

FAA FAR PART 21, SUBPART G - SO DIFFERENT TO CASR PART 21, SUBPART G

Production Approvals

Australia's aeronautical product identification (Class 1, Class II & Class III) has not been used by major aviation markets anywhere in the world since 2009. The current regulations are restricting harmonisation and trade globally.

CASR Part 21 Subpart G adds unnecessary costs when compared to FAR Part 21 Subpart G. FAR Part 21 Subpart G was changed in 2009 to harmonise with ICAO & EASA. 18 years ago.

FAR	CASR	COMMENTS
Subpart G—Production Certificates	Subpart 21.G Production certificates	
<p>§21.131 Applicability. This subpart prescribes—</p> <p>(a) Procedural requirements for issuing production certificates; and</p> <p>(b) Rules governing holders of those certificates.</p>	<p>21.131 Applicability This Subpart prescribes requirements for the issue of production certificates and rules governing production of Class I, Class II, Class III and unapproved Class I products by the holders of those certificates. <i>Source FARs section 21.131 modified.</i></p>	Class I, Class II and Class III products have not existed anywhere in the world since 2009. Adopt FAR
<p>§21.132 Eligibility. Any person may apply for a production certificate if that person holds, for the product concerned—</p> <p>(a) A current type certificate,</p> <p>(b) A supplemental type certificate, or</p> <p>(c) Rights to the benefits of that type certificate or supplemental type certificate under a licensing agreement</p>	<p>21.132 Definitions for Subpart 21.G For this Subpart: <i>Class I</i> product includes a complete aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller for which a foreign type certificate has been issued. <i>Class II</i> product includes a major component of:</p> <p>(a) a Class I product; or</p> <p>(b) an unapproved Class I product.</p> <p><u>Product design</u> has the meaning given by regulation 21.132A. <u>unapproved Class I product</u> means a complete aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller:</p> <p>(a) designed by or for a manufacturer that is in a foreign country; and</p> <p>(b) for which an application for a foreign type certificate has been made; and</p> <p>(c) for which no foreign type certificate has been issued.</p>	Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR
	<p>21.132A Product design</p> <p>(1) The product design of an unapproved <i>Class I</i> product is the design that was submitted with the application for a foreign type certificate.</p> <p>(2) The product design of a <i>Class II</i> or <i>Class III</i> product:</p> <p>(a) consists of drawings, specifications and other information that:</p> <p>(i) fully describe the product; and</p> <p>(ii) are approved by:</p> <p>(A) CASA; or</p> <p>(B) an authorised person; or</p> <p>(C) if the product is manufactured under an agreement with a foreign manufacturer for supply to that manufacturer — the NAA of the relevant foreign country; and</p>	Delete No longer relevant

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	<p>(b) must include all the information necessary to manufacture the product, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) information that shows the dimensions and appearance of the product; and (ii) the materials used in the manufacture of the product; and (iii) information about the process or processes used to manufacture the product; and (iv) any methods used to test or measure the product; and (v) information that shows the structural strength of the product. 	
<p>§21.133 Application. Each applicant must apply for a production certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the FAA.</p>	<p>21.133 Eligibility</p> <p>(1) A person is eligible to apply for a production certificate for a <i>Class I</i> product if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) holds a current type certificate or foreign type certificate for the product; or (b) holds the right, under a licensing agreement, to the benefits of the type certificate or foreign type certificate for the product; or (c) holds a supplemental type certificate or foreign supplemental type certificate for the product. <p>(2) A person is also eligible to apply for a production certificate if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person has an agreement with a foreign manufacturer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) manufacture a <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i>; and (ii) supply the product to the foreign manufacturer; and (b) the terms of the agreement require that the person be approved to manufacture the product. <p>(2A) A person is also eligible to apply for a production certificate for a Class II or Class III product if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the product is an aircraft component of a type in respect of which a certificate of type approval is in force; and (b) the person is lawfully manufacturing the component or is proposing to manufacture the component and is entitled to do so. <p>(2B) A person is also eligible to apply for a production certificate to manufacture a Class II or Class III product on a one-off basis for supply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the holder of a certificate of approval engaged in the maintenance of an aircraft for installation in or on the aircraft; or (b) the operator of an aircraft or the owner of an aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller for installation in or on the aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller. <p><i>Source FARs section 21.133 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>

