- (k) *A* is a corporation whose directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B* or, where *B* is a corporation, of the directors of *B*;
- (l) *B* is a corporation whose directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *A* or, where *A* is a corporation, of the directors of *A*;
- (m) *A* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B* or, where *B* is a corporation, of the directors of *B*;
- (n) *B* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *A* or, where *A* is a corporation, of the directors of *A*;
- (o) *A* is a related corporation of *B*;

- (p) *A* is a corporation in which *B*, alone or together with other associates of *B* as described in paragraphs (b) to (o), is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *A*;
- (q) *B* is a corporation in which *A*, alone or together with other associates of *A* as described in paragraphs (b) to (o), is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *B*;
- (r) *A* is a person with whom *B* enters, or proposes to enter, into an agreement or arrangement (whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied) that relates to any of the following matters:
 - (i) *A* and *B* being in a position, by acting together, to control any of the voting power in a designated entity;
 - (ii) *A* and *B* acting together with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of equity interests or other interests in a designated entity;
 - (iii) the power of *A* and *B*, by acting together, to appoint or remove —
 - (A) a director of a designated entity; or
 - (B) in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust — a director of the trustee-manager of the business trust;
 - (iv) the situation where one or more of the directors of —
 - (A) a designated entity; or
 - (B) in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust — the trustee-manager of the business trust,are accustomed or under an obligation (whether formal or informal) to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *A* and *B* acting together;
- (s) *A* controls more than half of the voting power of a holding company of *B*;

- (*t*) *B* controls more than half of the voting power of a holding company of *A*; or
- (*u*) *A* is related to *B* in such other manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under section 102.

(2) A corporation (*A*) and another corporation (*B*) are deemed to be related to each other for the purposes of this section where *A* is —

- (*a*) the holding company of *B*;
- (*b*) a subsidiary of *B*; or
- (*c*) a subsidiary of the holding company of *B*.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a corporation (*A*) is, subject to subsection (5), deemed to be a subsidiary of another corporation (*B*) if —

- (*a*) *B* controls the composition of the board of directors of *A*;
- (*b*) *B* controls more than half of the voting power of *A*; or
- (*c*) *A* is a subsidiary of any corporation which is *B*'s subsidiary.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the composition of *A*'s board of directors is deemed to be controlled by *B* if *B*, by the exercise of a power exercisable by it without the consent or concurrence of any other person, can appoint or remove all or a majority of the directors, and for the purposes of this provision, *B* is deemed to have power to make such an appointment if —

- (*a*) a person cannot be appointed as a director without the exercise in the person's favour by *B* of such a power; or
- (*b*) a person's appointment as a director follows necessarily from that person being a director or other officer of *B*.

(5) In determining whether one corporation (*A*) is the subsidiary of another corporation (*B*) —

- (*a*) any shares held or power exercisable by *B* in a fiduciary capacity is treated as not held or exercisable by *B*;
- (*b*) subject to paragraphs (*c*) and (*d*), any shares held or power exercisable —

- (i) by any person as a nominee for *B* (except if *B* is concerned only in a fiduciary capacity); or
- (ii) by, or by a nominee for, a subsidiary of *B*, not being a subsidiary which is concerned only in a fiduciary capacity,

is to be treated as being held or exercisable by *B*;

- (c) any shares held or power exercisable by any person by virtue of the provisions of any debentures of *A*, or of a trust deed for securing any issue of such debentures, is to be disregarded; and
- (d) any shares held or power exercisable by, or by a nominee for, *B* or its subsidiary (not being held or exercisable as mentioned in paragraph (c)) is to be treated as not held or exercisable by *B* if the ordinary business of *B* or its subsidiary (as the case may be) includes the lending of money and the shares are so held or power is so exercisable by way of security only for the purposes of a transaction entered into in the ordinary course of that business.

(6) A reference in this section to the holding company of a corporation is to a corporation of which the last mentioned corporation is a subsidiary.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the Depository is not to be regarded as a holding company of a corporation by reason only of the shares it holds in that corporation as a bare trustee.

(8) Regulations made under section 102 may provide that any person or class of persons are not associates of another person for the purposes of any provision of this Part.

(9) In this section —

“Depository” has the meaning given by section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act 2001;

“officer”, in relation to a corporation, means a director or secretary of, or any person employed in an executive capacity by, the corporation.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

*Division 2 — Control of ownership and management, etc., of airport
licensees and designated business trusts**[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]***Control of equity interest or voting control in airport licensee**

57.—(1) A person must not, whether through a series of transactions over a period of time or otherwise, become a 5% controller or an indirect controller of an airport licensee or a designated business trust without obtaining the prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person who is to be the 5% controller or an indirect controller of the airport licensee (as the case may be) is a fit and proper person;
- (b) having regard to the person's likely influence —
 - (i) the airport licensee will continue to conduct its business prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act; or
 - (ii) the trustee-manager of the business trust will continue to conduct the business of the business trust prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act; and
- (c) it is in the public interest to do so.

(3) The approval of the Authority under this section may be granted subject to the prescribed conditions and such additional conditions as the Authority considers appropriate to impose in any particular case.

(4) Any condition subject to which the Authority's approval under this section is granted has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, trust deed or other constitution of the airport licensee or the business trust.

(5) An airport licensee or the trustee-manager of a designated business trust (as the case may be) must within the prescribed time

give written notice to the Authority if any person acquires equity interest in the airport licensee or designated business trust, whether through a series of transactions over a period of time or otherwise, that would result in the person becoming a 5% controller or an indirect controller of the airport licensee.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual — to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case — to a fine not exceeding \$1 million and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(7) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of subsection (1), it is a defence for the person to prove that —

- (a) the person was not aware that the person had contravened subsection (1); or
- (b) the person has, within a period of 14 days after becoming aware that the person had contravened subsection (1), notified the Authority of the contravention and, within such time as the Authority may determine, taken such actions in relation to the person's holding of equity interests or control of voting power in the airport licensee or the business trust as the Authority may direct.

(8) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of subsection (1), it is also a defence for the person to prove that, even though the person was aware of the contravention —

- (a) the contravention occurred as a result of an increase in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by any of the person's associates in the

airport licensee or designated business trust, as the case may be;

- (b) the person has no agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, with that associate with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of equity interests or other interests in, or under which they act together in exercising their voting power in relation to, the airport licensee or the business trust; and
 - (c) the person has, within a period of 14 days after the date of the contravention, notified the Authority of the contravention and, within such time as the Authority may determine, taken such actions in relation to the person's holding of equity interests or control of voting power in the airport licensee or the business trust as the Authority may direct.
- (9) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of subsection (5), it is a defence for the person to prove that —
- (a) the person was not aware that the person had contravened subsection (5); and
 - (b) the person has, within a period of 5 days after becoming aware that the person had contravened subsection (5), notified the Authority of the contravention.

(10) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (8), it is not a defence for a person charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of subsection (1) or (5) to prove that the person did not intend to or did not knowingly contravene subsection (1) or (5).

Acquisition of airport licensee as going concern

58.—(1) A person, whether or not the person has obtained any approval of the Authority under section 57(1) or is exempted from section 57(1), must not acquire as a going concern —

- (a) the business of an airport licensee (or any part thereof) conducted pursuant to its licence for an airport; or

(b) the business (or any part thereof) of a designated business trust relating to an airport or any part thereof in respect of which, wholly or in part, the business trust is established, unless the person and the airport licensee, or the trustee-manager of the business trust (as the case may be) has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person acquiring the business is a fit and proper person;
- (b) the acquisition will not affect the security and reliability of the supply of airport services and facilities at the airport concerned to the public; and
- (c) it is in the public interest to do so.

(3) The approval of the Authority under this section may be granted subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate.

(4) Any condition imposed by the Authority under this section has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, trust deed or other constitution of the airport licensee or the business trust.

(5) An application for the Authority's approval under subsection (1) must —

- (a) be made jointly by the person and by the airport licensee or the trustee-manager of the airport licensee that is a business trust, as the case may be; and
- (b) be made in such form and manner as the Authority may specify.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual — to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50,000 for every day or

part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or

- (b) in any other case — to a fine not exceeding \$1 million and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Appointment of chief executive officer, director, etc., of airport licensee

59.—(1) An airport licensee must not appoint a person as its chief executive officer, its director or the chairperson of its board of directors unless it has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) Where a person has been appointed by an airport licensee as its chief executive officer, its director or the chairperson of its board of directors in contravention of subsection (1), the Authority may issue a direction to the airport licensee to remove the person as its chief executive officer, its director or the chairperson of its board of directors, as the case may be.

(3) This section has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, or other constitution, of the airport licensee.

Remedial directions

60.—(1) The Authority may issue any direction to a person under subsection (2) or (3) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person has contravened section 57(1) or 58(1);
- (b) in the case of a person who has obtained the Authority's approval under section 57(1) or who has been exempted from section 57(1) —
 - (i) the person is not or ceases to be a fit and proper person;
 - (ii) having regard to the person's likely influence, the airport licensee or the trustee-manager of the business trust that is a designated business trust (as

the case may be) is not, or is no longer, likely to conduct the business of the airport licensee or business trust prudently or to comply with the provisions of this Act; or

- (iii) it is not, or is no longer, in the public interest to allow the person to continue to be a 5% controller or an indirect controller, as the case may be;
- (c) in the case of a person who has obtained the Authority's approval under section 58(1) or who has been exempted from section 58(1), and who has acquired as a going concern a business mentioned in section 58(1) —
 - (i) the person is not or ceases to be a fit and proper person; or
 - (ii) it is not, or is no longer, in the public interest to allow the person to continue to own or manage that business;
- (d) any condition of approval imposed on the person under section 57 or 58 has not been complied with;
- (e) the person has provided false or misleading information or documents in connection with the person's application for approval under section 57 or 58; or
- (f) the Authority would not have granted its approval under section 57 or 58 had it been aware, at that time, of circumstances relevant to the person's application for such approval.

(2) Where a person is a 5% controller or an indirect controller of an airport licensee or a designated business trust, the Authority may —

- (a) direct the person to take such steps as are necessary, within such period as the Authority may specify, to ensure that the person ceases to be a 5% controller or an indirect controller of the airport licensee or designated business trust;
- (b) direct the transfer or disposal of all or any of the equity interest held by the person or any of the person's associates (called in this section and section 61 the specified equity

interest) within such time and subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;

- (c) restrict the transfer or disposal of the specified equity interest; or
- (d) make such other direction as the Authority considers appropriate.

(3) Where a person has acquired as a going concern a business mentioned in section 58(1), the Authority may —

- (a) direct the person to transfer or dispose of all or any part of the business within such time and subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;
- (b) restrict the transfer or disposal of all or any part of the business; or
- (c) make such other direction as the Authority considers appropriate.

(4) Before issuing any direction to a person under subsection (2) or (3), the Authority must, unless the Authority decides that it is not practicable or desirable to do so, give to the person written notice of the Authority's intention to issue the direction and specify a date by which the person may make written representations with regard to the proposed direction.

(5) Upon receipt of any written representation mentioned in subsection (4), the Authority must consider it for the purpose of determining whether to issue the direction.

(6) A person to whom a direction is issued under this section must comply with the direction.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual — to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or

- (b) in any other case — to a fine not exceeding \$1 million and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(8) The Authority may, at any time, rescind, vary or discharge any direction given by it under this section or suspend the operation of any such direction.

Effect of remedial directions

61.—(1) Any direction issued to a person under section 60 takes effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, trust deed or other constitution of the airport licensee.

(2) Where any direction is issued under section 60(2)(a) or (b), despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, trust deed or other constitution, of the airport licensee or the business trust, as the case may be —

- (a) no voting rights are exercisable in respect of the specified equity interest unless the Authority expressly permits such rights to be exercised;
- (b) no equity interest of the airport licensee, the entity or the business trust may be issued or offered (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise) in respect of the specified equity interest unless the Authority expressly permits such issue or offer; and
- (c) except in a winding up of the airport licensee, the entity or the business trust, no payment may be made by the airport licensee, the entity or the trustee-manager of the business trust of any amount (whether by way of dividends or otherwise) in respect of the specified equity interest unless the Authority expressly authorises that payment,

until the transfer or disposal is effected in accordance with the direction or until the direction is revoked, as the case may be.

Head office to be in Singapore

62.—(1) An airport licensee must ensure that its central management and control is ordinarily exercised at a place within Singapore.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) does not affect the validity of any transaction.

Restrictions on voluntary winding up, etc., of airport licensees and designated business trusts

62A.—(1) Despite any other written law —

- (a) an airport licensee cannot be wound up voluntarily without the consent of the Authority;
- (b) a person must not make any application under section 210 of the Companies Act 1967 or section 71 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to an airport licensee, unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to make that application on the Authority;
- (c) no judicial management order under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 may be made in relation to an airport licensee without the consent of the Authority;
- (d) no interim judicial manager or judicial manager may be appointed under section 94 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in respect of an airport licensee without the consent of the Authority;
- (e) a designated business trust cannot be wound up voluntarily without the consent of the Authority;
- (f) a person must not take any step to enforce any security over —
 - (i) the property of an airport licensee; or
 - (ii) the trust property of a designated business trust,

unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to take that step on the Authority; and

- (g) a person must not take any step to execute or enforce any judgment or order of court obtained against an airport licensee or a designated business trust unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to take that step on the Authority.

(2) The Authority must be a party to —

- (a) any proceedings relating to the making of an order under section 210 of the Companies Act 1967 or section 71 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to an airport licensee;
- (b) any proceedings relating to the making of a judicial management order under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to an airport licensee;
- (c) any proceedings under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 relating to the winding up of the affairs of an airport licensee; and
- (d) any proceedings before any court for the dissolution, winding up or termination (as the case may be) of a designated business trust.

(3) A court must, when deciding any proceedings mentioned in subsection (2), take into consideration any representations made by the Authority in those proceedings.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Non-application and modification of Division 2 provisions in relation to Class 1 designated operating entities

62B.—(1) Sections 57, 59, 60(1)(b) and (2), 61(2) and 62A do not apply to or in relation to any airport licensee or designated business trust that is also a Class 1 designated operating entity, starting on its effective designation date and while it remains so designated.

(2) Section 58 applies to or in relation to an airport licensee or a designated business trust that is also a Class 1 designated operating entity with the following modifications, starting on its effective designation date and while it remains so designated:

- (a) the reference in section 58(1)(a) to the business of an airport licensee (or any part thereof) conducted pursuant to its licence for an airport is to such business (or any part thereof) of the airport licensee where the operation of the airport is not an essential transport service;
- (b) the reference in section 58(1)(b) to the business (or any part thereof) of a designated business trust relating to an airport or any part thereof in respect of which, wholly or in part, the business trust is established is to such business (or any part thereof) where the operation of the airport is not an essential transport service.

(3) Section 60 applies to or in relation to an airport licensee or a designated business trust that is also a Class 1 designated operating entity with the following modifications, starting on its effective designation date and while it remains so designated:

- (a) the reference in section 60(1)(a) to section 57(1) or 58(1) is to section 58(1) as modified by subsection (2);
- (b) the reference in section 60(1)(c) and (3) to a business mentioned in section 58(1) is to a business mentioned in section 58(1) as modified by subsection (2).

