



Australian Government
Department of Defence

DEFENCE AVIATION SAFETY AUTHORITY

AIRWORTHINESS RECOGNITION

The Authority hereby recognises the

EUROPEAN AVIATION SAFETY AGENCY

as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to

Design, Certification, Production and Maintenance

TERMS

1. This Recognition is limited by the scope, conditions and caveats set out in:
 - i. Annex A for repairs and 'minor' modifications
 - ii. Annex B for certification and 'major' design products
 - iii. Annex C for production services
 - iv. Annex D for maintenance services
 - v. Annex E for the acceptance of components from maintenance or production.
2. This Recognition shall remain valid unless suspended or revoked.

For and on behalf of the Defence Aviation Safety Authority

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(Original Signed at
BO1195279)

JD Hood
DG DASA



DEFENCE AVIATION SAFETY AUTHORITY
Airworthiness Recognition
European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

CERTIFICATE REVISIONS

No. and Status	Date	Changes	Released by
1.0 CURRENT	14 DEC 18	Initial release	DG DASA

ANNEX A: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF EASA APPROVALS OF REPAIRS AND 'MINOR' MODIFICATIONS

Introduction

1. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is recognised by DASA as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to the approval of repairs and 'minor' modifications. This annex sets out:
 - a. the scope of this Recognition
 - b. conditions on this Recognition
 - c. caveats defining the minimum activities that must be carried out prior to applying recognition provisions
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to the treatment of EASA repair and 'minor' change approvals by:
 - a. Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisations approved by DASA
 - b. Commonwealth of Australia organisations operating a State aircraft.
3. Advice on fulfilling the requirements of this annex will be provided by DASA on request.

Scope

4. The following airworthiness instruments issued under the privilege of an EASA 21J design organisation approval, or by EASA itself, may be consumed directly under DASR M.A.304(d):
 - a. Approval of 'Minor' Change to Type Design
 - b. Approval of 'Minor' Repair Design
 - c. Approval of 'Major' Repair Design.

Conditions

5. Nil.

Caveats

6. Prior to consuming an airworthiness instrument under paragraph 4 of this annex, the consumer must ensure that:

DEFENCE AVIATION SAFETY AUTHORITY
Airworthiness Recognition
European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

- a. the resulting modification or repair is compatible with:
 - (1) the Defence type design; and
 - (2) the Defence configuration, role and environment; and
 - b. the holder obligations, to the extent that they concern Defence aircraft, will be carried out in accordance with:
 - (1) DASR 21.A.109 for an Approval of ‘Minor’ Change to Type Design; or
 - (2) DASR 21.A.451(b) for an Approval of ‘Minor’ Repair Design;
 - c. if the airworthiness instrument uses a language other than English, the instrument is translated to English in a controlled way by an appropriately skilled person/organisation; and
 - d. for ‘major’ repairs, the data is treated in accordance with a procedure agreed by DASA.
7. The consumer must ensure that the measures taken to address the above caveats, including any checks or reviews necessary to ensure their effectiveness, are recorded.

Notes

- 8. The above caveats do not preclude any additional activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.
- 9. For approved ‘major’ repairs that cannot be consumed under the provisions of this annex, the repair may be treated using the provisions of Annex B.
- 10. For information related to the direct consumption of technical information and instructions, e.g. Service Bulletins, see DASA Advisory Circular 004/2018 *Airworthiness Recognition in the DASP*.

ANNEX B: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF EASA CERTIFICATION AND 'MAJOR' DESIGN PRODUCTS

Introduction

1. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is recognised by DASA as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to certification and 'major' design products. This annex sets out:
 - a. the scope of this Recognition
 - b. conditions on this Recognition
 - c. caveats defining the minimum activities that must be carried out prior to applying recognition provisions
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to applicants for the following DASA airworthiness instruments:
 - a. Military Type Certificate
 - b. Supplemental Type Certificate
 - c. Approval of 'Major' Change to Type Design
 - d. Approval of 'Major' Repair Design, where Annex A provisions are not applicable.
3. Advice on fulfilling the requirements of this annex will be provided by DASA on request.

Scope

4. Applicants for the DASA airworthiness instruments listed in paragraph 2 may use the following EASA airworthiness instruments to claim relief from developing compliance demonstration evidence:
 - a. Type Certificate
 - b. Supplemental Type Certificate
 - c. Approval of 'Major' Change to Type Design
 - d. Approval of 'Major' Repair Design.

Conditions

5. Nil.

Caveats

6. In addition to the considerations detailed in AMC DASR 21.A.20 – *Compliance with the type-certification basis and environmental protection requirements (where applicable)*, the applicant must ensure that:
 - a. evidence exists that EASA applied a level of oversight to the design commensurate with the consequences of system failure; and
 - b. if the airworthiness instrument uses a language other than English, the instrument is translated to English in a controlled way by an appropriately skilled person/organisation.

Notes

7. The above caveats do not preclude any additional activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.

Airworthiness Recognition

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

ANNEX C: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER AN EASA PRODUCTION ORGANISATION APPROVAL

Introduction

1. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is recognised by DASA as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to production. This annex sets out:
 - a. the scope of this Recognition
 - b. conditions on this Recognition
 - c. caveats defining the minimum activities that must be carried out prior to applying recognition provisions
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to:
 - a. applicants for a DASA Certificate of Airworthiness
 - b. applicants for a DASA Military Permit to Fly (MPTF) prior to the award of a DASA Type Certificate
 - c. Defence Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation in the embodiment of a 'major' modification.
3. Refer to Annex E for information related to the production of components.
4. Advice on how to fulfil the requirements of this annex will be provided by the DASA on request.

