In the event that a person conducting aerial work business becomes a natural person or an entity referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (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.

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

9	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Registration of Aircraft in the National Register
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 2) Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)
	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 and regulations 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 one-third or more of the directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which one-third or more 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.