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Division 3 — Control of ownership and management, etc., of designated entities

Subdivision (1) — Preliminary

Extraterritorial application of this Division

63.—(1) Except where otherwise expressly provided, this Part applies to, and in relation to —

- (a) all individuals, whether resident in Singapore or not and whether citizens of Singapore or not; and

- (b) all bodies corporate or unincorporate, whether incorporated, formed, established, or carrying on business in Singapore or not.

(2) Every person who, outside Singapore, commits an act or omission that, if committed in Singapore, would constitute an offence under this Part, is deemed to commit the act or omission in Singapore and may be proceeded against, charged, tried and punished accordingly.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (2) — Designation of entities

Designation of designated operating entities and designated equity interest holders

64.—(1) The Authority may by notification in the *Gazette* —

- (a) designate an entity that provides any essential transport service in Singapore, or any business trust through which any essential transport service is provided in Singapore, as a designated operating entity; or
- (b) designate an entity that holds any equity interest in a designated operating entity as a designated equity interest holder,

if the Authority considers that the designation is necessary in the public interest.

(2) The Authority must inform the Minister of the Authority's decision to designate an entity before publishing the notification under subsection (1) but the failure to do so does not invalidate the designation.

(3) The notification under subsection (1) —

- (a) must specify the date on which the designation takes effect; and
- (b) must be published in the *Gazette* at least 14 days before the date that the designation takes effect.

(4) The Authority may by notification in the *Gazette* cancel a designation at any time.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (3) — Control of designated entities

Notice to Authority by 5% controller of Class 2 designated operating entity or designated equity interest holder

65.—(1) This section applies only in relation to a designated entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity or a designated equity interest holder.

(2) If a person becomes a 5% controller of a designated entity on or after the effective designation date as a result of an increase in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by that person or any associate of that person, that person must within 7 days after becoming the 5% controller give written notice to the Authority of that fact.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (2), it is a defence for the accused to prove that the accused —

- (a) was not aware of the contravention when it occurred; and
- (b) notified the Authority of the contravention within a period of 14 days after becoming aware of the contravention.

(5) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (2), it is also a defence for the accused to prove that, though the accused was aware of the contravention —

- (a) the contravention occurred as a result of an increase in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by any of the associates of the accused, in the designated entity;
- (b) the accused has no agreement or arrangement (whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied) with that associate with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of equity interests or other interests, or under

which they act together in exercising their voting power, in relation to the designated entity; and

- (c) the accused notified the Authority of the contravention within a period of 7 days after the contravention.

(6) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5), it is not a defence in any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (2) to prove that the accused did not intend to or did not knowingly contravene subsection (2).

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Approvals of Authority in relation to equity interests and control of voting power in designated entities in certain cases

66.—(1) Except with the prior written approval of the Authority, a person must not —

- (a) as a result of an increase in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by that person or any associate of that person, become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a Class 1 designated operating entity on or after the effective designation date;
- (b) as a result of an increase in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by that person or any associate of that person, become a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a Class 2 designated operating entity or designated equity interest holder on or after the effective designation date; or
- (c) as a result of a decrease in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by that person or any associate of that person, cease to be a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a designated entity on or after the effective designation date.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the transaction through which a person becomes a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller, or ceases to be a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller, is entered into before the effective designation date.

(3) A person must not become an indirect controller of a designated entity on or after the effective designation date unless the person has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(4) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (3) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person who is to become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller, 75% controller or indirect controller of a designated entity and every associate of that person known to the Authority, are fit and proper persons;
- (b) the provision of any essential transport service by the following (whichever is applicable) will continue to be secure and reliable:
 - (i) the designated operating entity of which the person is to become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller, 75% controller or indirect controller;
 - (ii) the trustee-manager of the designated operating entity of which the person is to become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller, 75% controller or indirect controller;
 - (iii) in the case where the person is to become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller, 75% controller or indirect controller of a designated equity interest holder — the designated operating entity, or the trustee-manager of the designated operating entity, in relation to which the designated equity interest holder is so designated;
- (c) having regard to the influence of the person mentioned in paragraph (a) and every associate of that person known to the Authority, the following requirements are met:
 - (i) if the designated entity is a designated operating entity — the designated operating entity or, if the designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to conduct the

business of the designated operating entity prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act;

(ii) if the designated entity is a designated equity interest holder —

(A) the designated operating entity in respect of which the designated equity interest holder is so designated or, if that designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to conduct the business of the designated operating entity prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act; and

(B) the designated equity interest holder or, if the designated equity interest holder is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to comply with the provisions of this Act; and

(d) it is in the public interest to do so.

(5) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1)(c) if the Authority is satisfied that —

(a) the provision of any essential transport service by the following (whichever is applicable) will continue to be safe, reliable and efficient:

(i) the designated operating entity of which the person is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller;

(ii) the trustee-manager of the designated operating entity of which the person is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller;

(iii) in the case where the person is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a designated equity interest holder — the designated operating entity, or the trustee-manager of the designated operating entity, in relation to which the designated equity interest holder is so designated;

(b) in the case where the person is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a designated operating

entity — the designated operating entity or, if the designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to conduct the business of the designated operating entity prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act;

(c) in the case where the person is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of a designated equity interest holder —

(i) the designated operating entity in respect of which the designated equity interest holder is so designated or, if the designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to conduct the business of the designated operating entity prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) the designated equity interest holder or, if the designated equity interest holder is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to comply with the provisions of this Act; and

(d) it is in the public interest to do so.

(6) The Authority may —

(a) grant an approval under this section subject to any conditions that the Authority considers appropriate to impose; and

(b) at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition so imposed.

(7) Any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (6) has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership agreement, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution of the designated entity in relation to which the application for approval under subsection (1) or (3) is made.

(8) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3), or who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (6), shall be guilty of an offence.

(9) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1), it is a defence for the accused to prove that —

- (a) the accused was not aware of the contravention when it occurred;
- (b) the accused notified the Authority of the contravention within a period of 14 days after becoming aware of the contravention; and
- (c) if the Authority issued any direction under section 67E relating to the contravention —
 - (i) the accused complied with the direction within the period determined by the Authority under that section; or
 - (ii) the period determined by the Authority under that section for compliance with the direction has not expired.

(10) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1), it is also a defence for the accused to prove that even though the accused was aware of the contravention —

- (a) the contravention occurred as a result of an increase or a decrease in the holding of equity interest, or in the voting power controlled, by any of the associates of the accused, in the designated entity;
- (b) the accused has no agreement or arrangement (whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied) with that associate with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of equity interests or other interests, or under which they act together in exercising their voting power, in relation to the designated entity;
- (c) the accused notified the Authority of the contravention within a period of 7 days after the contravention or breach; and

- (d) if the Authority issued any direction under section 67E relating to the contravention —
- (i) the accused complied with the direction within the period determined by the Authority under that section; or
 - (ii) the period determined by the Authority under that section for compliance with the direction has not expired.
- (11) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (3), it is a defence for the accused to prove that —
- (a) the accused was not aware of the contravention when it occurred;
 - (b) the accused notified the Authority of the contravention within a period of 14 days after the contravention; and
 - (c) if the Authority issued any direction under section 67E relating to the contravention —
 - (i) the accused complied with the direction within the period determined by the Authority under that section; or
 - (ii) the period determined by the Authority under that section for compliance with the direction has not expired.
- (12) Except as provided in subsections (9), (10) and (11), it is not a defence in any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1) or (3) to prove that the accused did not intend to or did not knowingly contravene subsection (1) or (3).

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Appointment of chief executive officer, chairperson, director, etc., of designated entity

67.—(1) A Class 1 designated operating entity or, in the case of a Class 1 designated operating entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must not, on or after the effective designation date, appoint an individual as its chief executive officer, the chairperson of its board of directors or any of its directors, unless the Class 1 designated

operating entity or the trustee-manager (as the case may be) has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) A Class 2 designated operating entity or designated equity interest holder or, in the case of a Class 2 designated operating entity or designated equity interest holder that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must not, on or after the effective designation date, appoint an individual as its chief executive officer or the chairperson of its board of directors unless the Class 2 designated operating entity, designated equity interest holder or trustee-manager (as the case may be) has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(3) A person must not, on or after the effective designation date, be appointed as a manager of, or become a partner in, a limited liability partnership that is a designated entity unless the designated entity has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(4) A person must not, on or after the effective designation date, become a partner in a partnership that is a designated entity unless the person has obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(5) The Authority may —

- (a) grant an approval under this section subject to any conditions that the Authority considers appropriate to impose; and
- (b) at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition so imposed.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4), or who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (5), shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) This section has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership agreement, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution, of the designated entity or the trustee-manager of the designated entity in relation to which the application for approval under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) is made.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Acquisition of business of designated operating entity as going concern

67A.—(1) A person must not, on or after the effective designation date, acquire as a going concern, a designated operating entity's business of providing any essential transport service (or any part of such business) unless —

- (a) the person; and
- (b) the designated operating entity or, if the designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager,

have obtained the prior written approval of the Authority.

(2) An application for the Authority's approval under subsection (1) must be —

- (a) made jointly by the persons mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and (b); and
- (b) made in such form and manner as the Authority may specify.

(3) The Authority may approve an application under subsection (1) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person acquiring the business or part is a fit and proper person;
- (b) after the acquisition, the provision of the essential transport service mentioned in subsection (1) will continue to be secure and reliable;
- (c) in the case where after the acquisition, the designated operating entity continues to carry on part of the business mentioned in subsection (1) — the designated operating entity or, if the designated operating entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, will continue to conduct the business of the designated operating entity prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act; and
- (d) it is in the public interest to do so.

(4) The Authority may —

- (a) grant an approval under this section subject to any conditions that the Authority considers appropriate to impose; and
- (b) at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition so imposed.

(5) This section has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership agreement, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution, of the designated operating entity.

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), or who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (4), shall be guilty of an offence.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Occurrence of certain events

67B.—(1) A designated entity or, in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must notify the Authority of any of the following agreements at least 14 days before entering into the agreement:

- (a) in the case of a designated entity that is a designated operating entity — an agreement for the outsourcing of a material function performed by the designated operating entity in the provision of any essential transport service;
- (b) any agreement prescribed under section 102.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to any agreement entered into before the expiry of 14 days after the effective designation date.

(3) A designated entity or, in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must notify the Authority of the occurrence of any of the following events within 7 days after becoming aware of the occurrence:

- (a) in the case of a designated entity that is a designated operating entity —

- (i) any civil or criminal proceedings (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) instituted against the designated entity or, if the designated entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, that materially impedes or impairs the operations of the designated entity carried out in the course of providing any essential transport service; or
 - (ii) any other event or irregularity that materially impedes or impairs the operations of the designated entity carried out in the course of providing any essential transport service;
- (b) the designated entity or, if the designated entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, being or becoming, or being likely to become, insolvent;
- (c) the designated entity or, if the designated entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager —
 - (i) being wound up or subject to any receivership or judicial management order; or
 - (ii) entering into a compromise or scheme of arrangement;
- (d) in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust — the business trust being wound up or deregistered or the making of an application for the deregistration of the business trust;
- (e) any other event prescribed under section 102.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply where the designated entity or trustee-manager (as the case may be) becomes aware of the occurrence of the event before the effective designation date.

(5) The Authority may, upon receiving a notification under subsection (1) or (3) in relation to an agreement or the occurrence of an event, direct the designated entity or trustee-manager in question to submit to the Authority any information or document relating to the agreement or event within the period specified by the Authority.

(6) Any person who —

- (a) contravenes subsection (1) or (3);
- (b) fails to comply with a direction of the Authority under subsection (5); or
- (c) submits any false or misleading information or document in compliance or purported compliance with a direction of the Authority under subsection (5),

shall be guilty of an offence.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Duty of designated entity or trustee-manager to report changes of equity and control of certain persons

67C.—(1) If a designated entity or, in the case of a designated entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, becomes aware that —

- (a) a person has, on or after the effective designation date, become a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of the designated entity;
- (b) a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of the designated entity has, on or after the effective designation date, ceased to be a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller (as the case may be) of the designated entity;
- (c) a person has, on or after the effective designation date, become an indirect controller of the designated entity; or
- (d) in a case where the designated entity is a designated operating entity — a person has, on or after the effective designation date, acquired as a going concern, the designated operating entity's business of providing any essential transport service (or any part of such business),

the designated entity or trustee-manager (as the case may be) must inform the Authority in writing within 7 days after becoming aware of that fact.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Restrictions on voluntary winding up, etc., of designated operating entities

67D.—(1) Despite any other written law —

- (a) a designated operating entity that is a corporation or limited liability partnership cannot be wound up voluntarily without the consent of the Authority;
- (b) a designated operating entity that is a partnership cannot be dissolved —
 - (i) by a partner giving notice to the other partner or partners (as the case may be) of the partner's intention to dissolve the partnership; or
 - (ii) by the partners agreeing to dissolve the partnership, without the consent of the Authority;
- (c) a designated operating entity that is a business trust cannot be wound up voluntarily without the consent of the Authority;
- (d) a person must not make any application under section 210 of the Companies Act 1967 or section 71 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to a designated operating entity that is a corporation, unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to make that application on the Authority;
- (e) no judicial management order under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 may be made in relation to a designated operating entity that is a corporation without the consent of the Authority;
- (f) no interim judicial manager or judicial manager may be appointed under section 94 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in respect of a

designated operating entity that is a corporation without the consent of the Authority;

- (g) a person must not take any step to enforce any security over —
 - (i) the property of a designated operating entity; or
 - (ii) in the case of a designated operating entity that is a business trust — the trust property of the trust,unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to take that step on the Authority; and
- (h) a person must not take any step to execute or enforce any judgment or order of court obtained against a designated operating entity unless that person has served 14 days' notice in writing of that person's intention to take that step on the Authority.

(2) The Authority must be a party to —

- (a) any proceedings relating to the making of an order under section 210 of the Companies Act 1967 or section 71 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to a designated operating entity that is a corporation;
- (b) any proceedings relating to the making of a judicial management order under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to a designated operating entity that is a corporation;
- (c) any proceedings under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 relating to the winding up of the affairs of a designated operating entity that is a company or an unregistered company;
- (d) any proceedings under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005 relating to the winding up of the affairs of a designated operating entity that is a limited liability partnership; and

- (e) any proceedings before any court for the dissolution, winding up or termination (as the case may be) of any designated operating entity that is an entity not mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d).

(3) A court must, when deciding any proceedings mentioned in subsection (2), take into consideration any representations made by the Authority in those proceedings.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (4) — Remedial directions

Remedial directions relating to section 66

67E.—(1) Subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies if —

- (a) the Authority is satisfied that a person (called in this section a defaulter) —
 - (i) has contravened section 66(1) or (3) or failed to comply with a condition imposed on that person under section 66(6); or
 - (ii) has provided false or misleading information or documents in connection with an application for approval under section 66(1) or (3); or
 - (b) the Authority would not have granted its approval under section 66(1) or (3) had it been aware, at the time of approval, of circumstances relevant to a defaulter's application for such approval.
- (2) Where the defaulter is a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of the designated entity, the Authority may do any one or more of the following:
- (a) direct the defaulter to take such steps as are necessary, within the period specified by the Authority, to cease to be a 5% controller, 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller (as the case may be) of the designated entity;
 - (b) direct the transfer or disposal of all or any of the equity interests in the designated entity held by the defaulter or any of the defaulter's associates (called in this section and

section 67F the section 67E(2) equity interests), within such time and subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;

- (c) restrict or prohibit the transfer or disposal of all or any of the section 67E(2) equity interests, subject to any conditions that the Authority considers appropriate;
- (d) make any other direction that the Authority considers appropriate.