Scope

5. An EASA Form 27 *Export Certificate of Airworthiness* and artefacts issued under an EASA 21G production organisation approval and may be used as evidence by:
 - a. an applicant for a DASA Certificate of Airworthiness
 - b. an applicant for a DASA MPTF prior to the award of a DASA Type Certificate
 - c. an organisation issuing a Military Airworthiness Review Certificate.

Conditions

6. Nil.

Caveats

7. Prior to applying the provisions of paragraph 5, the organisation must ensure that:

Airworthiness Recognition

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

- a. the service sought by Defence is within the scope and privilege of the production organisation;
 - b. the production organisation is contracted by Defence, either directly or indirectly, to provide the required service;
 - c. the safety oversight applied by EASA to the service sought by Defence is at least equivalent to that which would be applied if the service were provided to a European Union civilian consumer;
 - d. any production waivers or deviations agreed by EASA are known to Defence; and
 - e. where applicable, any differences between the aircraft, engine, propeller, or article to be exported and its type design are listed on the Export Certificate of Airworthiness.
8. The measures taken to address the above caveats, including any checks or reviews necessary to ensure their effectiveness throughout the provision of the service, are recorded.

Notes

9. The above caveats do not preclude any additional supplies acceptance activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.
10. EASA approves and oversees production organisations having their principal place of business outside its Member States. National Aviation Authorities of EASA Member States approve and oversee production organisations having their principal place of business within their territory; in such cases, refer to the recognition certificate applicable to the relevant nation.

ANNEX D: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER AN EASA MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION APPROVAL

Introduction

1. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is recognised by DASA as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to maintenance. This annex sets out:
 - a. the scope of this Recognition
 - b. conditions on this Recognition
 - c. caveats defining the minimum activities that must be carried out prior to applying recognition provisions
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to:
 - a. Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisations (CAMOs) approved by DASA
 - b. Commonwealth of Australia organisations seeking to establish a CAMO.
3. Refer to Annex E for information related to the release to service of components.
4. Advice on how to fulfil the requirements of this annex will be provided by the DASA on request.

Scope

5. An EASA Part 145 approved maintenance organisation may be tasked to:
 - a. carry out maintenance on Defence aircraft and components thereof; and
 - b. fulfil the aircraft Certificate of Release to Service requirements of the Defence Aviation Safety Regulation (DASR).

Conditions

6. Nil.

Caveats

7. Prior to consuming an aircraft maintenance service under paragraph 5, and in addition to DASR requirements for contracting/tasking a maintenance organisation, the consumer must ensure that:
 - a. the service sought by Defence is within the scope of the maintenance organisation;

Airworthiness Recognition

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

- b. the maintenance organisation is contracted by Defence to provide the required service;
 - c. the safety oversight that will be applied by EASA to the service sought by Defence is at least equivalent to that which would be applied if the service were provided to an EU civilian consumer;
 - d. the maintenance will be performed with appropriate access to applicable maintenance data;
 - e. occurrences are reported to the CAMO in accordance with the intent of DASR 145.A.60 *Occurrence Reporting* clause (d);
 - f. new defects or incomplete maintenance work orders identified during maintenance are reported to the CAMO in accordance with the intent of DASR 145.A.50 *Certification of Maintenance* clause (c);
 - g. any arrangements for the subcontracting of maintenance on Defence aircraft are appropriate;
 - h. any component to be fitted is appropriately released on a DASA Form 1 or equivalent as determined by DASA (refer to Annex E); and
 - i. any other activities necessary to ensure safety have been carried out.
8. The consumer must ensure that the measures taken to address the above caveats, including any checks or reviews necessary to ensure their ongoing effectiveness, are recorded.

Notes

9. The above caveats do not preclude any additional activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.
10. EASA approves and oversees maintenance organisations having their principal place of business outside its Member States. National Aviation Authorities of EASA Member States approve and oversight maintenance organisations having their principal place of business within their territory; in such cases, refer to the recognition certificate applicable to the relevant nation.

Airworthiness Recognition

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

ANNEX E: ACCEPTANCE OF COMPONENTS UNDER AN EASA AUTHORISED RELEASE CERTIFICATE

Introduction

1. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is recognised by DASA as a competent airworthiness authority that applies appropriate safety oversight to the production and maintenance of components. This annex sets out:
 - a. the scope of this Recognition
 - b. conditions on this Recognition
 - c. caveats defining the minimum activities that must be carried out prior to applying recognition provisions
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. Advice on how to fulfil the requirements of this annex will be provided by DASA on request.

Scope

3. The EASA Authorised Release Certificate for components, EASA Form 1, is a recognised equivalent to DASR Form 1.

Conditions

4. This recognition applies only to artefacts issued under an organisation approval granted by EASA; i.e. the EASA Form 1 must indicate EASA as the competent authority at block 1.
5. An EASA Form 1 releasing a component from maintenance must indicate that the maintenance was carried out in accordance with the EASA Part 145 regulations, i.e. block 14a indicates only “Part 145.A.50 Release to Service”.
6. An EASA Form 1 releasing a component from production must indicate that the component was produced in accordance with the EASA Part 21 regulations, i.e. block 13a only indicates that the artefact “Certifies that the items ... were manufactured in conformity to approved design data and are in condition for safe operation”.

Caveats

7. Prior to consuming an EASA Form 1, the consumer must ensure that if the artefact uses a language other than English it is translated to English in a controlled way by an appropriately skilled person/organisation.

Notes

8. The above caveats do not preclude any additional activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.
9. A Defence organisation establishing arrangements directly with a maintenance or production organisation should ensure the suitability of those arrangements. As a minimum, and where applicable, the arrangements should take into account the caveats listed at:
 - a. Annex C for production; or
 - b. Annex D for maintenance.