(d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

In the event a person conducting aerial work business turns into a natural person or an entity referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (d), the permission will lose its effect. The conditions for the permission also apply to companies, such as holding companies, which have substantial control over the person conducting aerial work business.

3. A foreign aircraft may not be used for a flight between points within Japan.

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Sector:	Transport
Sub-Sector:	Air Transport (Registration of Aircraft in the National Register)
Industry Classification:	
Type of Reservation:	National Treatment (Article 87)
Level of Government:	Central Government
Measures:	Civil Aeronautics Law (Law No. 231 of 1952), Chapter 2
Description:	1. An aircraft owned by any of the following natural persons or entities may not be registered in the national register: (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality; (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent; (c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and (d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c). 2. A foreign aircraft may not be registered in the national register.