(3) Where, as a result of a person (called in this subsection the transferee) acquiring any equity interests from the defaulter who is a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller of the designated entity (called in this section and section 67F the section 67E(3) equity interests), the defaulter ceases to be a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller (as the case may be) of the designated entity, the Authority may do one or more of the following:

- (a) direct the transferee to take such steps as are necessary, within the period specified by the Authority, to cease to hold all or any of the section 67E(3) equity interests;
- (b) direct the defaulter to take such steps as are necessary within the period specified by the Authority, to resume being a 25% controller, 50% controller or 75% controller (as the case may be) of the designated entity;
- (c) direct the acquisition, transfer or disposal of all or any of the section 67E(3) equity interests within such time and subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;
- (d) restrict or prohibit the transfer or disposal of all or any of the section 67E(3) equity interests, subject to any conditions that the Authority considers appropriate;
- (e) make any other direction that the Authority considers appropriate.

(4) Where the defaulter is an indirect controller of the designated entity, the Authority may do one or both of the following:

- (a) direct the defaulter, or direct the designated entity or, if the designated entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, to take such steps as are necessary, within the period specified by the Authority, to cease to be such an indirect controller or to cause the defaulter to cease to be such an indirect controller;
- (b) make any other direction that the Authority considers appropriate.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Effect of remedial directions issued under section 67E, etc.

67F.—(1) Any direction issued to a person, and any condition imposed, under section 67E(2) or (3) take effect, despite —

- (a) any other written law;
- (b) anything in any listing rules as defined in section 2(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001; and
- (c) the provisions of the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership agreement, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution of the designated entity in question.

(2) Without affecting subsection (1), where any direction is issued under section 67E(2) or (3), then, until the direction is carried out or is suspended or revoked —

- (a) the voting rights in respect of the section 67E(2) equity interests or section 67E(3) equity interests that are subject to the direction are not exercisable, unless the Authority expressly permits those rights to be exercised;
- (b) the voting power that the person to whom the direction is issued controls, whether alone or together with that person's associates, in the designated entity is not exercisable, unless the Authority expressly permits that power to be exercised;
- (c) no equity interest in the designated entity is to be issued or offered (whether by way of dividends or otherwise) in respect of the section 67E(2) equity interests or

section 67E(3) equity interests that are subject to the direction, unless the Authority expressly permits that issue or offer; and

- (d) no amount may be paid (whether by way of profits, income or otherwise) in respect of the section 67E(2) equity interests or section 67E(3) equity interests that are subject to the direction, unless the Authority expressly authorises such payment.

(3) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply in the event of the winding up, dissolution, termination or deregistration of the designated entity.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Remedial directions relating to section 67

67G.—(1) Subsection (2) applies where —

- (a) an individual has been appointed in contravention of section 67(1) or (2), or a person has been appointed as a manager of or becomes a partner in a designated entity in contravention of section 67(3) or (4);
- (b) any condition of approval imposed under section 67(5) has not been complied with;
- (c) any of the following persons has provided false or misleading information or documents to the Authority in connection with an application for approval under section 67(1), (2), (3) or (4):
 - (i) a designated entity;
 - (ii) the trustee-manager of a designated entity;
 - (iii) the person mentioned in section 67(4); or
- (d) the Authority would not have granted its approval under section 67(1), (2), (3) or (4) had it been aware, at the time of approval, of circumstances relevant to a person's application for such approval.

(2) The Authority may issue a direction to the designated entity or trustee-manager in question (as the case may be) to do as follows (whichever is applicable):

- (a) remove the individual as the chief executive officer, the chairperson of the board of directors or a director of the designated entity or trustee-manager, as the case may be;
 - (b) remove the person as a manager of or partner in the designated entity.
- (3) A direction issued under this section (including a direction varied under section 67I(2)) has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution, of the designated entity or trustee-manager in question.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (2) is to be taken as depriving a person who is removed under that subsection of compensation or damages payable to the person in respect of the termination of his or her appointment as the chief executive officer, the chairperson of the board of directors, a director, or the person's removal as a manager or partner.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Remedial directions relating to section 67A

67H.—(1) Subsection (2) applies where —

- (a) a person has contravened section 67A(1); or
- (b) where the Authority has granted its approval under section 67A(1) —
 - (i) any condition of approval imposed under section 67A(4) has not been complied with;
 - (ii) either of the joint applicants mentioned in section 67A(1)(a) or (b) has provided false or misleading information or documents to the Authority in connection with the application for the approval;
 - (iii) the Authority would not have granted its approval under section 67A(1) had it been aware, at the time of approval, of circumstances relevant to the application for such approval.

(2) The Authority may —

- (a) direct the person who has acquired as a going concern the business or part of the business mentioned in section 67A(1) to transfer or dispose of all or any part of the business within such time and subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;
- (b) prohibit or restrict the transfer or disposal of all or any part of the business; or
- (c) issue any other direction that the Authority considers appropriate.

(3) A direction issued under this section (including a direction varied under section 67I(2)) has effect despite the provisions of any other written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association, limited liability partnership, partnership contract, trust deed or other constitution, of the designated operating entity in question.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Other provisions relating to remedial directions

67I.—(1) Before issuing any direction to a person under section 67E, 67G or 67H, the Authority must —

- (a) unless the Authority decides that it is not practicable or desirable to do so, give the person written notice of the Authority's intention to issue the direction and specify a date by which the person may make written representations with regard to the direction; and
- (b) consider every written representation from the person received on or before the specified date mentioned in paragraph (a).

(2) The Authority may, at any time, revoke, vary or discharge, or suspend the operation of, any direction given by it under section 67E, 67G or 67H.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with a direction issued by the Authority under section 67E, 67G or 67H (including a direction that

is varied under subsection (2)) within the period specified by the Authority shall be guilty of an offence.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (5) — Business continuity

Business continuity of designated operating entities

67J.—(1) A designated operating entity or, in the case of a designated operating entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must —

- (a) maintain at all times a plan of action (called in this section a business continuity plan) that sets out —
 - (i) the procedures and establishes the systems necessary to restore the reliable and secure provision of any essential transport service provided by or through the entity in the event of any disruption to the operations of the designated operating entity carried out in the course of providing the essential transport service; and
 - (ii) such other matters as the Authority may specify; and
- (b) submit a copy of the business continuity plan to the Authority for the Authority's approval within such time specified by the Authority.

(2) A designated operating entity or, in the case of a designated operating entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must review the business continuity plan —

- (a) at such frequency as the Authority may specify; or
- (b) in the absence of any specification by the Authority under paragraph (a) — once every 5 years.

(3) A designated operating entity or, in the case of a designated operating entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must as soon as practicable notify the Authority of any activation of its business continuity plan and of any action taken or intended to be taken to restore the reliable and secure provision of any essential transport service provided by or through the entity.

(4) A designated operating entity or, in the case of a designated operating entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager, must within 14 days or any longer period that may be permitted by the Authority, inform the Authority of any material change to the business continuity plan and must submit a copy of the new or amended business continuity plan for the Authority's approval.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (6) — Appeals under this Division

Appeal to Minister

67K.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority —

- (a) to designate an entity under section 64;
- (b) to refuse to grant an approval required under section 66, 67 or 67A;
- (c) to impose, add to or vary any condition under section 66, 67 or 67A; or
- (d) to issue a direction under section 67E, 67G or 67H or to vary a direction under section 67I(2),

may, within 14 days after being informed of the decision, appeal to the Minister whose decision is final.

(2) Despite the fact that any appeal under subsection (1)(c) is pending in relation to any direction under section 67E, 67G or 67H or any variation of a direction under section 67I(2), that direction or that direction as varied takes effect from the date specified by the Authority, unless the Minister otherwise directs.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Designation of others to hear appeals under this Division

67L. The Minister may designate any Minister of State, Senior Minister of State, Parliamentary Secretary or Senior Parliamentary

Secretary for his or her Ministry, to hear and determine, in the Minister's place, any appeals or a specific appeal under section 67K; and any reference in that section to the Minister includes a reference to the Minister of State, Senior Minister of State, Parliamentary Secretary or Senior Parliamentary Secretary so designated for that appeal.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Subdivision (7) — Penalties

Penalties under this Division

67M. A person guilty of an offence under this Division (except the offence under section 67J(5)) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual — to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case — to a fine not exceeding \$1 million and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

PART 6

AIRPORT OPERATIONS

By-laws

68.—(1) An airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport may, from time to time, after consulting the Authority and with the approval of the Minister, make by-laws in relation to the airport it is licensed to operate.

(2) By-laws under this section may be made for any one or more of the following purposes in relation to an airport:

- (a) providing for the proper management, operation, supervision, safety and security of the airport;
- (b) securing the safety of, and preventing injury and damage to, aircraft, vehicles and persons using or within the airport, including —
 - (i) measures (which may involve the use of reasonable force) to extinguish and prevent the spread of fire or for protecting life and property in case of fire; and
 - (ii) measures that restrict entry into, egress from, or movement or conduct in any particular part of the airport;
- (c) providing for the restriction and control of any activity or the provision of services in the airport;
- (d) providing for matters relating to airport or airside operations (including procedures relating to the fuelling of aircraft, the operation of equipment and vehicles, the handling of baggage and the servicing of and access to aircraft and related matters);
- (e) providing for matters relating to cargo operations (including procedures relating to flammable or dangerous substances, restriction on loads and related matters);
- (f) defining the duties of persons in command or control of any aircraft for the time being on the ground in an airport;
- (g) providing for the issuance of any permit or pass authorising the entry or admission of persons and vehicles into the airport (including procedures relating to the renewal, suspension, cancellation, surrender and loss of any such permit and pass and prescribing the fees therefor and related matters);
- (h) specifying the routes to be used by aircraft and vehicles;
- (i) the prohibition or restriction and control of the use of specified roads within the airport (except roads within the airport to which the Road Traffic Act 1961 applies) by

persons or vehicles generally or during particular hours or at particular times or in particular circumstances;

- (j) regulating vehicular traffic generally on those roads including speed of traffic;
- (k) prohibiting the keeping or leaving of any vehicles stationary in any place in the airport for a purpose not permitted or not in accordance with the conditions (if any) prescribed by the by-laws;
- (l) providing for the fixing and removal of an immobilisation device to any vehicle which has been unlawfully parked in any place in the airport and specifying the conditions, including payment of fees, for the removal of those immobilisation devices;
- (m) providing for the safe custody and re-delivery or disposal by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator of any property found in the airport or in any aircraft or vehicle therein, the fixing of the charges payable to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator in respect of the safe custody or re-delivery, and the application, if any such property is disposed of by being sold, of the moneys arising from the sale;
- (n) regulating the admission and exclusion from the airport of persons, animals or vehicles;
- (o) prohibiting trespassing on the airport by persons, vehicles or animals;
- (p) regulating the formation of queues of persons and vehicles within, or seeking admission to, the airport;
- (q) preserving order and good conduct in the airport;
- (r) preventing nuisances in the airport;
- (s) prescribing fees and charges for the use of the airport, or for any airport services and facilities provided by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator.

[18/2018]

(3) In making any by-law under this section, the airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport may —

- (a) define, in such manner as it thinks proper, what constitutes, for the purposes of any provision of the by-laws, a class of persons or vehicles;
- (b) make different provisions in relation to different parts of the airport;
- (c) make different provisions in relation to different classes of persons to whom the by-laws apply;
- (d) make different provisions in relation to different classes of vehicles to which the by-laws apply; and
- (e) exclude from the application of the by-laws any particular class of persons or vehicles specified in the by-laws.

(4) A person who contravenes a by-law made under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to \$2,000, and a police officer may use such force as is reasonable and necessary to arrest and detain the person for the purpose of removing the person from or preventing the person's entry or re-entry to the airport concerned, or to remove the person from the airport concerned.

(5) Where any vehicle is parked in contravention of any by-law, or any vehicle or other property appears to have been abandoned within the airport, and the airport licensee or exempt airport operator authorised to operate that airport has incurred any expenses in removing or detaining the vehicle or property, all such expenses reasonably incurred by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator in removing and detaining any such vehicle or property are recoverable in a court of competent jurisdiction from the owner of the vehicle or property (as the case may be) as if the expenses were a debt due to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator, as the case may be.

(6) All by-laws made under this section must be published in the *Gazette*, and the cost of such publication must be borne by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator by which the by-laws were made.

(7) All by-laws made under this section must be displayed prominently at the airport, in respect of which the by-laws are made, in such manner as the airport licensee or exempt airport operator which made them considers best adapted for giving information to the public.

(8) No by-law made under this section is to be inconsistent with any law for the time being in force in Singapore and any such by-law which is so inconsistent is void to the extent of that inconsistency.

(9) In addition to subsection (8), no by-law made under this section is binding on the Authority to the extent (if any) to which the by-law would impede or affect the performance by the Authority or any of its employees of any function or duty or the exercise of any power conferred on the Authority or its employees under any other provision of this Act or the Air Navigation Act 1966 or any subsidiary legislation made under either Act.

[18/2018]

Powers to ensure compliance with by-laws, etc.

68A.—(1) An authorised airport employee of an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport may by written notice require any person using or who has used, or within, the airport (called a person of interest) to provide, within a reasonable period and in the form and manner specified in the notice, any documents or information which —

- (a) relate to any matter which the airport licensee, exempt airport operator or authorised airport employee (as the case may be) considers necessary for an enforcement purpose concerning that airport; and
- (b) are within the knowledge, or in or under the custody or control, of the person of interest.

[18/2018]

(2) The power to require a person of interest to provide any document or information under subsection (1) includes the power —

- (a) to require the person of interest, or any individual who is or was an officer, agent or employee of the person of interest, to provide an explanation of the document or information;

- (b) if the document or information is not provided, to require the person of interest, or that individual mentioned in paragraph (a), to state, to the best of the knowledge and belief of that person or individual, where the document or information is; and
- (c) if the information is recorded otherwise than in legible form, to require the information to be made available to the airport licensee, exempt airport operator or authorised airport employee (as the case may be) in legible form.

[18/2018]

(3) An authorised airport employee is entitled without payment to keep any document or information, or any copy or extract thereof, provided to him or her under subsection (1).

[18/2018]

(4) For an enforcement purpose concerning an airport, an authorised airport employee of an airport licensee or exempt airport operator (as the case may be) for the airport is entitled, at all reasonable times —

- (a) to full and free access to any place or aircraft within the airport;
- (b) to examine or observe any activity conducted in or on the place or aircraft;
- (c) to inspect and examine any thing in or on the place or aircraft;
- (d) to make any still or moving image or any recording of the place or any thing in or on the place or aircraft;
- (e) to inspect any document in the place or aircraft and make copies of, or take extracts from, any such document;
- (f) to take onto the place or aircraft such equipment and materials as the authorised airport employee requires for the purpose of exercising powers in this subsection in relation to the place or aircraft;
- (g) to operate electronic equipment in or on the place or aircraft; and

- (h) to require any individual found in the place or aircraft to answer, or to attend before the authorised airport employee to answer, any question (to the best of that individual's knowledge, information and belief) and to provide any document or information.

