

Implementation procedure for design approvals of aircraft, engine and propeller from CIS

A – TYPE-CERTIFICATION

1. Scope

The procedures described in this Document are applicable to the validation by EASA of products listed in Attachment 1, Part B of Working Arrangement on Airworthiness between the European Aviation Safety Agency and the Interstate Aviation Committee.

2. Application for EASA Type Certification

An application for EASA Type Certificate shall be made in accordance with Part 21, Section A, Subpart B and EASA Certification/Validation Procedures, through IAC. Applications may be submitted for products with IAC Type Certificate, or with application for type certification accepted by IAC. IAC shall ensure the application has the following information:

- a. The IAC Type Certificate and TC Data Sheet, if available, and a definition of the national airworthiness and environmental protection standards upon which the IAC design approval was (or is to be) based, and the EASA equivalent standards IAC believes to be satisfied by its own standards; and
- b. A planning date for EASA type certification.

Also the application shall contain the following information if known at the time of the application:

- c. A description of all novel or unusual design features known to the type-certificate applicant and IAC at the time of application which might necessitate issuance of EASA special conditions under 21A.16B of Part 21, or which might require a special review of acceptable means of compliance; and
- d. All known or expected exemptions or equivalent level of safety findings relative to the IAC's national standards for design approval that might affect compliance with the applicable EASA airworthiness and environmental protection standards.

3. IAC and EASA Communications and Procedures

All formal correspondence between IAC and EASA will be between the IAC Type Certification Coordinator and EASA Project Certification Manager (PCM), as nominated for each project for which EASA certification has been applied.

Direct informal discussion at the technical specialist level is necessary and shall include the exchange of technical information.

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The EASA will notify the IAC of any meeting(s) it has with the type-certificate applicant and/or its suppliers as arranged through the type-certificate applicant on certification matters. The EASA shall indicate those meetings particularly warranting IAC attendance. For all other meetings, IAC has the right to attend, and will notify EASA of their attendance.

4. EASA Responsibilities

The EASA type-certification basis and environmental protection requirements will be notified to the IAC and the type-certificate applicant.

EASA will provide IAC with appropriate interpretative material to enable the IAC to determine compliance with EASA airworthiness standard or environmental protection requirements and declare this compliance to EASA.

For major certification subjects, the EASA will raise Certification Review Items (CRIs):

- a. To record the process followed to define and record the content of the EASA certification basis identifying the nature of each requirement;
- b. To develop and administer EASA Special Conditions;
- c. To administer new EASA policies, e.g. means of compliance, interpretations;
- d. To administer equivalent safety findings or exemptions;
- e. To deal with novel and unusual design features;
- f. To record the application of new EASA standards, if different from IAC standards;
- g. To record controversial subjects;
- h. To list specific design changes required for compliance with EASA certification basis.

For the purpose of administering the findings of compliance with EASA airworthiness standard or environmental protection requirements, the EASA shall issue Certification Action Items (CAIs):

- a. To review the suitability of a proposed demonstration of compliance;
- b. To identify areas and justify extent of direct involvement of EASA in the compliance finding process;
- c. To provide IAC with adequate material (e.g. the interpretations to be applied, the means of compliance) to verify compliance demonstrations.

The EASA will identify as early as possible the subjects for which it wishes to be directly involved in the demonstration of compliance findings. The EASA will inform the IAC in writing of its conclusions concerning its investigation. EASA is to notify IAC and the type-certificate applicant of any test witnessing in which it elects to participate.

The EASA will provide a Summary List and a copy of all Certification Review Items (CRIs) and CAIs, and revisions thereof, to the IAC, including copies of EASA correspondence with the type-certificate applicant relating to CRIs and CAIs.

The EASA will notify the IAC (with copy to type-certificate applicant) concerning the status of each CRI or CAI and will request formal IAC and type-certificate applicant position statements.

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The EASA will contact the IAC to discuss or clarify any aspect of certification items raised by the IAC and reissues thereof, which are of specific interest.

When satisfied with the compliance findings, the EASA will send a statement of compliance to IAC for the subjects for which it has retained compliance.

5. IAC Responsibilities

IAC will find compliance with EASA type-certification basis and environmental protection requirements using EASA acceptable means of compliance and guidance material (see paragraph 4 above).

IAC will initiate comments on CRIs and CAIs for which EASA has requested IAC position statements, or as considered appropriate by the IAC.

