



ADVISORY CIRCULAR AC 21-17v2.0

Export airworthiness approvals

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Advisory Circulars are intended to provide advice and guidance to illustrate a means, but not necessarily the only means, of complying with the Regulations, or to explain certain regulatory requirements by providing informative, interpretative and explanatory material.

Advisory Circulars should always be read in conjunction with the relevant regulations.

Audience

This advisory circular (AC) applies to applicants of an export airworthiness approval, in particular:

- exporters of aeronautical products
- production authorisation holders.

Purpose

This advisory circular provides guidance on applying for an export airworthiness approval for Class I, Class II or Class III products.

For further information

For further information, contact CASA's Certification and Airworthiness Branch (telephone 131 757).

Status

This version of the AC is approved by the Manager, Certification and Airworthiness Branch.

Note: Changes made in the current version are not annotated. The document should be read in full.

Version	Date	Details
v2.0	August 2017	Entire AC has been reviewed and updated. The document should be read in full.
(0)	April 1999	First initial AC.

Unless specified otherwise, all subregulations, regulations, divisions, subparts and parts referenced in this AC are references to the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 (CASR)*.

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1 Reference material

1.1 Acronyms

The acronyms and abbreviations used in this AC are listed in the table below.

Acronym	Description
AC	advisory circular
AEB	Airworthiness and Engineering Branch
CAAP	Civil Aviation Advisory Publication
CAR	<i>Civil Aviation Regulations 1988</i>
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CASR	<i>Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998</i>
CofA	Certificate of Airworthiness
NAA	national aviation authority
TCDS	type certificate data sheet
STC	supplemental type certificate

1.2 Definitions

Terms that have specific meaning within this AC are defined in the table below.

Term	Definition
aeronautical product	Aeronautical product means any part or material that is, or is intended by its manufacturer to be, a part of or used in an aircraft, unless excluded by regulations made under the Civil Aviation Act 1988.
Class I product	A Class I product is a complete aircraft, aircraft engine, or propeller, that either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has been type certificated in accordance with the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations and for which civil specifications or type certificate data sheets have been issued or • is identical to a type certificated product specified above in all respects except as is otherwise acceptable to the national aviation authority of the importing state.
Class II product	A Class II product is a major component of a Class I product (e.g. wings, fuselages, empennage assemblies, landing gears, power transmissions and control surfaces), the failure of which would jeopardise the safety of a Class I product; or any part, material, or appliance, approved and manufactured under an Australian Technical Standard Order (ATSO) in the 'C' series.
Class III product	A Class III product is any part or component that is not a Class I or Class II product and includes standard parts.

Term	Definition
standard parts	<p>A standard part is a part that complies with a specification that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is established, published and maintained by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an organisation that sets consensus standards for products; or b. a government agency; and 2. includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. design, manufacturing, test and acceptance criteria; and b. requirements for the uniform identification of the part. <p>For example, a standard part includes those designated with a code such as AN, NAS or SAE.</p>

1.3 References

Regulations

Regulations are available on the Federal Register of Legislation website <http://www.legislation.gov.au>

Document	Title
Subpart 21.L	Export airworthiness approvals

Advisory material

CASA's advisory circulars are available at <http://www.casa.gov.au/AC>

CASA's Civil Aviation Advisory Publications are available at <http://www.casa.gov.au/CAAP>

Document	Title
AC 47-01	Registration of aircraft
CAAP 42W-2	Authorised release certificate

1.4 Forms

CASA's forms are available at <http://www.casa.gov.au/forms>

Form number	Title
1	Authorised release certificate
Instructions on form 1i	Authorised release certificate guidelines
722	Application for issue of an export certificate of airworthiness
723	Export certificate of airworthiness

2 Export airworthiness approvals

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 An export airworthiness approval confirms that on the date the product was inspected by CASA or an authorised person it was found to be airworthy and compliant with the relevant design requirements.
- 2.1.2 CASA issues export airworthiness approvals to certify compliance with:
- applicable Australian airworthiness requirements
 - airworthiness requirements of the importing country unless their National Aviation Authority (NAA) accepts otherwise.
- 2.1.3 It is not mandatory for an exporter to obtain an export airworthiness approval in order to export a product. However, once a product has been exported, it may be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain export airworthiness approval. Prospective exporters of aeronautical products are strongly advised to obtain an export airworthiness approval, as such an approval facilitates acceptance of the product by the NAA of the importing country.
- 2.1.4 It is the responsibility of the exporter to determine the applicable airworthiness requirements.

2.2 Aircraft (Class I product)

- 2.2.1 Regulations 21.327 and 21.339 specify the application requirements for an aircraft export airworthiness approval. Such an approval is issued in the form of an export certificate of airworthiness (CofA). Application for an export airworthiness approval is made on Form 722.
- 2.2.2 The export CofA certifies that the aircraft is airworthy; however, it does not confer authority to operate the aircraft.¹ In order to fly the aircraft from Australia to its export destination, the operator must also hold a standard or special CofA, or a special flight permit.