[18/2018]

(5) The power under subsection (4)(g) to operate electronic equipment in or on any place or aircraft includes —

- (a) the power to use a disk, tape or other storage device that is in or on the place or aircraft and can be used with the equipment or in association with the equipment;
- (b) the power to operate electronic equipment in or on the place or aircraft to put the relevant data in documentary form and remove the documents so produced from the place or aircraft; and
- (c) the power to operate electronic equipment in or on the place or aircraft to transfer the relevant data to a disk, tape or other storage device that —
 - (i) is brought to the place or aircraft for the exercise of the power; or
 - (ii) is in or on the place or aircraft and the use of which for that purpose has been agreed in writing by the occupier of the place or aircraft,

and remove the disk, tape or other storage device from that place or aircraft.

[18/2018]

(6) Any statement made by any individual in answer to a question under subsection (4)(h) must —

- (a) be reduced to writing;
- (b) be read over to the individual;
- (c) if the individual does not understand English, be interpreted in a language that the individual understands; and

(d) after correction (if necessary) be signed by that individual.
[18/2018]

(7) An individual or a person —

- (a) who intentionally alters, suppresses or destroys any document or information which the individual or person has been required by a notice under subsection (1) or under subsection (4)(h) to provide; or
- (b) who, in providing any document or information required under subsection (1) or (4)(h) makes any statement which the individual or person knows or ought reasonably to know that, or is reckless as to whether, it is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[18/2018]

(8) An individual or a person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to do anything required of the individual or person by notice under subsection (1) or (4)(h) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[18/2018]

(9) However, an individual or a person is not subject to a requirement under subsection (1) or (4)(h) if —

- (a) the individual or person does not possess the document or information required; or
- (b) the individual or person has taken all reasonable steps available to the individual or person to obtain the document or information required and is unable to obtain it.

[18/2018]

(10) To avoid doubt, for the purposes of subsection (8), it is a reasonable excuse for an individual or a person to refuse or fail to provide any information, produce any document or answer any question if doing so might tend to incriminate that individual or person.

[18/2018]

(11) In this section —

“authorised airport employee”, for an airport, means —

- (a) an employee of an airport licensee for the airport who is authorised by the Authority to exercise a power under this section in connection with an enforcement purpose relating to that airport; or
- (b) an employee of an exempt airport operator for the airport who is authorised by the Authority to exercise a power under this section in connection with an enforcement purpose relating to that airport;

“enforcement purpose”, in relation to an airport, means —

- (a) determining whether the provisions of the by-laws made under section 68 in relation to the airport, or any conditions imposed on any approval or permission granted under those by-laws, are being complied with;
- (b) investigating any offence under the provisions of the by-laws made under section 68 in relation to the airport; or
- (c) determining whether information provided to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator for the airport under a provision of the by-laws made under section 68 in relation to the airport is correct.

[18/2018]

Relocation of abandoned aircraft, etc.

69.—(1) If —

- (a) an aircraft at an airport is —
 - (i) in a state of disrepair; and
 - (ii) interfering, or is likely to interfere, with the operation of the airport; or
- (b) an aircraft at an airport is apparently abandoned,

the airport licensee or exempt airport operator for the airport may, with the approval of the Authority, cause the aircraft to be moved to another part of the airport, so long as that movement is carried out with reasonable care.

[18/2018]

(2) No person shall be liable to an action or other proceeding, whether civil or criminal, for or in relation to an act done in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) Subsection (1) does not limit, restrict or otherwise affect any right or remedy the airport licensee or exempt airport operator would have if this section had not been enacted.

(4) Where the airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport has incurred any expenses in removing any aircraft under this section, all such expenses reasonably incurred by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator in removing any such aircraft are recoverable in a court of competent jurisdiction from the owner of the aircraft as if the expenses were a debt due to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator, as the case may be.

(5) In this section, “aircraft” includes an object that was designed or adapted for use as an aircraft but is incapable of being so used because one or more parts have been removed from it, or it is in a wrecked or damaged condition.

Disposal of unclaimed aircraft, vehicle, etc.

69A.—(1) An aircraft or a vehicle, or an article or a thing, which is moved —

- (a) by an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport, or an authorised airport employee, under the by-laws made under section 68 for the airport; or
- (b) with the approval of the Authority, by an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport under section 69,

must be detained in a holding area until the aircraft or vehicle, or article or thing, is released by order of the airport licensee or exempt airport operator concerned, or is sold or disposed of in accordance with this section.

[18/2018]

(2) Subject to subsection (9), where an aircraft or a vehicle, or an article or a thing, is moved to a holding area under subsection (1), it becomes unclaimed if, at the end of the prescribed period starting after the day on which the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing was so moved —

- (a) there is no person who appears, to the satisfaction of the airport licensee or exempt airport operator concerned, to be the owner of the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing, as the case may be; or
- (b) there is such a person but that person —
 - (i) has not been located after reasonable inquiry by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator concerned; or
 - (ii) has not exercised the person's right to recover the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing by a claim.

[18/2018]

(3) Where an aircraft or a vehicle, or an article or a thing, which is moved to a holding area under subsection (1) becomes unclaimed, an authorised airport employee of an airport licensee or exempt airport operator duly authorised for this purpose may, subject to subsection (9) and after giving notice in accordance with subsection (4) of his, her or its intention to do so and, in the case of an aircraft, with the approval of the Authority —

- (a) sell the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing (as the case may be) and any uncollected item left in or on the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing, as prescribed by regulations; or
- (b) destroy or otherwise dispose of the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing and any uncollected item left in or on the aircraft, vehicle, article or thing, as prescribed by regulations.

[18/2018]

(4) The notice required by subsection (3) is given —

- (a) by publishing a notice of the sale or disposal in the *Gazette* at least one month before taking any action under that subsection; and

- (b) in the case of an aircraft, by taking other reasonable steps to give at least one month's notice of the sale or disposal to the persons mentioned in section 92(3)(a), (b) and (c).

[18/2018]

(5) The proceeds of a sale or disposal under this section of any aircraft, and any uncollected item left in or on an aircraft, under subsection (3), must be applied successively as follows:

- (a) firstly, in the discharge of any levy under Part 9 if a statutory lien on the aircraft is in effect at the time of sale or disposal;
- (b) secondly, in the discharge of services charges, penalties and interest under Part 9 in the order in which they became payable;
- (c) thirdly, in payment of the expenses occasioned by the sale or disposal;
- (d) fourthly, in payment of storage or other expenses incurred respectively by the Authority and the airport licensee or exempt airport operator (as the case may be) in relation to the aircraft;
- (e) lastly, by payment of the balance to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator, as the case may be.

[18/2018]

(6) The proceeds of a sale or disposal under this section of any vehicle, article or thing, and any uncollected item left in or on the vehicle, article or thing, under subsection (3) must be applied successively as follows:

- (a) firstly, in payment of the expenses occasioned by the sale or disposal;
- (b) secondly, in payment of storage or other expenses incurred respectively by the Authority and the airport licensee or exempt airport operator (as the case may be) in relation to the vehicle, article, item or thing;
- (c) thirdly, in payment of all unpaid parking fees or other similar charges in relation to the vehicle, article, item or thing;

- (d) lastly, by payment of the balance to the airport licensee or exempt airport operator, as the case may be.

[18/2018]

(7) A purchaser of an aircraft or a vehicle, or an article, item or a thing sold in accordance with subsection (3) acquires good title to that aircraft, vehicle, article, item or thing, and the Authority may execute all documents necessary for effecting the sale or disposal of the aircraft, vehicle, article, item or thing, as the case may be.

[18/2018]

(8) Any person who, without the permission of an airport licensee or exempt airport operator (as the case may be), removes or causes to be removed from a holding area —

- (a) an aircraft, a vehicle, an article or a thing moved to the holding area under the circumstances in subsection (1) by the airport licensee or exempt airport operator; or
- (b) any uncollected item left in or on such an aircraft, vehicle, article or thing,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[18/2018]

(9) This section —

- (a) does not authorise the moving, detention and sale or disposal of any aircraft, vehicle, article, item or thing belonging to the Government or the Authority; and
- (b) does not limit the operation of section 44 of the Air Navigation Act 1966 or the High Court (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act 1961.

[18/2018]

(10) In this section, “authorised airport employee”, for an airport, means —

- (a) an employee of an airport licensee for the airport who is authorised by the airport licensee to exercise a power under this section in connection with that airport; or

- (b) an employee of an exempt airport operator for the airport who is authorised by the exempt airport operator to exercise a power under this section in connection with that airport.

[18/2018]

Access to airport for defence-related purposes, etc.

70.—(1) The Minister may, by written direction given to an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport —

- (a) require that access be given to specified kinds of airport service for specified kinds of defence-related purposes, or for the conduct of specified kinds of public events of national significance; or
- (b) require that priority of access be given to specified kinds of airport service for specified kinds of defence-related purposes, or for the conduct of specified kinds of public events of national significance.

(2) The manner in which that access, or priority of access, is to be given must be set out in the direction under subsection (1).

(3) Subject to section 71, the terms and conditions on which that access, or priority of access, is to be given must be set out in the direction under subsection (1).

(4) Every direction under subsection (1) must specify the Ministry, department or public authority in relation to that direction.

(5) An airport licensee or exempt airport operator must comply with every direction given to it under subsection (1).

(6) In this section —

“airport service” means a service provided at an airport, where the service is necessary for the purposes of operating and maintaining civil aviation services at the airport, and includes the use of facilities at the airport for those purposes;

“defence-related purposes” means a purpose related to any of the following:

- (a) the defence of Singapore;

- (b) the operation of the Singapore Armed Forces in connection with the defence of Singapore;
- (c) the operation of aircraft owned by the armed forces of a foreign country, where that operation is in accordance with an arrangement approved by the Singapore Armed Forces;
- (d) the management of an emergency or a disaster (whether natural or otherwise), where that management involves the Singapore Armed Forces.

Compensation for access to airport for defence-related purposes, etc.

71.—(1) If —

- (a) a direction under section 70(1) is given to an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for an airport; and
- (b) any person specified in any of the following sub-paragraphs suffers loss or damage in consequence of the giving of access, or the giving of priority of access, in accordance with the direction:
 - (i) an airport licensee or exempt airport operator for the airport;
 - (ii) a person who is a lessee of the airport licensee or exempt airport operator concerned,

the Government is liable to pay to the person an amount equal to the loss of or damage to property suffered as a direct result of the giving of access, or the giving of priority of access, in accordance with the direction.

(2) If any person specified in subsection (1)(b) and the Ministry, department or public authority designated in the direction under section 70(1) do not agree on the amount of loss or damage mentioned in subsection (1), the person may recover the amount of the loss or damage by action against the Government in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) In determining the amount of any loss or damage mentioned in subsection (1), regard must be had to anything done in mitigation of the loss or damage (including any remedial work).

(4) A payment under subsection (1) or (2) must be made out of amounts appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the Ministry, department or public authority designated in the direction.

PART 6A

AIRPORT CAPACITY MANAGEMENT

Division 1 — General

Purpose of this Part

71A. This Part provides for limits on aircraft flight operations at any coordinated airport or scheduled facilitated airport in Singapore to allow for optimal use of airport capacity.

[18/2018]

Interpretation of this Part

71B. In this Part —

“aircraft flight operation”, for an aircraft, means —

- (a) the landing of the aircraft on a runway;
- (b) the taking-off of the aircraft on a runway; and
- (c) the use of the full range of airport infrastructure (such as the runway, terminal, apron and gate) necessary for the purpose of paragraph (a) or (b) and in connection with operating the aircraft;

“operator of an aircraft” means the person who, when an aircraft flight operation involving an aircraft occurs, is —

- (a) if the aircraft is under a lease at the time of the operation, the lessee of the aircraft; or
- (b) in any other case, the owner of the aircraft;

“slot” means the permission to use the full range of airport infrastructure (such as the runway, terminal, apron and gate)

necessary for any aircraft flight operation at a coordinated airport on a specific date and at a specific time;

“slots committee”, for a coordinated airport, means a committee established under the slots management scheme for the coordinated airport to advise the slots coordinator for that airport about the capacity of the airport, such as the opportunities to increase the airport’s capacity, coordination parameters and methods of monitoring compliance with slots allocation;

“slots management scheme” means the scheme set out in regulations made under section 71G for a coordinated airport, and includes that scheme as amended from time to time.

[18/2018]

Coordinated airport and schedules facilitated airport

71C.—(1) The Minister may, after consulting the Authority, declare an airport as —

- (a) a coordinated airport if the Minister is satisfied that the airport capacity at the airport is scarce and the establishment of a slots management scheme is necessary or expedient to allow for optimal use of airport capacity; or
- (b) a schedules facilitated airport if the Minister is of the opinion that measures under this Part are necessary to ensure that available capacity for aircraft flight operations at the airport is used efficiently.

[18/2018]

(2) Once such a declaration is made under subsection (1), the Minister must, within 7 days after the making of the declaration and before the date the declaration comes into force, cause to be published a notice of the making of the declaration, describing briefly the coordinated airport or schedules facilitated airport (as the case may be) in such manner as will secure adequate publicity for the declaration.

[18/2018]

(3) However, failure to publish a notice under subsection (2) in respect of any declaration by the Minister does not invalidate the declaration.

[18/2018]

Appointment of slots coordinator and schedules facilitator

71D.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may appoint a person as —

- (a) the slots coordinator for a coordinated airport; or
- (b) the schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport.

[18/2018]

(2) The Authority may act as the slots coordinator for a coordinated airport, or as the schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport, if no such person is appointed for that airport under subsection (1).

[18/2018]

(3) An appointment under subsection (1) of a person as a slots coordinator for a coordinated airport, or a schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport, continues unless and until the Authority decides that the appointment must end and written notice of that end is served on the slots coordinator or schedules facilitator (as the case may be) for that airport.

[18/2018]

(4) In giving written notice under subsection (3), the Authority need not give any person who may be affected by the written notice a chance to be heard before giving the notice.

[18/2018]

No unauthorised slots coordinator and schedules facilitator

71E.—(1) A person other than the Authority must not act as a slots coordinator for a coordinated airport, or as a schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport, unless the person —

- (a) is appointed under section 71D(1)(a) as a slots coordinator for the coordinated airport; or
- (b) is appointed under section 71D(1)(b) as a schedules facilitator for the schedules facilitated airport,

as the case may be.

[18/2018]

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[18/2018]

Information gathering by slots coordinator and schedules facilitator

71F.—(1) A slots coordinator for a coordinated airport may, by written notice, require all or any of the following persons to provide, within a reasonable period specified in the notice, and in such form and manner as may be specified in the notice, all documents and information relating to any matter which the slots coordinator considers necessary to carry out the functions or duties of or assigned to it by or under this Part and the slots management scheme for the airport:

- (a) any operator of aircraft at the coordinated airport;
- (b) the airport licensee of that airport.

[18/2018]

(2) A schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport may, by written notice, require all or any of the following persons to provide, within a reasonable period specified in the notice, and in such form and manner as may be specified in the notice, all documents and information relating to any matter which the schedules facilitator considers necessary to carry out the functions or duties of or assigned to it by or under this Part:

- (a) any operator of aircraft at the schedules facilitated airport;
- (b) the airport licensee of that airport.