IAC will provide EASA with a formal statement attesting that it has determined that compliance has been demonstrated with EASA type-certification basis and environmental protection requirements.

IAC will keep EASA informed on the status of the certification program, including progress, schedules, problems and significant certification issues.

6. EASA Test Witnessing

The EASA will notify IAC and the type-certificate applicant concerning requests for conducting or witnessing tests by IAC on behalf of EASA and will identify the EASA approved test program to be used. IAC will verify the reported certification test results and will forward them to the EASA. The EASA will review these test results and notify IAC (with copy to type-certificate applicant) of their conclusions.

Conformity of prototype parts, test samples and test set-up will be established by a mutually accepted means.

The EASA may request IAC to approve the test program and/or the test results report on behalf of the EASA.

7. Documentation

The following documents require formal approval by EASA:

- a. Test Programs for which the test witnessing has been retained by EASA;
- b. Compliance documents on subjects which have been retained by EASA;
- c. EASA Aircraft Flight Manual (AFM);
- d. EASA Airworthiness Limitation Section; and
- e. EASA Certification Maintenance Requirements.

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B – CHANGES TO TYPE-CERTIFICATES

1. Introduction

These procedures apply to the products listed in Attachment 1, part B.

The purpose of this Chapter is to lay down procedures for the approval of changes to Type Designs, Type Certificates and associated Flight Manual amendments that are voluntarily generated by the type-certificate holder.

2. Post Type Certification Procedures

2.1 Design Changes other than AFM Revisions

For the purpose of this procedure Design Changes are classified as **Major or Minor**. Type certificate holders proposed classification of the Design Change shall be reviewed and agreed by IAC and submitted to EASA for endorsement.

Major Design Changes are design changes as defined by EU regulation 1702/2003 § 21A.91 and GM 21A.91.

Minor Design Changes are all other changes not classified as a Major Design change.

2.2 AFM Revisions

The IAC will review all proposed revisions to IAC AFM pages and EASA pages that are required to be approved.

All AFM revisions will be submitted to EASA for approval.

3. EASA Responsibilities

The EASA may prescribe standards in addition to the Type Certification basis if found necessary for approving a major change. In such cases, it will notify in writing IAC and the type-certificate holder of these additional standards.

The EASA will review and approve all major design changes. It will identify as early as possible the subjects for which it wish to be involved to some degree directly in the demonstration of compliance findings, and notify it to IAC.

4. IAC Responsibilities

The type-certificate holder will notify EASA in writing, with IAC endorsement, of all Design Changes classified as Major by IAC.

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IAC will verify and state to the EASA that compliance has been demonstrated with the EASA certification basis.

For Minor Design Changes, IAC will ensure that compliance with the EASA certification basis has been determined prior to their incorporating in the EASA approved type design of the airplane.

In addition IAC shall approve the following documents taking into account the EASA Certification Basis and the EASA approved Type Design of the product:

- a.** Continuing Airworthiness Instructions (Airworthiness Limitation Section – see Part A, paragraph 7), and
- b.** Structural Repair Manual and Major Repairs.

5. Delivery of an airplane to EU

Timely in advance of the airplane delivery to an EU country, the build standard, including the embodiment of all Minor and Major Design Changes, should be made available by type-certificate holders to EASA. In particular, a list of all Minor Design Changes approved by IAC since previous delivery must be provided to EASA for approval.

If compliance of a Design Change with the applicable EASA requirements cannot be shown at the date of airplane delivery, the type-certificate holder should notify the customer accordingly.

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C – CONTINUED AIRWORTHINESS

1. In service events

Type-certificate holders shall report to EASA through IAC all failures, malfunctions, defects or other occurrences on their products of which they are aware and that have resulted or may result in an unsafe condition, in accordance with EU regulation 1702/2003 § 21A.3 and GM 21A.3(b).

Type-certificate holders shall investigate reported occurrences and propose corrective actions to IAC and EASA in accordance with 21A.3(c).

2. EASA responsibilities

EASA will review with IAC failures, malfunctions and defects or other occurrences reported by type-certificate holders under §21A.3 and decide when an EASA airworthiness directive is to be issued.

When considered appropriate by EASA, IAC or a type-certificate holder, a meeting shall be organised between EASA, IAC and the type-certificate holder to review and discuss service difficulties, incidents and accidents and agree on appropriate actions.