



Australian Government
Department of Defence

DEFENCE AVIATION SAFETY AUTHORITY

AIRWORTHINESS RECOGNITION

The Authority hereby recognises the

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

being the National Aviation Authority (NAA) of the United States of America, 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 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

Certificate number: 020
Revision number: 1.1, 19 DEC 18
Original issued: 30 AUG 2018

(Original Signed at
U10374538)

JD Hood
DG DASA



Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

CERTIFICATE REVISIONS

No. and Status	Date	Changes	Released by
1 CURRENT	30 AUG 18	Initial release	DG DASA
1.1 CURRENT	19 DEC 18	Significant changes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Amendment to Recognition validity period. (2) Addition of provisions for treating ‘major’ repairs under Annex B: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Annex A</u>: Addition of paragraph 10. b. <u>Annex B</u>: Addition of paragraph 2(d) and 4(d). (3) <u>Annex B</u>: Reflect change to AMC DASR 21.A.20 in Sep 18 re. relief from ‘developing’ (vice <i>providing</i>) compliance demonstration evidence in Scope. (4) <u>Annex D</u>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change “repair station” to “maintenance organisation” in paragraph 7, as DASR does not refer to repair stations. b. Paragraph 5(a) added to improve scope definition. (5) <u>Annex E</u>: Addition of paragraph 4(b). 	DG DASA

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

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

Introduction

1. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) 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; and
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to the treatment of FAA repair and 'minor' change approvals by:
 - a. Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisations (CAMOs) approved by DASA; or
 - 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 by, or under privilege from, the FAA may be consumed directly under DASR M.A.304(d):
 - a. Approval of 'Minor' Change to Type Design;
 - b. Approval of 'Minor' Repair Design; and
 - c. Approval of 'Major' Repair Design.

Conditions

5. This Recognition applies only to designs approved by:
 - a. the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA); or
 - b. a person or organisation authorised to act on behalf of the FAA under 14 CFR Part 183 with the scope and privilege to do so.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Caveats

6. Prior to consuming an airworthiness instrument under paragraph 4 of this annex, the consumer must ensure that:
 - 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; and
 - c. 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. Authorisations under 14 CFR Part 183 to issue airworthiness products include:
 - a. Organization Designation Authorizations; and
 - b. Designated Engineering Representatives.
10. 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.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

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

Introduction

1. The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) 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; and
 - 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; and
 - 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 FAA 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; and
 - d. Approval of 'Major' Repair Design.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Conditions

5. This recognition applies only to products approved by:
 - a. The Federal Aviation Authority (FAA); or
 - b. A person or organisation authorised under 14 CFR Part 183, to act on behalf of the FAA, with the scope and privilege to do so.

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 evidence exists that FAA applied a level of oversight to the design commensurate with the consequences of system failure.

Notes

7. The above caveats do not preclude any additional activities deemed necessary by the consumer to fulfil its responsibility to ensure safety.
8. Authorisations under 14 CFR Part 183 to issue airworthiness products include:
 - a. Organization Designation Authorizations; and
 - b. Designated Engineering Representatives.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

ANNEX C: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER A FAA PRODUCTION ORGANISATION APPROVAL

Introduction

1. The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) 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; and
 - 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; or
 - c. Defence Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation (CAMOs) in the embodiment of a ‘major’ modification (e.g. replacement of a centre wing structure).
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 FAA Export Certificate of Airworthiness issued in accordance with 14 CFR Part 21 Subpart L or an FAA Form 8130-31 Statement of Conformity - Military Aircraft 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; or
 - c. an organisation issuing a Military Airworthiness Review Certificate.

Conditions

6. Nil.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Caveats

7. Prior to applying the provisions of paragraph 5, the organisation must ensure that:
 - a. the service sought by Defence is within the scope and privilege of the production approval holder;
 - b. the production approval holder is contracted by Defence, either directly or indirectly, to provide the required service;
 - c. the safety oversight applied by the FAA to the service sought by Defence is at least equivalent to that which would be applied if the service were provided to a domestic civilian consumer;
 - d. any production waivers or deviations agreed by the FAA are known to Defence; and
 - e. where applicable, any differences between the aircraft, engine, propeller, or article to be exported from the United States 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.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

ANNEX D: ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER A FAA REPAIR STATION APPROVAL

Introduction

1. The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) 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; and
 - d. notes for the information of organisations using this annex.
2. This annex applies to:
 - a. Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisations (CAMOs) approved by DASA; or
 - 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 FAA 14 CFR Part 145 approved repair station 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 a whole-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 repair station;

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

- b. the repair station is contracted by Defence to provide the required service;
 - c. the safety oversight that will be applied by the FAA to the service sought by Defence is at least equivalent to that which would be applied if the service were provided to a domestic 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.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

ANNEX E: ACCEPTANCE OF COMPONENTS UNDER A FAA AUTHORISED RELEASE CERTIFICATE

Introduction

1. The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) 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; and
 - 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 FAA Authorised Release Certificate for components, FAA Form 8130-3 Airworthiness Approval Tag, is a recognised equivalent to DASR Form 1.

Conditions

4. The FAA Form 8130-3 must be issued by:
 - a. a person or organisation authorised by the FAA under 14 CFR Section 43.7 and state that the component was maintained only in accordance with the Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs).
 - b. a Production Approval Holder issued under 14 CFR Part 21, and state that the component was produced only in accordance with the FARs.

A list of authorised persons and organisations can be found in FAA Order 8130.21H.

5. The FAA Form 8130-3 must indicate “FAA/United States” or “FAA” at block 1.
6. An FAA Form 8130-3 releasing a component from maintenance must indicate that the maintenance was carried out in accordance with FARs, i.e. block 14a indicates only “14 CFR 43.9 Return to Service”.
7. An FAA Form 8130-3 releasing a component from production must indicate that the component was produced in accordance with FARs, i.e. block 13a indicates conformity to “approved design data and are in condition for safe operation” only.

Airworthiness Recognition

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Caveats

8. Nil.

Notes

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.