[18/2018]

(3) However, an individual or person is not subject to a requirement under subsection (1) or (2) to provide documents or information if —

- (a) the individual or person does not possess the document or information required; or

- (b) the individual or person has taken all reasonable steps available to the individual or person to obtain the document or information required and is unable to obtain it.

[18/2018]

Division 2 — Coordinated airports

Slots management scheme

71G.—(1) The Authority, with the approval of the Minister, must establish, by regulations in the *Gazette*, a slots management scheme for each coordinated airport where, in order to land or take off, during the periods for which the airport is a coordinated airport, it is necessary for an operator of an aircraft to have a slot allocated by a slots coordinator.

[18/2018]

- (2) A slots management scheme for a coordinated airport —
 - (a) may prescribe the disqualifications to be appointed as a slots coordinator for the coordinated airport;
 - (b) must provide for the allocation of slots by the slots coordinator for aircraft landing at or taking off from the coordinated airport, and the conditions that may be imposed on the slots relating to aircraft flight operations at that airport;
 - (c) may provide for the cancellation, suspension or variation of allocated slots by the slots coordinator, and the circumstances for doing so other than the circumstances in section 71J;
 - (d) may specify the circumstances (generally or specially) under which the full range of airport infrastructure necessary for any aircraft flight operation at the airport may be used or take place regardless of slots allocation;
 - (e) must provide for the establishment of a slots committee (the composition of which may include representatives of providers of air navigation services at the airport, the airport licensee of that airport and other aviation industry participants) and for the functions of the slots committee;

- (f) must provide for the reconsideration by the slots coordinator of decisions mentioned in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) made by the slots coordinator, and for appeals against any of these decisions to a slots committee;
- (g) may provide for the saving and transitional arrangements because of changes to the scheme; and
- (h) may provide for any other matters necessary or incidental to the establishment or operation of such a scheme.

[18/2018]

(3) All regulations made under this section must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[18/2018]

Effect of slots allocation

71H.—(1) A slot allocated under a slots management scheme for a coordinated airport permits a specified aircraft flight operation to take place at the coordinated airport at a specified time on a specified day.

[18/2018]

(2) A slot allocated under a slots management scheme for a coordinated airport —

- (a) is not transferable; and
- (b) does not create rights or obligations that are enforceable against any person.

[18/2018]

(3) To avoid doubt, the allocation of a slot for an aircraft flight operation under a slots management scheme does not limit the application of any other requirement or restriction to, or in relation to, aircraft flight operations by or under this Act, the Air Navigation Act 1966 or any other written law.

[18/2018]

Directions by slots coordinator

71I.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), a slots coordinator for a coordinated airport may give written directions for the purpose of securing compliance by an operator of an aircraft at the coordinated airport to cause or allow its aircraft to arrive at or leave the

coordinated airport in accordance with a slot allocated under the slots management scheme established for that airport.

[18/2018]

(2) A written direction may be given under subsection (1) to all or any of the following persons:

- (a) an operator of aircraft at the coordinated airport;
- (b) the airport licensee of that airport.

[18/2018]

(3) A written direction may be given under subsection (1) in relation to a coordinated airport only —

- (a) in the case of a direction given to the airport licensee of the coordinated airport, after the slots coordinator has first consulted the airport licensee; and
- (b) if the direction does not relate to an air traffic service required by an aircraft arriving at that airport or a departing aircraft which has started push back from its stand.

[18/2018]

(4) A person to whom a written direction is given under subsection (1) in relation to a coordinated airport must comply with the direction.

[18/2018]

(5) However, a person is not subject to a requirement under subsection (4) to comply with a written direction given under subsection (1) to the person if in that person's reasonable opinion, compliance —

- (a) is or is likely to be inconsistent with any other requirement under any other written law, including a requirement under the by-laws made under section 68; or
- (b) is prejudicial to, or is likely to prejudice, aviation safety.

[18/2018]

Sanctions for non-compliance with slots allocation, etc.

71J.—(1) If the slots coordinator for a coordinated airport is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that an operator of aircraft at the airport —

- (a) has repeatedly or intentionally caused or allowed aircraft flight operations involving its aircraft to take place at the coordinated airport —
 - (i) at times different from the slot allocated for the aircraft to arrive at or leave that airport; and
 - (ii) in circumstances which are not circumstances prescribed in the slots management scheme for that airport where aircraft flight operations do not have to be in accordance with allocated slots;
- (b) has repeatedly or intentionally used slots allocated for aircraft flight operations involving its aircraft —
 - (i) in a different way from that indicated at the time of the allocation of the slot; and
 - (ii) in circumstances which are not circumstances prescribed in the slots management scheme for that airport where aircraft flight operations do not have to be in accordance with allocated slots;
- (c) has —
 - (i) failed to comply, without reasonable excuse, with the requirement for documents or information made by the slots coordinator under section 71F(1); or
 - (ii) in response to the requirement under section 71F(1), given a document or information that is false in a material particular; or

(d) has failed to comply with section 71I(4),

the slots coordinator may, after giving the operator concerned a reasonable opportunity to be heard, by written notice impose a sanction mentioned in subsection (2) on that operator of aircraft.

[18/2018]

(2) The sanction which may be imposed under subsection (1) by a slots coordinator for a coordinated airport are all or any of the following:

- (a) cancel with effect from a date and time specified any slot allocated to the operator of aircraft in respect of that airport;
- (b) suspend with effect from a date and time specified any slot allocated to the operator of aircraft in respect of that airport;
- (c) with the approval of the Authority, order the operator of aircraft to pay a pecuniary penalty to the slots coordinator for the default in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d), within a time specified.

[18/2018]

(3) In deciding the sanction for a default in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) by an operator of aircraft with respect to a coordinated airport, the slots coordinator for the coordinated airport must have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the nature and extent of the default;
- (b) the nature and extent of any loss or damage suffered by other operators of aircraft at that coordinated airport, and any other person, as a result of the default;
- (c) the circumstances in which the default took place;
- (d) whether the operator has previously been found to have defaulted similarly in Singapore, whether or not at that same airport.

[18/2018]

(4) The slots coordinator for a coordinated airport may also have regard to any other matters it considers relevant in making a decision under subsection (1).

[18/2018]

(5) However, a pecuniary penalty in respect of any default in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) by an operator of aircraft must not exceed \$100,000 for each such default.

[18/2018]

(6) In granting approval under subsection (2)(c), the Authority need not give any person who may be affected by the decision a chance to be heard before granting approval.

[18/2018]

*Division 3 — Schedules facilitated airports***Sanctions for schedules facilitated airport**

71K.—(1) If the schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that an operator of aircraft at the airport —

- (a) has failed to comply, without reasonable excuse, with the requirement for documents or information made by the schedules facilitator under section 71F(2); or
- (b) has, in response to the requirement under section 71F(2), given a document or information that is false in a material particular,

the schedules facilitator may, after giving the operator concerned a reasonable opportunity to be heard, by written notice, and with the approval of the Authority, order the operator of aircraft to pay a pecuniary penalty to the schedules facilitator for the default in paragraph (a) or (b), within a time specified.

[18/2018]

(2) In deciding the sanction for a default in subsection (1)(a) or (b) by an operator of aircraft with respect to a schedules facilitated airport, the schedules facilitator for the airport must have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the nature and extent of the default;
- (b) the circumstances in which the default took place;
- (c) whether the operator has previously been found to have defaulted similarly in Singapore, whether or not at that same airport.

[18/2018]

(3) The schedules facilitator for a schedules facilitated airport may also have regard to any other matters it considers relevant in making a decision under subsection (1).

[18/2018]

(4) However, a pecuniary penalty in respect of any default in subsection (1)(a) or (b) by an operator of aircraft must not exceed \$100,000 for each such default.

[18/2018]

(5) In granting approval under subsection (1), the Authority need not give any person who may be affected by the decision a chance to be heard before granting approval.

[18/2018]

Division 4 — Appeals and enforcement of sanctions

Appeal against sanctions

71L.—(1) Any operator of aircraft against whom a sanction is imposed under section 71J or 71K may, if aggrieved by that decision of the slots coordinator or schedules facilitator (as the case may be), appeal —

(a) to the Minister —

(i) against a sanction which is a pecuniary penalty imposed by a slots coordinator or schedules facilitator appointed under section 71D(1); or

(ii) against any decision by the Authority acting as a slots coordinator or schedules facilitator; or

(b) to the Authority against any other sanction imposed by a slots coordinator appointed under section 71D(1).

[18/2018]

(2) Every appeal under this section must be made within the time and in the manner prescribed.

[18/2018]

(3) A sanction under section 71J or 71K takes effect despite any appeal against the sanction, and remains in effect until the sanction is reversed on appeal.

[18/2018]

(4) The Minister or Authority (as the case may be) may determine an appeal against a sanction imposed under section 71J or 71K —

(a) by confirming the sanction; or

(b) by reversing the sanction in question and referring that decision to the slots coordinator or schedules facilitator (as the case may be) for another decision under section 71J or 71K.

[18/2018]

(5) The Minister's decision or Authority's decision (as the case may be) on an appeal under this section is final.

[18/2018]

Recovery of pecuniary penalty, etc.

71M.—(1) If any pecuniary penalty imposed under section 71J or 71K is not paid in full by the due date for payment, interest at the prescribed rate is payable by the operator of aircraft concerned on the outstanding amount of the pecuniary penalty.

[18/2018]

(2) The slots coordinator or schedules facilitator (as the case may be), or the Authority if no slots coordinator or schedules facilitator is appointed under section 71D(1), may recover, as a Government debt, in a court of competent jurisdiction any of the following amounts that has become due and payable but has not been paid:

- (a) any pecuniary penalty imposed under section 71J or 71K;
- (b) any interest imposed under subsection (1) or any part thereof,

and the liability to pay is not affected by an operator of aircraft ceasing (for any reason) to operate its aircraft at the coordinated airport or schedules facilitated airport concerned or being an operator of aircraft.

[18/2018]

(3) All pecuniary penalties imposed under section 71J or 71K, and any interest imposed under subsection (1), must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[18/2018]

PART 7

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION ORDERS AND SCHEMES OF TRANSFERS, ETC., FOR AIRPORT LICENSEES, DESIGNATED BUSINESS TRUSTS AND DESIGNATED OPERATING ENTITIES

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Interpretation of this Part**72.—(1) In this Part —**

“business trust”, “trustee-manager”, “unit” and “unitholder” have the meanings given by section 2 of the Business Trusts Act 2004;

“Class 1 designated operating entity” and “Class 2 designated operating entity” have the meanings given by section 56A(1);

“corporation” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“designated business trust” has the meaning given by section 56A(1);

“effective designation date”, in relation to a Class 2 designated operating entity, means the date specified under section 64(3) as the date on which the designation of that entity as a designated operating entity takes effect;

“limited liability partnership” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“relevant entity” means —

(a) an airport licensee or a designated business trust; or

(b) a Class 2 designated operating entity;

“unregistered company” has the meaning given by section 245(1) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018.

(2) In this Part —

(a) to avoid doubt, a reference to an airport licensee or a designated business trust includes one that is also a Class 1 designated operating entity;

(b) a reference to the affairs, business, undertaking, operations or activities of a designated business trust or a Class 2 designated operating entity that is a business trust is to the affairs, business, undertaking, operations or activities (as

the case may be) carried on by the trustee-manager of the business trust on behalf of the business trust; and

- (c) a reference to the obligations of a designated business trust or a Class 2 designated operating entity that is a business trust is to the obligations undertaken by the trustee-manager of the business trust on behalf of the business trust.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Meaning and purposes of special administration order

73.—(1) A special administration order is an order of the Minister made in relation to a relevant entity in accordance with section 74, directing that during the period the order is in force, the affairs, business and property of that entity are to be managed by a person appointed by the Minister which may be the Authority (called in this Part an appointed person) —

- (a) for securing one or more of the purposes specified in subsection (2); and
 - (b) in a manner that protects the interests of the shareholders, unitholders or beneficiaries (as the case may be), and the customers and creditors, of the entity.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), the purposes are —
- (a) in the case of a relevant entity that is an airport licensee — the security and reliability of the provision of airport services and facilities relating to any airport for which it is licensed;
 - (b) in the case of a relevant entity that is a designated business trust — the security and reliability of the business, undertaking or activities of the designated business trust in relation to any airport (or part thereof) for which the business trust is established;
 - (c) in the case of a relevant entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity — the security and reliability of the business, undertaking or activities of the relevant entity in

Singapore relating to the provision of any essential transport service;

- (d) the survival of the relevant entity or the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the relevant entity, as a going concern;
- (e) the transfer to another person, or (as respects different parts of its business or undertaking) to 2 or more different persons, as a going concern, of so much of the business or undertaking of the relevant entity as is necessary to ensure that the following may be properly carried out:
 - (i) in the case of a relevant entity that is an airport licensee — the obligations of the entity in relation to its business, undertaking or activities providing airport services and facilities relating to any airport for which it is licensed;
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a designated business trust — the obligations of the entity relating to any airport (or part thereof) for which the business trust is established;
 - (iii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity — the obligations of the entity in relation to its business, undertaking or activities of providing any essential transport service; and
- (f) the carrying out of the obligations of the relevant entity mentioned in paragraph (e)(i), (ii) or (iii) (whichever is applicable) pending the transfer, as a going concern, of the entity's business, undertaking or activities mentioned in paragraph (e)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as the case may be) to any other person or persons.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Power to make special administration order and other orders

74.—(1) If, on an application made to the Minister by the Authority, the Minister is satisfied that any one or more of the grounds specified

in subsection (2) are satisfied in relation to a relevant entity, the Minister may make any one or more of the following orders:

- (a) a special administration order in relation to the relevant entity;
- (b) an order requiring —
 - (i) the relevant entity; or
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a business trust — the trustee-manager of the business trust,
to immediately take any action or to do or not do any act or thing that the Minister considers necessary in relation to —
 - (iii) in the case of a relevant entity that is an airport licensee — the business, undertaking or activities of the entity of providing airport services and facilities relating to any airport for which it is licensed;
 - (iv) in the case of a relevant entity that is a designated business trust — the business, undertaking or activities of the entity relating to any airport (or part thereof) for which the business trust is established; or
 - (v) in the case of a relevant entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity — the business, undertaking or activities of the entity of providing any essential transport service;
- (c) an order appointing a person (called in this Part an advisor) to advise —
 - (i) the relevant entity; or
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a business trust — the trustee-manager of the business trust,
in the proper conduct of the business, undertaking or activities of the relevant entity mentioned in paragraph (b)(iii), (iv) or (v), whichever is applicable.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the grounds specified are the following:

- (a) in the case of a relevant entity that is an airport licensee — there has been, is or is likely to be a contravention by the airport licensee of the conditions of its airport licence or this Act that is serious enough to make it inappropriate for the airport licensee to continue to hold the airport licence for that airport;
 - (b) the Minister considers it to be in the interest of the security and reliability of the carrying on of the business, undertaking or activities of the relevant entity relating to —
 - (i) in the case of a relevant entity that is an airport licensee — the provision of airport services and facilities relating to any airport for which it is licensed;
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a designated business trust — any airport (or part thereof) for which the business trust is established; or
 - (iii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity — the provision of any essential transport service by the entity;
 - (c) the relevant entity is or is likely to be unable to pay its debts;
 - (d) the Minister considers it to be in the public interest.
- (3) No special administration order may be made under this Part in relation to a relevant entity that is a Class 2 designated operating entity before its effective designation date.
- (4) Notice of any order under subsection (1) must be given immediately by the Minister to such persons and in such manner as may be determined by the Minister.
- (5) The Minister may make a special administration order in relation to a relevant entity despite the commencement of (as applicable) —
- (a) any proceedings relating to the making of an order under section 210 of the Companies Act 1967 or section 71 of the

Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to the relevant entity, being a corporation;

- (b) any proceedings relating to the making of a judicial management order under Part 7 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to the relevant entity, being a corporation;
- (c) any meeting convened under section 94(7) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in respect of the relevant entity, being a corporation;
- (d) any proceedings under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 relating to the winding up of the affairs of the relevant entity, being a company or an unregistered company;
- (e) any proceedings under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005 relating to the winding up of the affairs of the relevant entity, being a limited liability partnership; or
- (f) any proceedings before any court for the dissolution, winding up or termination (as the case may be) of the relevant entity, being an entity not mentioned in paragraph (d) or (e).

