

*Article 8.* The right of aircraft to fly over privately owned land may be exercised only under such conditions as will not infringe on the rights of the owner.

*Article 9.* Overflights of certain areas of the Laotian Territory may be prohibited by decree for reasons of military necessity or public safety. The location and confines of prohibited areas shall be specified in any such decree.

Any aircraft entering into such a prohibited area shall be required, upon becoming aware of the fact, to give the regulation signal and land on the nearest airfield outside of the prohibited zone.

When a territory is declared to be under martial law and overflights of such territory have been prohibited, any aircraft having trespassed on such prohibition shall be seized upon at any point of the national territory. The occupants of the craft shall be brought before the military courts and charged with espionage unless the pilot can furnish the reasons which induced him to fly over the territory.

If the aircraft is discovered in flight, it shall land at the nearest airfield immediately upon the first summons by warning shots. As soon as such a summons has been received, the aircraft shall immediately reduce speed and descend to a lower altitude and, if it fails to comply, shall be forced to do so.

*Article 10.* Aircraft shall fly over cities or built-up areas only at such heights that landing shall still be possible, in case of engine failure, beyond such built-up area or on a public airfield.

*Article 11.* Any acrobatic flights including manoeuvres dangerous or needless for proper control of the craft shall be prohibited above built-up areas or the part of airfields open to the public.

*Article 12.* Stunting of aircraft at public shows shall take place only after a permit has been issued by competent authority in the manner provided in the regulations on air traffic.

*Article 13.* Except for circumstances beyond the control of the pilot, aircraft shall not land on or take off from any other point except public airfields or those open to the public or authorized private airfields.

*Article 14.* In case of a (forced) landing on private property, the owner of the land may not interfere with the take-off or removal of an aircraft which was not ordered to be seized, except as provided in the third paragraph of article 9.

*Article 15.* Aircraft on international flights shall cross the border by following the prescribed aerial flight path and shall land only on airfields with customs control.

However, certain classes of aircraft, by reason of the nature of their operation, may be administratively authorized to land at airfields with customs control. In that case, such authorization will specify the airfield for landing and take-off, the aerial flight path and the signals to be given in crossing the border.

*Article 16.* Any aircraft landing on an airfield is subject to the control and inspection of the administrative authorities and the same applies to aircraft landing on private property.

*Article 17.* Any aircraft at any point of its flight (over the territory) shall comply with the orders of stations and planes of the Customs and the Police, regardless of the manner in which such orders are given.

*Article 18.* Except in an emergency, freight or any other objects shall not be thrown overboard, except as concerns regulation ballast.