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	<p>21.134 Issue of production certificate Subject to regulation 11.055, CASA must issue a production certificate to an applicant for the certificate if the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is eligible, under regulation 21.133, to apply for the certificate; and (b) applies for the certificate in accordance with this Subpart; and (c) is entitled, under this Subpart, to the certificate; and (d) otherwise complies with this Part. 	<p>Delete No longer relevant</p>
<p>§21.135 Organization.</p> <p>(a) Each applicant for or holder of a production certificate must provide the FAA with a document—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Describing how its organization will ensure compliance with the provisions of this subpart; (2) Describing assigned responsibilities, delegated authorities, and the functional relationship of those responsible for quality to management and other organizational components; and (3) Identifying an accountable manager. <p>(b) The accountable manager specified in paragraph (a) of this section must be responsible within the applicant's or production approval holder's organization for, and have authority over, all production operations conducted under this part. The accountable manager must confirm that the procedures described in the quality manual required by §21.138 are in place and that the production approval holder satisfies the requirements of the applicable regulations of subchapter C, Aircraft. The accountable manager must serve as the primary contact with the FAA.</p>	<p>21.135 Requirements for entitlement</p> <p>(1) An applicant is entitled to a production certificate if CASA is satisfied that the applicant has complied with regulations 21.139 and 21.143 in relation to the <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved class I product</i> to be manufactured under the certificate.</p> <p>(2) CASA may inspect the applicant's organisation and manufacturing facilities to determine whether the applicant has complied with regulations 21.139 and 21.143.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.135 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>
<p>§21.137 Quality system.</p> <p>Each applicant for or holder of a production certificate must establish and describe in writing a quality system that ensures that each product and article conforms to its approved design and is in a condition for safe operation. This quality system must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>Design data control</u>. Procedures for controlling design data and subsequent changes to ensure that only current, correct, and approved data is used. (b) <u>Document control</u>. Procedures for controlling quality system documents and data and subsequent changes to ensure that only current, correct, and approved documents and data are used. (c) <u>Supplier control</u>. Procedures that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ensure that each supplier-provided product, article, or service conforms to the production approval holder's requirements; and (2) Establish a supplier-reporting process for products, articles, or services that have been released from or provided by the supplier 	<p>21.137 Location of manufacturing facilities</p> <p>Despite subregulation 21.134 (1), CASA is not required to issue a production certificate if the manufacturing facilities concerned are located outside Australian territory, unless there is no undue burden on CASA in administering the applicable requirements of these regulations.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.137 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p> <p>e.g. AS9100 Quality Systems--Aerospace--Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation and Servicing (</p>