(6) For the purposes of this section, a relevant entity is unable to pay its debts if —

- (a) a creditor (by assignment or otherwise) to whom the entity is indebted in a sum exceeding the sum mentioned in section 125(2)(a) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 then due has served on the entity, by leaving at the registered office of the entity, a written demand by the creditor or the creditor's lawfully authorised agent requiring the entity to pay the sum so due, and the entity has for 3 weeks after the service of the demand neglected to pay the sum, or to secure or compound for it to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor;
- (b) an enforcement order or other process issued to enforce a judgment, decree or order of any court in favour of a

creditor of the entity is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; or

- (c) it is proved to the satisfaction of the General Division of the High Court that the entity is unable to pay its debts.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Ancillary directions, etc., when special administration order, etc., is made

75.—(1) A special administration order under this Part may specify that —

- (a) the appointed person has such functions and powers in relation to the operations of the relevant entity as are specified in the order;
- (b) the relevant entity or, if the relevant entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, is to stop providing a specified service or facility from a specified date; and
- (c) the appointed person must have access to, and take control of, the property (including intellectual property), licences and employees used or required by the relevant entity or, if the relevant entity is a business trust, its trustee-manager, for the purposes of carrying on the operations of the relevant entity as are specified in the order.

(2) A special administration order under this Part may also contain ancillary directions that may —

- (a) direct how the costs of the operations specified in the order and revenue generated from those operations, are to be dealt with;
- (b) fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid by the relevant entity or trustee-manager to the appointed person;
- (c) specify the period for which the order under this section applies; and
- (d) specify any other conditions that may apply.

(3) An order under section 74(1)(c) may also contain an ancillary direction that fixes the remuneration and expenses to be paid by the relevant entity or trustee-manager to the advisor.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Effect of special administration order and other orders

75A.—(1) Any decision of the Minister under section 74(1) is final.

(2) A special administration order operates to the exclusion of rights that are inconsistent with the order.

(3) Nothing in Part 5 applies to prohibit or invalidate any special administration order or other order made under this Part or any transaction entered into to give effect to such an order.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Duties of relevant entity or trustee-manager, etc.

75B.—(1) The relevant entity that is the subject of a special administration order under this Part or, in the case of such a relevant entity that is a business trust, its trustee-manager —

- (a) must facilitate the handover of the operations to the appointed person as specified in the order;
- (b) must not obstruct the appointed person's access to property or the exercise by the appointed person of the appointed person's responsibilities under or pursuant to the special administration order; and
- (c) must comply with reasonable directions given by the appointed person in the exercise of the appointed person's responsibilities under or pursuant to the special administration order.

(2) The relevant entity or trustee-manager which fails to comply with subsection (1) or an order under section 74(1)(b) shall be guilty of an offence.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Transfer of property, etc., of relevant entity under special administration order

75C.—(1) Without limiting sections 73, 74 and 75, a special administration order in relation to a relevant entity may provide for the following matters:

- (a) the transfer to one or more prescribed transferees (which may or may not be the appointed person) of the following (whichever is applicable):
 - (i) the property, rights and liabilities of the relevant entity; or
 - (ii) in the case of a relevant entity that is a business trust — the property of the business trust, and the rights held and the liabilities incurred by the trustee-manager of the business trust in its capacity as trustee-manager of the business trust;
- (b) matters that are consequential or related to any such transfer.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1) and sections 73, 74 and 75, where financial assistance has been provided by the Government to an airport licensee or a designated business trust for the purpose of —

- (a) in the case of an airport licensee — maintaining the security and reliability of the provision of airport services and facilities relating to any airport for which it is licensed; or
- (b) in the case of a designated business trust — maintaining the security and reliability of the business, undertaking or activities of the designated business trust relating to any airport (or part thereof) for which the business trust is established,

a special administration order may provide for the following matters:

- (c) the transfer of shares, securities or units in the airport licensee or designated business trust to any of the prescribed transferees (which may or may not be the appointed person);

- (d) matters that are consequential or related to any such transfer, including the extinguishment of rights of any specified description to subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, securities of the airport licensee or any of its subsidiaries.
- (3) An order providing for any matter mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may contain any of the prescribed kinds of provisions.
- (4) If the Minister makes a special administration order providing for any transfer mentioned in subsection (1) or (2), the Minister must, by notification in the *Gazette*, establish a scheme within the period specified in subsection (5) for determining the amount of any compensation payable by the prescribed transferee to any of the following (whichever is applicable):
 - (a) persons who held shares, securities or units immediately before they were transferred;
 - (b) persons whose rights of any specified description to subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, shares, securities or units were extinguished;
 - (c) the airport licensee, the trustee-manager or unitholders of the designated business trust, or the Class 2 designated operating entity.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the period within which the Minister must establish the scheme mentioned in that subsection is —
 - (a) 6 months after the date of the making of the special administration order; or
 - (b) any longer period after the date of the making of the special administration order, as agreed between the prescribed transferee and the relevant entity or trustee-manager.
- (6) A scheme established under subsection (4) may provide for —
 - (a) the manner in which any compensation or consideration is to be assessed, including methods of calculation, valuation dates and matters to be taken into account or disregarded when making valuations;
 - (b) the assessment to be made by an independent valuer appointed by the Minister; and

(c) the remuneration and expenses of the independent valuer.

(7) In this section, “prescribed transferee” means the Authority or a person nominated by the Minister.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Regulations for this Part

75D. The Minister may make regulations under section 102 for giving effect to this Part, including —

- (a) regulations governing the transfer of property, rights and liabilities of or in relation to a relevant entity mentioned in section 75C(1)(a) and matters consequential or related to such transfer;
- (b) regulations governing the transfer of shares, securities or units in an airport licensee or a designated business trust mentioned in section 75C(2)(c) and matters consequential or related to such transfer;
- (c) regulations for prescribing any kinds of provisions for the purposes of section 75C(3); and
- (d) if a special administration order is made, regulations for applying, omitting or modifying the provisions of Parts 7 and 9 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

PART 8

MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT POWERS

Authorised officers

76.—(1) The Authority may, in relation to any provision in this Act or the regulations or rules, appoint any of its officers or employees or any other person to be an authorised officer for the purposes of that provision, either generally or in a particular case.

(2) The Authority may delegate the exercise of all or any of the powers conferred or duties imposed upon it by this Act (except the power of delegation conferred by this subsection) to any authorised

officer, subject to such conditions or limitations as set out in this Act or as the Authority may specify; and any reference in this Act to the Authority includes a reference to such an authorised officer.

Damage to Authority's property

77.—(1) If any person wilfully removes, destroys or damages any property belonging to the Authority or hinders or prevents the property from being used or operated in the manner in which it is intended to be used or operated, that person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both, and, on application by the Authority, a court may order the offender to pay compensation to the Authority for any damage done by the offender.

(2) Any employee of the Authority duly authorised in that behalf may apprehend any person if that other person commits, within the employee's view, an offence under this section and must on such apprehension, without unreasonable delay, hand over the person so apprehended to a police officer.

Obstructing employee, etc., of Authority

78.—(1) The Authority, or an officer or employee thereof authorised in writing by the Authority, may enter at any reasonable time any premises occupied by the airport licensee or a lessee of the airport licensee for the purpose of —

- (a) ascertaining whether there is, or has been, a contravention of this Act; or
- (b) ascertaining whether any of the functions conferred by this Act on the Authority or the Minister should or may be exercised.

(2) Having entered any such premises under subsection (1), the Authority, or an officer or employee thereof authorised in writing by the Authority, may —

- (a) inspect any books, documents or other records relating to the business of the airport licensee or the lessee in providing airport services and facilities;

- (b) make copies of, or records of any information contained in, any such books, documents or other records; or
 - (c) take photographs of the premises and any property or material found on the premises.
- (3) Any person who refuses to give access to, or wilfully obstructs, hinders or delays —
- (a) any member, officer or employee of the Authority; or
 - (b) any authorised officer,

in the performance and execution of any matter or thing which he or she is authorised to do by this section or under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

Consent of Public Prosecutor

79. No court is to try any offence under this Act or any regulations or rules except with the consent of the Public Prosecutor.

Power to remove persons, etc., and arrest

80.—(1) A police officer may remove from any immovable property under the management and control of the Authority or any part thereof —

- (a) any person who, in contravention of this Act, fails or refuses to leave that property or any part of that property after being requested by such an officer to do so; and
 - (b) any vehicle or thing brought to or left within that property or any part of that property in contravention of any provisions of this Act and any vehicle or thing likely to cause danger or obstruction.
- (2) A police officer may without warrant arrest a person within any immovable property under the management and control of the Authority —
- (a) if the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that that person has contravened any provision of this Act and the

police officer does not know or cannot ascertain that person's name and address; or

- (b) if that person, in contravention of this Act, fails or refuses to leave the Authority's property or any particular part of the property after being requested to do so by such an officer.

Police officer may require evidence of identity

81.—(1) A police officer who reasonably believes that a person has committed an offence under this Act may require the person to provide such evidence of that person's identity as the police officer may require.

(2) Any person who —

- (a) refuses to provide the information required of the person by a police officer under subsection (1); or
- (b) provides information to a police officer in connection with any requirement under subsection (1), being information that is false or misleading in a material particular, and knowing that it is false or misleading in a material particular or is reckless as to whether it is,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Power to obtain information

82.—(1) The Authority or an authorised officer may, by written notice, require any airport licensee or other person to provide, within a reasonable period specified in the notice, and in such form and manner as may be specified in the notice, all documents and information relating to any matter which the Authority considers necessary to carry out the functions or duties of or assigned to the Authority by or under any provision of this Act, which are within the knowledge of that person or in that person's custody or under that person's control.

(2) The power to require a person to provide any document or information under subsection (1) includes the power —

- (a) to require that person, or any person who is or was an officer or employee of that person, to provide an explanation of the document or information;
- (b) if the document or information is not provided, to require that person to state, to the best of that person's knowledge and belief, where it is; and
- (c) if the information is recorded otherwise than in legible form, to require the information to be made available to the Authority in legible form.

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to do anything required of the person by notice under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

(4) Any person who —

- (a) intentionally alters, suppresses or destroys any document or information which the person has been required by a notice under subsection (1) to provide; or
- (b) in providing any document or information required under subsection (1), makes any statement which the person knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes such a statement,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) If any person fails to comply with a notice under subsection (1), the court may, on the application of the Authority, make such order as the court thinks fit to secure compliance with the notice and any such order may provide that all the costs or expenses of and incidental to the application must be borne by such person or by any officer of a company or other association who is responsible for the failure.

(6) The Authority through an authorised officer may, at any time after the expiry of the period specified in the notice mentioned in

subsection (1), enter any building or place where the Authority has reason to believe that any document or information, in respect of which it has given the notice, may be found, and seize or take extracts or copies of any such document or information.

(7) The Authority is entitled without payment to keep any document or information, or any copy or extract thereof, provided to it under subsection (1) or obtained under subsection (6).

(8) Every authorised officer acting under this section is deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code 1871.

Restriction on disclosure of confidential information

83.—(1) This section applies if —

- (a) any information or document is provided by a person to the Authority or an authorised officer under this Act; and
- (b) at the time such information or document is provided, the person notifies the Authority or authorised officer in writing that it is of a confidential or commercially sensitive nature.

(2) The Authority or an authorised officer must not disclose to any person the information or the contents of a document to which this section applies unless —

- (a) the Authority or authorised officer is of the opinion that —
 - (i) the disclosure of the information or the contents of the document would not cause detriment to the person providing it or to any other person who is aware of the information or document; or
 - (ii) although the disclosure of the information or the contents of the document would cause detriment to the person providing it or to any other person who is aware of the information or document, the public benefit in disclosing it outweighs that detriment;
- (b) the Authority or authorised officer gives written notice to —

- (i) the person who provided the information or document; and

- (ii) any other person whom the Authority or authorised officer is aware has provided the information or document to the person mentioned in sub-paragraph (i), where the identity of such other person is known to the Authority or authorised officer, as the case may be,

stating that the Authority or authorised officer wishes to disclose the information or contents of the document, specifying the nature of the intended disclosure, setting out detailed reasons why the Authority or authorised officer wishes to make the disclosure and setting out a copy of this section; and

- (c) no appeal is made to the Minister under section 55.

(3) Subsection (2) does not prevent the Authority from disclosing any information or the contents of any document —

- (a) to any member, officer or employee of the Authority, any authorised officer, or any agent, consultant, committee or panel acting for or under the direction of the Authority;
- (b) to the Minister, the Appeals Advisory Panel or any agent, consultant, committee or panel acting for or under the direction of the Minister;
- (c) when required to do so by any court or under any written law;
- (d) for the purposes of any criminal proceedings; or
- (e) for any other purpose the disclosure of which is required or authorised by or under any written law.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the disclosure of any information or the contents of a document already in the public domain at the time the Authority or authorised officer (as the case may be) wishes to disclose it cannot cause detriment to any person mentioned in subsection (2)(a).

Offences by bodies corporate, etc.

84.—(1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved —

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer; or

(b) to be attributable to any act or default on the officer's part, the officer as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member's functions of management as if the member were a director of the body corporate.

[2/2012]

(3) Where an offence under this Act committed by a partnership is proved —

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner; or

(b) to be attributable to any act or default on a partner's part, the partner as well as the partnership shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) Where an offence under this Act committed by a limited liability partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner or manager of the limited liability partnership, the partner or manager (as the case may be) as well as the partnership shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(5) Where an offence under this Act committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved —

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the unincorporated association or a member of its governing body; or

- (b) to be attributable to any act or default on the part of such an officer or a member,

the officer or member as well as the unincorporated association shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

- (6) In this section —

“body corporate” and “partnership” exclude a limited liability partnership within the meaning of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“officer” —

- (a) in relation to a body corporate, means any director, member of the committee of management, chief executive officer, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity; and
- (b) in relation to an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), means the president, the secretary, or any member of the committee of the unincorporated association, or any person holding a position analogous to that of president, secretary or member of such a committee and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity;

“partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

(7) The Minister may make rules to provide for the application of any provision of this section, with such modifications as the Minister considers appropriate, to any body corporate or unincorporated association formed or recognised under the law of a territory outside Singapore.