2.3 Class I engines and propellers, and Class II and Class III products

- 2.3.1 The following regulations state the application requirements that must be met to issue an export airworthiness approval for the various classes of products:
- regulation 21.329 for a Class I engine or propeller
 - regulation 21.331 for a Class II product
 - regulation 21.333 for a Class III product.

¹ Regulation 21.325(2).

- 2.3.2 Export airworthiness approvals for engines, propellers, and Class II and Class III products are issued in the form of an authorised release certificate.² Application for an authorised release certificate is made on Form 1.

2.4 Class III standard parts

- 2.4.1 For Class III standard parts, the NAA of the importing country will specify the acceptable export airworthiness approval. In some cases a statement of conformity may be an acceptable alternative to an export airworthiness approval; in such cases a Form 1 would not be required. The country of import should provide guidance on their requirements.

² Issued under the provisions of regulation 21.325.

3 Application process

3.1 Pre-requisite considerations

3.1.1 Who may apply

3.1.1.1 Any person may obtain an export airworthiness approval for a Class I, Class II or Class III product.³

3.1.2 Aircraft for which an export certificate of airworthiness may be issued

3.1.2.1 Subregulation 21.325(4) prescribes the aircraft for which an export CofA may be issued.

3.1.2.2 CASA is not required to issue an export CofA for used aircraft that:

- has a valid CofA
- is located outside Australia.

However, CASA may elect to issue an export CofA in such circumstances when there is no undue burden on CASA.

3.1.3 Special conditions of the importing country

3.1.4 Exporters are responsible for obtaining information on any special conditions from the NAA of the importing country.

3.1.5 For applications through an authorised person, CASA's Airworthiness and Engineering Branch (AEB) may need to be contacted to liaise with the importing NAA.

3.2 Application for export airworthiness approval

3.2.1 The exporter is responsible for obtaining any exemptions to special conditions from the NAA of the importing country. The list of exemptions and copies of the granted exemption(s) should be attached to application form (either Form 722 or Form 1). All original documentation should be retained by the exporter.

3.2.2 Aircraft

3.2.2.1 Use Form 722 to apply for an export CofA approval.

3.2.2.2 If an authorised person issues an export CofA, a copy of the application and any supporting justification is to be supplied to CASA for retention on the aircraft file, along with the Export CofA.

3.2.2.3 If CASA has authorised a person to issue an export CofAs, the applicant must also submit an application via Form 722. The application must be supported by:

- copies of the application
- supporting justification

³ regulation 21.323

Additional requirements for certain circumstances

- 3.2.2.4 For aircraft shipped in an unassembled state, the assembly and test requirements must be supplied with the export CofA.
- 3.2.2.5 For used aircraft, CASA or the authorised person must verify the modification and maintenance status of the aircraft before issuing the export CofA.
- 3.2.2.6 If a temporary ferry fuel system or other installation has been fitted, especially for the delivery flight, then the export CofA should state whether these systems need to be removed after delivery.
- 3.2.2.7 The procedures for cancellation of an aircraft registration are contained in AC 47-01.

3.2.3 Engines, propellers, Class II and Class III products

- 3.2.3.1 The export airworthiness approval of aircraft engines, propellers, and Class II and Class III products (other than standard parts and raw materials) is made on Form 1. Guidance on completing Form 1 is available in the following documents:
 - CAAP 42W-2 for aeronautical products maintained under the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988* (CAR)
 - Instruction Form 1i for aeronautical products maintained under the CASR.
 Additionally, any conditions of the importing country must be entered in the “Remarks” column.
- 3.2.3.2 A batch of identical products may be included on the same Form 1 application, provided they are being shipped to the same destination.

3.3 Assessment of the application

- 3.3.1 All export airworthiness approvals must be assessed and granted by either CASA or an authorised person.
- 3.3.2 CASA / authorised person will issue either an export CofA or a signed Form 1. This should be kept as part of documentation to be provided to the importer.
- 3.3.3 CASA or an authorised person must certify the exporter’s compliance with any special requirements of the importing country, unless a written exemption is obtained from the importing NAA.
- 3.3.4 CASA or an authorised person must list on the export airworthiness approval, as exceptions, the requirements that are not met and the differences in configuration, if any, between the product to be exported and the related type certificated product, e.g. fitment of a temporary ferry fuel system and other installations for the delivery flight.

Special and additional requirements

- 3.3.5 Special requirements are administrative requirements that must be satisfied as a condition of shipment at the time of export. For example, the requirement for an Australian export CofA, copies of logbooks, flight manuals etc.
- 3.3.6 Additional requirements are those found necessary by the importing country, in addition to the exporting country’s certification basis, to provide a level of safety and environmental quality equivalent to the importing country’s certification basis.

Special conditions are airworthiness standards issued to cover novel and unusual design features that are not adequately covered by a country's applicable laws, regulations, or requirements. These special conditions should be included in the Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS) or supplemental type certificate (STC) as applicable.