

Article 224. In order to obtain the grant of an operating permit, foreign carriers must keep in this country a representative with sufficient powers to appear before Peruvian authorities; such representative must remain in this country during the time of validity of the operating permit.

Article 225. Foreign air carriers must state in their application that they submit to Peruvian law, and to the courts of the Republic and that they waive any action or regulation which excludes Peruvian jurisdiction.

Article 226. Any application submitted without the documents and the information required in paragraphs a) and b) of Article 223, shall be returned so that the omissions may be corrected.

Article 227. A foreign carrier who obtains an operating permit to operate international services must, within 30 days from transcription of the granting Resolution, present a certificate showing that he has deposited at a State bank a surety of Soles 50,000 to guarantee:

- a) Initiation of scheduled service on the date indicated;
- b) Compliance with preliminary conditions indicated in the operating permit.

Article 228. The surety shall be returned to the carrier thirty days after compliance with the following:

- a) Having initiated scheduled flights within a period of ninety days counted from the date of the Resolution granting the operating permit;
- b) Having complied with the conditions specified in the operating permit granted.

Article 229. Lack of compliance with paragraphs a) or b) of the preceding article shall cause the loss of the surety which shall accrue to the funds of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

TITLE XII. SPECIAL AIR SERVICES

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 230. For the purposes of this law, special air services shall be deemed services other than scheduled and non-scheduled commercial air services. Special air services are classified as follows:

- a) Commercial: That is, air work in which the aircraft is used for commercial purposes as working tool for the purpose of obtaining a profit or benefit for the operator. It includes the following activities:

- 1) Aerial photography, that is, air work in which the aircraft is used to make high altitude vertical and oblique aerial photographs of geographic, geological, and hydrographic areas;

- 2) Aerial advertising (radio broadcasting and television; loudspeakers; dropping of leaflets; training of announcements, and sky writing);

- 3) Agricultural flights which include aerial application of fertilizers and regenerative substances, destruction of insects; fight against plant diseases; destruction of weeds and brambles; fight against noxious animals; defoliation; sowing, cloud treatment to induce rain and generally work connected with cultivating the land;