Composition of offences

85.—(1) The Chief Executive, or any employee of the Authority or authorised officer authorised by the Authority in writing to act under this section, may compound any offence under this Act that is prescribed as an offence which may be compounded by the Chief Executive, or that employee or authorised officer (as the case may

be), by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence the lower of the following:

- (a) a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount of the maximum fine that is prescribed for the offence;
- (b) \$5,000.

(2) On payment of the sum of money, no further proceedings are to be taken against that person in respect of the offence.

(3) All sums collected under this section must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[18/2018]

PART 9

LEVIES, FEES AND CHARGES

Levy

86.—(1) For the purpose of enabling the Authority to carry out its functions under this Act and any other written law, the Minister may, after consulting the Authority, by order in the *Gazette*, impose on all or any of the persons mentioned in subsection (2) a levy payable to the Authority.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) may —

- (a) prescribe different rates of levies to be imposed in respect of different classes of persons, airports or aircraft, or on the basis of different times of use or on any other differential basis;
- (b) specify the persons by whom any levy is payable, the manner of payment and the place at which it is payable;
- (c) prescribe a date by which any levy is payable or authorise the Authority to fix the date by which the levy is payable;
- (d) designate an airport licensee or other agent to collect on behalf of the Authority any levy that is payable and the method of such collection;

- (e) require returns to be made —
 - (i) by persons by whom any levy is payable; and
 - (ii) by the airport licensee or other agent mentioned in paragraph (d),and prescribe conditions relating to the making of such returns;
- (f) prescribe penalties for the late payment of any such levy by persons by whom any levy is payable; and
- (g) impose interest for late payment of any such levy or penalty.

Other provisions relating to levy

87.—(1) There must be paid to the Authority the following, which are to be applied by the Authority in performing its functions under this Act and any other written law:

- (a) all levies imposed under section 86;
- (b) any penalty or interest for the late payment of any levy or penalty imposed under section 86; and
- (c) any additional penalty under subsection (3)(b).

(2) Any such unpaid levy, penalty or interest imposed under section 86 may be recovered by the Authority as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Where an airport licensee or other agent is designated by an order pursuant to section 86(2)(d) to collect any levy payable under section 86 —

- (a) all such levies collected by the airport licensee or other agent must be paid to the Authority within the time prescribed in that order and must, if so unpaid, be recoverable from the airport licensee or agent (as the case may be) as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (b) if the amount of levy collected by the airport licensee or other agent is not paid by the airport licensee or agent within the time prescribed, any additional penalty on the

amount outstanding as prescribed in the order is payable by the airport licensee or agent (as the case may be) to the Authority; and

- (c) the airport licensee or other agent must not refund, remit or reimburse, directly or indirectly, any levy or penalty paid or payable by any person under section 86, except in accordance with the prior approval of the Authority.

Airport development levy

87A.—(1) A tax called an airport development levy is payable in respect of every air passenger ticket that covers at least one flight that takes off —

- (a) from an airport at Changi to a place outside Singapore; and
- (b) on or after a date specified by an order made under subsection (2), being no earlier than 29 June 2018.

[18/2018]

(2) The airport development levy —

- (a) is an amount or rate prescribed in an order in the *Gazette* made by the Minister;
- (b) is payable to the Authority; and
- (c) must be paid into the Changi Airport Development Fund.

[18/2018]

(3) An order made under subsection (2) may also —

- (a) specify the persons by whom an airport development levy is payable, the manner of payment and the place at which it is payable;
- (b) prescribe different amounts or rates of airport development levy in respect of different classes of persons or aircraft, or on the basis of different times of use or on any other differential basis;
- (c) prescribe a date by which an airport development levy is due, or authorise the Authority to fix the date by which the airport development levy must be paid;

- (d) designate an airport licensee or other agent to collect on behalf of the Authority an airport development levy that is payable and the method of such collection;
- (e) require returns to be made —
 - (i) by persons by whom an airport development levy is payable; or
 - (ii) by the airport licensee or other agent mentioned in paragraph (d),and prescribe conditions relating to the making of such returns;
- (f) prescribe penalties for the late payment of any airport development levy by persons by whom the airport development levy is payable; and
- (g) impose interest for late payment of any airport development levy or penalty.

[18/2018]

(4) Any unpaid airport development levy, or penalty or interest imposed under this section may be recovered by the Authority as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

[18/2018]

(5) Where an airport licensee or other agent is designated by an order under subsection (3)(d) to collect any airport development levy payable under this section —

- (a) all such airport development levies collected by the airport licensee or other agent must be paid to the Authority within the time prescribed in that order and must, if so unpaid, be recoverable from the airport licensee or agent (as the case may be) as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (b) if the amount of airport development levy collected by the airport licensee or other agent is not paid by the airport licensee or agent within the time prescribed, such additional penalty on the amount outstanding as prescribed in the order is payable by the airport licensee or agent (as the case may be) to the Authority; and

- (c) the airport licensee or other agent must not refund, remit or reimburse, directly or indirectly, any airport development levy or penalty paid or payable by any person under this section, except in accordance with the prior approval of the Authority.

[18/2018]

Fees, charges and late payment penalties

88.—(1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, by order in the *Gazette* —

- (a) impose fees and charges for air navigation services and other facilities and services the Authority provides at or in connection with any airport;
- (b) impose penalties for the late payment of any such fee or charge;
- (c) impose interest for late payment of any such fee, charge or penalty; and
- (d) provide for any payment thereof by instalment.

(2) Any such fee or charge or penalty or interest for late payment may be set either by fixing the amount or by setting a method of calculation.

(3) Different rates of fees and charges may be so prescribed or fixed in respect of different classes of persons, airports, aircraft or services, or on the basis of different times of use or on any other differential basis.

(4) Any such unpaid fee or charge or instalment thereof, or unpaid late payment penalty or interest, may be recovered by the Authority as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Statutory lien

89.—(1) If —

- (a) any levy or service charge imposed in respect of an aircraft is not paid in full by the due date for payment; and

- (b) any part of the levy or service charge, or any part of the late penalty or interest for late payment of the levy or service charge, remains unpaid,

an employee authorised by the Authority in writing to act under this section may make an entry in the Register of Statutory Liens in the prescribed manner.

(2) When the entry is made, a statutory lien on the aircraft vests in the Authority.

(3) The statutory lien covers the following:

- (a) the levy or service charge or both in respect of the aircraft;
- (b) any penalty that becomes payable in respect of the levy or service charge after the entry is made;
- (c) any further outstanding amounts in respect of the aircraft.

Effect of statutory lien

90.—(1) Sections 89 to 94 have effect in relation to an aircraft while a statutory lien on the aircraft continues in effect.

(2) Those provisions apply —

- (a) despite any encumbrance in respect of the aircraft, and any sale or disposition of, or dealing in, the aircraft or an interest in the aircraft; and
- (b) whether or not the Authority has possession of the aircraft at any time.

(3) For the purposes of priorities among creditors and the purposes of the distribution of the proceeds of a sale made under section 93, the statutory lien has effect as a security interest in respect of the aircraft ranking in priority —

- (a) after any security interest (other than a floating charge) in respect of the aircraft created before the time of registration of the statutory lien, to the extent that the security interest covers a debt incurred before that time; and

- (b) before any security interest that is not covered by paragraph (a), or to the extent that it is not covered by paragraph (a).

(4) A statutory lien ceases to have effect in the following cases, and not otherwise:

- (a) when there is no longer any outstanding amount covered by the statutory lien;
- (b) when the aircraft is sold or disposed of under section 93;
- (c) when an authorised employee directs in writing that the statutory lien ceases to have effect.

(5) When a statutory lien ceases to have effect, the authorised employee must make an entry in the Register of Statutory Liens as prescribed by the regulations.

(6) A statutory lien is not to be taken by implication to have any effect otherwise than as provided by this Act.

Register of Statutory Liens

91. There must be a Register of Statutory Liens, which must be maintained by the Authority, and be open to public inspection, as prescribed by the regulations.

Seizure of aircraft

92.—(1) This section applies if an outstanding amount covered by a statutory lien on an aircraft remains unpaid at the end of 9 months after the day on which it became an outstanding amount or the day on which the lien was registered, whichever is the later.

(2) An employee authorised by the Authority in writing to act under this section —

- (a) may at any time, seize the aircraft; and
- (b) may keep possession of the aircraft until all outstanding amounts covered by the statutory lien are paid.

(3) The employee who is so authorised must take reasonable steps to give notice of the seizure in the prescribed form to the following persons:

- (a) persons who, in the opinion of the authorised employee, have a security interest in the aircraft;
 - (b) each person who is an owner, an operator, a lessee, a hirer, a charterer or a pilot in command, of the aircraft; and
 - (c) any other persons prescribed by the regulations.
- (4) An employee authorised by the Authority in writing to act under this section is not entitled to seize an aircraft under this section if the employee fails to comply with a request by the owner, operator or pilot in command of the aircraft to produce proof that the employee is authorised to act under this section.
- (5) Where an aircraft is to be seized under this section, the Authority must insure the aircraft, and keep it insured, against the loss of, or any damage to, the aircraft during its seizure or while it is in the custody, possession or control of the Authority or of an employee or agent of the Authority.
- (6) The insurance must be for the benefit of the person or persons prescribed by the regulations.
- (7) If the Authority pays any premium on the insurance policy, the Authority may recover the amount of the premium, in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due by the person who is liable to pay the amounts covered by the statutory lien on the aircraft.

Sale or disposal of aircraft

93.—(1) This section applies if an outstanding amount covered by a statutory lien on an aircraft remains unpaid at the end of 9 months after the day on which it became an outstanding amount or the day on which the lien was registered, whichever is the later.

(2) The Authority may at any time do any of the following, whether or not the aircraft has been seized under section 92:

- (a) sell or otherwise dispose of the aircraft as prescribed by the regulations;
- (b) execute all documents necessary for effecting the sale or disposal;

- (c) give effective title to the aircraft free of all encumbrances, leases and contracts of hire.

(3) Before selling or otherwise disposing of the aircraft, the Authority must take reasonable steps to give reasonable notice of the sale or disposal to the persons mentioned in section 92(3).

(4) The proceeds of a sale or disposal under this section must be dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

(5) For the purposes of section 92 and this section, any amounts received by the Authority in discharge of outstanding amounts covered by a statutory lien are taken to be applied successively in the discharge of —

- (a) firstly, any levy; and
- (b) subsequently, those amounts of services charges, penalties and interest in the order in which they became payable.

Removal or dismantling of aircraft under statutory lien

94.—(1) A person who knows that a statutory lien is in effect in respect of an aircraft must not remove the aircraft from Singapore.

(2) A person who knows that a statutory lien is in effect in respect of an aircraft must not detach any part or equipment from the aircraft.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the person has the prior approval of an employee authorised by the Authority in writing to act under this section.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) For the purposes of establishing a contravention of subsection (1), a person is taken to have known that a statutory lien was in effect in respect of an aircraft if the person ought reasonably to have known that fact, having regard to —

- (a) the person's abilities, experience, qualifications and other attributes; and

- (b) all the circumstances surrounding the alleged contravention.

Review of decisions

95.—(1) A person affected by a decision made under section 89, 92 or 93 may make a written application to the Authority to reconsider the decision.

(2) The application must be made within 28 days after the day on which the decision first comes to the notice of the person, or within such further period as the Authority allows, either before or after the end of that 28-day period.

(3) The application must set out the grounds on which the applicant is requesting reconsideration of the decision.

(4) Within 28 days after receiving the application, the Authority must reconsider the decision and affirm or revoke the decision, or vary the decision, as the Authority thinks fit.

(5) Where the Authority affirms, revokes or varies a decision, the Authority must inform the applicant in writing of the result of the reconsideration of the decision, and give its reasons.

PART 10

MISCELLANEOUS

Application of Act to Government

96.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), this Act binds the Government and applies to the Government.

(2) Nothing in this Act renders the Government liable to prosecution for an offence.

Non-interference with procurement by airport licensee, etc.

97. To avoid doubt, nothing in this Act entitles the Government, Minister or Authority to issue any directions, or to impose any licence condition or other requirement, to control or regulate the procurement by an airport licensee or exempt airport operator of goods or service, or a combination of goods and service, by any contractual means,

such as purchase or lease, rental or hire purchase, with or without an option to buy the goods or service or combination of goods or service.

Advisory guidelines

97A.—(1) The Authority may make advisory guidelines about any aspect of airport services and facilities or essential transport services.

(2) The Authority may also make advisory guidelines with a view to providing guidance or certainty in respect of any one or more of the provisions in this Act.

(3) Advisory guidelines under subsection (1), for example, may be made about —

- (a) any matter in respect of which codes of practice and standards of performance may be made under section 44; or
- (b) the use, construction, design or performance of anything relating to airport services and facilities or essential transport services.

(4) Advisory guidelines under subsection (2), for example, may be made about —

- (a) what amounts to a material function of a designated operating entity for the purposes of section 67B(1)(a); or
- (b) the relevant principles to consider in determining what amounts to a material impediment to or impairment of the operations of a designated operating entity for the purposes of section 67B(3)(a).

(5) The Authority may make different advisory guidelines under subsection (2) in respect of different persons or entities or different classes of persons or entities.

(6) The Authority must —

- (a) give a copy of each advisory guideline it makes to the Minister; and
- (b) publish each advisory guideline (in any way that the Authority thinks fit), send each advisory guideline to each

person or entity to whom the guideline applies (by any mode the Authority thinks fit), or both.

(7) Despite subsection (6)(b), the Authority must publish each advisory guideline (in any way that the Authority thinks fit) if the advisory guideline has any effect on the rights of any person or entity other than the person or entity to which the advisory guideline applies.

(8) The failure to comply with subsection (6) or (7) in respect of any advisory guideline does not invalidate the advisory guideline.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Power to exempt

98. The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, by order in the *Gazette*, exempt any person or development from all or any of the provisions (or any part of any provision) of this Act (except section 36).

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

General penalty

99. Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Act or any regulations or rules for which no penalty is expressly provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Service of documents, etc.

100.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), any document required or authorised to be given or served under this Act may be served —

(a) in the case of an individual —

- (i) by delivering it to the individual personally;
- (ii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently resident at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the usual or last known address of the individual's place of residence;
- (iii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently employed at, or by sending it by prepaid registered

- post to, the usual or last known address of the individual's place of business;
- (iv) by affixing a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place at the usual or last known address of residence or business of the individual; or
 - (v) by sending it by fax to the fax number operated at the usual or last known address of the individual's place of residence or business, or the last fax number given to the Authority or an authorised officer by the individual as the fax number for the service of documents on the individual;
- (b) in the case of a partnership other than a limited liability partnership —
- (i) by delivering it to any one of the partners or the secretary or other like officer of the partnership;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; or
 - (iii) by sending it by fax to the fax number operated at the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; and
- (c) in the case of any limited liability partnership or any other body corporate —
- (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate or, in the case of a limited liability partnership, the manager thereof;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the registered office or principal office of the limited liability partnership or body corporate in Singapore; or
 - (iii) by sending it by fax to the fax number operated at the registered office or principal office of the limited liability partnership or body corporate in Singapore.

(2) Where any notice or other document to be served by the Authority or the Minister is —

- (a) sent by fax to the fax number operated at the last known place of residence or business or registered office or principal office in accordance with subsection (1), it is deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed on the day of transmission, subject to receipt on the sending fax machine of a notification (by electronic or other means) of a successful transmission to the place of residence or business or registered office or principal office, as the case may be; and
- (b) sent by prepaid registered post, it is deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed 2 days after the day the notice or document was posted, whether or not it is returned undelivered.

(3) This section does not apply to notices and documents to be served in proceedings in court.

Jurisdiction of court

101. Despite any provision to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, a District Court has jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and has power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of the offence.

Power to amend Third Schedule

101A. The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, amend the Third Schedule.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

Regulations

102.—(1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations for or with respect to all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue, validation, renewal, extension or variation of any certificate, licence or other document or the undergoing of any examination or test required by the regulations and in respect of any other matters in respect of which it appears to the Authority to be expedient for the purpose of the regulations to charge fees;
- (b) the manner of appointment, conduct and discipline and the terms and conditions of service of employees of the Authority;
- (c) the payment of gratuities and other benefits to employees of the Authority;
- (d) the monitoring and evaluation of the quality of such aspects of airport services and facilities provided by airport licensees or by a person other than such a licensee under an agreement with an airport licensee;
- (e) the offences which may be compounded under section 85;
- (f) the procedure for appeals against the decision of a slots coordinator or schedules facilitator under section 71J or 71K, respectively;
- (g) the prescribing of anything that is required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act.

[18/2018]

(3) The regulations made under this section may provide that any contravention of any provision of the regulations shall be an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or with both.

[18/2018]

(4) All regulations made under this section must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

Saving and transitional provision

103. Any written law or document referring to the repealed Act or any provision thereof is, as far as may be necessary for preserving its effect, to be construed as referring or as including a reference to this Act or the corresponding provision in this Act, as the case may be.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 6(2)

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF AUTHORITY**Appointment of Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and other members**

1.—(1) The Chairperson and other members of the Authority must be appointed by the Minister.

(2) The Minister may appoint one of the members to be the Deputy Chairperson; and the Deputy Chairperson so appointed may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Chairperson, exercise all or any of the powers exercisable by the Chairperson under this Act.

(3) The Minister may appoint the Chief Executive to be a member of the Authority.

Tenure of office of members

2. A member holds office on such conditions and for such term as the Minister may determine and is eligible for re-appointment.

Temporary members

3. The Minister may appoint any person to be a temporary member during the temporary incapacity from illness or otherwise, or during the temporary absence from Singapore, of any member.

Temporary Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

4. The Minister may appoint any member to be a temporary Chairperson or temporary Deputy Chairperson during the temporary incapacity from illness or otherwise, or during the temporary absence from Singapore, of the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson, as the case may be.

Revocation of appointment

5. The Minister may, at any time, revoke the appointment of the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson or any member; and in exercising his or her power under this paragraph, the Minister is not required to give any reason for the revocation.

Resignation

6. Any member may resign from his or her appointment at any time by giving at least one month's notice in writing to the Minister.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued***Chairperson may delegate functions**

7. The Chairperson may, by instrument in writing and subject to such conditions or restrictions as he or she thinks fit, authorise any member to exercise any power or perform any function conferred on the Chairperson by or under this Act.

Vacation of office

8. The office of a member is vacated if he or she —

- (a) has been absent, without leave of the Authority, from 3 consecutive meetings of the Authority; or
- (b) becomes in any manner disqualified for membership of the Authority.

Filling of vacancies

9. If a member resigns, dies or has his or her appointment revoked or otherwise vacates his or her office before the expiry of the term for which he or she has been appointed, the Minister may appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term for which the vacating member was appointed.

Leave of absence

10. The Minister may grant to the Chairperson or any member such leave of absence as the Minister may think fit.

Disqualification from membership

11. A person must not be appointed or continue to hold office as a member if the person —

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or has made any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors;
- (b) is incapacitated by physical or mental illness; or
- (c) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and has not received a free pardon.

Salaries, etc., payable to members

12. There are to be paid to the Chairperson and other members, out of the funds of the Authority, such salaries, fees and allowances as the Minister may determine.

Meetings of Authority

13.—(1) The Authority is to meet for the despatch of business at such times and places as the Chairperson may appoint.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

(2) At every meeting of the Authority, one-third of the membership or 3 members, whichever is higher, form a quorum.

(3) A decision at a meeting of the Authority is adopted by a simple majority of the members present and voting except that in the case of an equality of votes the Chairperson or member presiding has a casting vote in addition to his or her original vote.

(4) The Chairperson or in his or her absence the Deputy Chairperson presides at meetings of the Authority.

(5) Where both the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson are absent at a meeting, such member as the members present may elect presides at that meeting.

(6) Where not less than 4 members of the Authority request the Chairperson by notice in writing signed by them to convene a meeting of the Authority for any purpose specified in the notice, the Chairperson must, within 7 days from the receipt of the notice, convene a meeting for that purpose.

(7) The Chairperson may hold a meeting of the Authority, or permit any member to take part in a meeting, by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and participate in discussions as they happen, and such a member who so participates in the meeting is taken to be present at the meeting.

(8) The Chairperson may permit the participation of a member under sub-paragraph (7) subject to such requirements as to confidentiality or such other conditions as he or she may think fit.

Vacancies

14. The Authority may act despite any vacancy in its membership.

Procedure at meetings

15. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, the Authority may make rules to regulate its own procedure generally, and in particular, regarding the holding and proceedings of meetings, the notice to be given of such meetings, the keeping of minutes and the custody, production and inspection of the minutes.

Validity of proceedings

16. The validity of any proceedings of the Authority is not affected by any defect in the appointment of any member.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued***Secretary of Authority**

17. The Authority may appoint an employee thereof to be the secretary of the Authority, who is responsible, in accordance with such instructions as may be given to the secretary by the Chairperson of the Authority, for arranging the business for, and keeping the minutes of, the meetings of the Authority and for conveying the decisions of the Authority to the appropriate person or authority and has such other functions as the Chairperson may, from time to time, direct.

[5/2018]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 8(1)

POWERS OF AUTHORITY

1. To conduct such investigations as may be necessary for enforcing this Act or the Air Navigation Act 1966.

2. To provide or acquire or assume the operation, maintenance or management of any airport under this Act.

3. To conduct or supervise the conduct of examinations or tests leading to the grant of a licence, certificate, permit, permission, consent, concurrence, aviation safety instrument or approval by the Authority under this Act or any other written law.

4. To develop and issue appropriate, clear and concise aviation safety standards, codes, rules, requirements, specifications or other documents for the purpose of providing practical guidance or certainty to, or otherwise relating to —

- (a) the flight crew engaged in operations of aircraft;
- (b) the design, construction, maintenance, operation and use of aircraft and related equipment;
- (c) the planning, construction, establishment, operation and use of aerodromes;
- (d) the establishment and use of airspace;
- (e) the regulation of air navigation services;
- (f) the personnel engaged in the maintenance of aircraft and related equipment; or
- (g) any matter that is the subject of any order or regulations under the Air Navigation Act 1966,

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

and to develop effective enforcement strategies to secure compliance with those aviation safety standards, codes or specifications.

5. To conduct regular reviews of the system of civil aviation safety in order to monitor the safety performance of the aviation industry, to identify safety-related trends and risk factors and to conduct regular and timely assessment of international safety developments.

6. To conduct comprehensive safety education and training programmes and provide accurate and timely aviation safety advice.

7. To develop and issue appropriate, clear and concise standards, codes or other documents for the purpose of providing practical guidance or certainty to, or otherwise relating to airport capacity management under Part 6A.

8. To provide information or issue notices relating to any matter in connection with the Authority's functions and duties in such form or manner as the Authority may determine.

9. To impose such charges and fees as may in the Authority's opinion be appropriate for the grant, validation or renewal of licences, permits, certificates, approvals, consents, concurrences, aviation safety instruments, exemptions and other services provided by the Authority under this Act or any other written law, and to remit or waive the whole or any part of any such charges or fees paid or payable to the Authority.

10. To regulate rates, charges and fees levied by operators of airports in Singapore.

11. To recover any expenses incurred by the Authority in connection with air services negotiations and consultations from the airline designated by the Government for the purpose of those negotiations and consultations.

12. To take up and subscribe for or otherwise acquire shares in any company or form or participate in the formation of —

(a) any company, joint venture or partnership for the purpose of carrying out all or any of the functions of the Authority; and

(b) with the approval of the Minister, any company, joint venture or partnership for such other purposes as the Minister may approve.

13. To enter into a partnership or an arrangement for the sharing of profits.

14. To participate in any overseas venture or activity with respect to any matter in relation to civil aviation.

15. To become a member or an affiliate of any international body whose functions, objects or duties relate to civil aviation.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

16. To engage in any activity, either alone or in conjunction with other international agencies or organisations including civil aviation authorities, for the purpose of promoting and developing civil aviation and to obtain, collect and exchange information relating to civil aviation and aerospace industries.

17. To provide services for a foreign country or with an agency of a foreign country in relation to the regulation of the safety of air navigation or any other matter in which the Authority has expertise including conducting safety regulation in relation to foreign registered aircraft under the law of a foreign country.

18. To provide consultancy services, technical advice or assistance in Singapore or elsewhere, for any person with respect to any matter in relation to civil aviation.

19. To enter into all contracts for the supply of goods, services or materials or for the execution of works or any other contracts as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act or any other written law.

20. To utilise all the property of the Authority, movable and immovable, in such manner as the Authority may think expedient.

21. To carry out such other works or activities as may appear to the Authority requisite, advantageous or convenient, with a view to making the best use of any of the property or assets of the Authority.

22. To receive donations and contributions from any source and raise funds by all lawful means.

23. To provide financial grant, aid or assistance to any person for all or any of the purposes of this Act or the Air Navigation Act 1966.

24. To grant loans to employees of the Authority for any purposes specifically approved by the Authority.

25. To make provision for welfare benefits, gratuities, pensions, provident funds, allowances or other superannuation benefits for employees or former employees (or their dependents) of the Authority.

26. To provide recreational facilities for employees of the Authority.

27. To make provision for the training of any employee of the Authority, and in that connection, to offer scholarships to intending trainees or otherwise pay for the cost of the training and all expenditure incidental thereto.

28. To offer bursaries and scholarships for study at any school or institution of higher learning to members of the public and officers or employees of the Authority and members of their families.

29. To establish and maintain offices, whether in Singapore or elsewhere.

30. To promote or undertake publicity in any form.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

31. To do anything incidental to any of its functions under this Act or any other written law.

[18/2018]

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 56A and 101A

ESSENTIAL TRANSPORT SERVICES

The following services and facilities provided to support the operations at Changi Airport:

- (a) airport passenger and cargo operations;
- (b) ground handling operations;
- (c) aerodrome operations;
- (d) passenger and cargo air services;
- (e) aircraft maintenance and maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) activities;
- (f) airport fuel storage and hydrant system operations.

[Act 20 of 2024 wef 01/04/2025]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE ACT 2009

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

1. Act 17 of 2009 — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009

Date of First Reading	:	23 March 2009 (Bill No. 10/2009 published on 23 March 2009)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	13 April 2009
Dates of commencement	:	1 July 2009 (except sections 86 and 87)

Note: The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009 repealed and re-enacted with amendments the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act (Chapter 41, 1985 Revised Edition).

2. Act 17 of 2009 — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009

Date of First Reading	:	23 March 2009 (Bill No. 10/2009 published on 23 March 2009)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	13 April 2009
Dates of commencement	:	1 October 2009 (sections 86 and 87)

3. Act 4 of 2010 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2010

Date of First Reading	:	23 November 2009 (Bill No. 26/2009 published on 24 November 2009)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	12 January 2010
Date of commencement	:	5 February 2010 (section 10 — amendment of Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act)

4. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010

Date of First Reading	:	26 April 2010 (Bill No. 11/2010 published on 26 April 2010)
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Date of Second and Third Readings	:	19 May 2010
Date of commencement	:	2 January 2011 (item 16 of the Sixth Schedule — amendment of Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act)

5. Act 2 of 2012 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2012

Date of First Reading	:	21 November 2011 (Bill No. 22/2011 published on 21 November 2011)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	18 January 2012
Date of commencement	:	1 March 2012 (section 18 — amendment of Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act)

6. Act 11 of 2012 — Energy Conservation Act 2012

Date of First Reading	:	8 March 2012 (Bill No. 8/2012 published on 8 March 2012)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	9 April 2012
Date of commencement	:	1 July 2012 (item 1 of Second Schedule — amendment of Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act)

7. Act 10 of 2014 — Air Navigation (Amendment) Act 2014

Date of First Reading	:	20 January 2014 (Bill No. 6/2014 published on 20 January 2014)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	17 February 2014
Date of commencement	:	1 April 2014

8. 2014 Revised Edition — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act (Chapter 41)

Date of operation	:	31 May 2014
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9. Act 25 of 2015 — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2015

Date of First Reading	:	13 July 2015 (Bill No. 28/2015 published on 13 July 2015)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	18 August 2015
Date of commencement	:	1 September 2015

10. Act 5 of 2018 — Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018

Date of First Reading	:	6 November 2017 (Bill No. 45/2017 published on 6 November 2017)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	8 January 2018
Date of commencement	:	1 April 2018

11. Act 18 of 2018 — Aviation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2018

Date of First Reading	:	28 February 2018 (Bill No. 13/2018 published on 28 February 2018)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	19 March 2018
Date of commencement	:	29 June 2018

12. Act 40 of 2018 — Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018

Date of First Reading	:	10 September 2018 (Bill No. 32/2018 published on 10 September 2018)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	1 October 2018
Date of commencement	:	30 July 2020

13. 2020 Revised Edition — Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore Act 2009

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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14. Act 31 of 2022 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2022
(Amendments made by the above Act)

Bill	:	24/2022
First Reading	:	12 September 2022
Second and Third Readings	:	3 October 2022
Commencement	:	1 November 2022

15. Act 36 of 2018 — Transport Safety Investigations Act 2018

(Amendments made by the above Act)

Date of First Reading	:	10 July 2018 (Bill No. 28/2018 published on 10 July 2018)
Second and Third Readings	:	6 August 2018
Date of Commencement	:	1 January 2024

16. Act 20 of 2024 — Transport Sector (Critical Firms) Act 2024

Bill	:	16/2024
First Reading	:	25 April 2024
Second and Third Readings	:	8 May 2024
Commencement	:	1 April 2025

Abbreviations

(updated on 29 August 2022)

G.N.	Gazette Notification
G.N. Sp.	Gazette Notification (Special Supplement)
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian)
M.	Malaya/Malaysia (including Federated Malay States, Malayan Union, Federation of Malaya and Federation of Malaysia)
Parl.	Parliament
S	Subsidiary Legislation
S.I.	Statutory Instrument (United Kingdom)
S (N.S.)	Subsidiary Legislation (New Series)
S.S.G.G.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette
S.S.G.G. (E)	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE ACT 2009

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

2020 Ed.	2014 Ed.
—	10—(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 5 of 2018</i>]
[<i>Omitted as spent</i>]	25A—(2)
25A—(2)	(3)
(3)	(4)
(4)	(5)
27—(5)	27—(4A)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
[<i>Omitted as spent</i>]	103—(1)
[<i>Omitted as spent</i>]	(2)
[<i>Omitted as spent</i>]	(3)
103	(4)
—	THIRD SCHEDULE [<i>Repealed by Act 5 of 2018</i>]