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<p>and subsequently found not to conform to the production approval holder's requirements.</p> <p>(d) <u>Manufacturing process control</u>. Procedures for controlling manufacturing processes to ensure that each product and article conforms to its approved design.</p> <p>(e) <u>Inspecting and testing</u>. Procedures for inspections and tests used to ensure that each product and article conforms to its approved design. These procedures must include the following, as applicable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A flight test of each aircraft produced unless that aircraft will be exported as an unassembled aircraft. (2) A functional test of each aircraft engine and each propeller produced. <p>(f) <u>Inspection, measuring, and test equipment control</u>. Procedures to ensure calibration and control of all inspection, measuring, and test equipment used in determining conformity of each product and article to its approved design. Each calibration standard must be traceable to a standard acceptable to the FAA.</p> <p>(g) <u>Inspection and test status</u>. Procedures for documenting the inspection and test status of products and articles supplied or manufactured to the approved design.</p> <p>(h) <u>Nonconforming product and article control</u>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Procedures to ensure that only products or articles that conform to their approved design are installed on a type-certificated product. These procedures must provide for the identification, documentation, evaluation, segregation, and disposition of nonconforming products and articles. Only authorized individuals may make disposition determinations. (2) Procedures to ensure that discarded articles are rendered unusable. <p>(i) <u>Corrective and preventive actions</u>. Procedures for implementing corrective and preventive actions to eliminate the causes of an actual or potential nonconformity to the approved design or noncompliance with the approved quality system.</p> <p>(j) <u>Handling and storage</u>. Procedures to prevent damage and deterioration of each product and article during handling, storage, preservation, and packaging.</p> <p>(k) <u>Control of quality records</u>. Procedures for identifying, storing, protecting, retrieving, and retaining quality records. A production approval holder must retain these records for at least 5 years for the products and articles manufactured under the approval and at least 10 years for critical components identified under §45.15(c) of this chapter.</p> <p>(l) <u>Internal audits</u>. Procedures for planning, conducting, and documenting internal audits to ensure compliance with the approved quality system.</p>		

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<p>The procedures must include reporting results of internal audits to the manager responsible for implementing corrective and preventive actions.</p> <p>(m) <u>In-service feedback</u>. Procedures for receiving and processing feedback on in-service failures, malfunctions, and defects. These procedures must include a process for assisting the design approval holder to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Address any in-service problem involving design changes; and (2) Determine if any changes to the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness are necessary. <p>(n) <u>Quality escapes</u>. Procedures for identifying, analyzing, and initiating appropriate corrective action for products or articles that have been released from the quality system and that do not conform to the applicable design data or quality system requirements.</p> <p>(o) <u>Issuing authorized release documents</u>. Procedures for issuing authorized release documents for aircraft engines, propellers, and articles if the production approval holder intends to issue those documents. These procedures must provide for the selection, appointment, training, management, and removal of individuals authorized by the production approval holder to issue authorized release documents. Authorized release documents may be issued for new aircraft engines, propellers, and articles manufactured by the production approval holder; and for used aircraft engines, propellers, and articles when rebuilt, or altered, in accordance with §43.3(j) of this chapter. When a production approval holder issues an authorized release document for the purpose of export, the production approval holder must comply with the procedures applicable to the export of new and used aircraft engines, propellers, and articles specified in §21.331 and the responsibilities of exporters specified in §21.335.</p>		
<p>§21.138 Quality manual. Each applicant for or holder of a production certificate must provide a manual describing its quality system to the FAA for approval. The manual must be in the English language and retrievable in a form acceptable to the FAA.</p>		Adopt FAR
<p>§21.139 Location of or change to manufacturing facilities.</p> <p>(a) An applicant may obtain a production certificate for manufacturing facilities located outside of the United States if the FAA finds no undue burden in administering the applicable requirements of Title 49 U.S.C. and this subchapter.</p> <p>(b) The production certificate holder must obtain FAA approval before making any changes to the location of any of its manufacturing facilities.</p>	<p>21.139 Quality system An applicant for a production certificate must show that the applicant has established, and can maintain, a quality system so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) each Class I product to be manufactured under the certificate will conform to the type design for the product; and (b) each Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product to be manufactured under the certificate will conform to the product design for the product. 	Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR

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(c) The production certificate holder must immediately notify the FAA, in writing, of any change to the manufacturing facilities that may affect the inspection, conformity, or airworthiness of its product or article.	<i>Source FARs section 21.139 modified.</i>	
<p>§21.140 Inspections and tests. Each applicant for or holder of a production certificate must allow the FAA to inspect its quality system, facilities, technical data, and any manufactured products or articles and witness any tests, including any inspections or tests at a supplier facility, necessary to determine compliance with this subchapter.</p>		Adopt FAR
<p>§21.141 Issuance. The FAA issues a production certificate after finding that the applicant complies with the requirements of this subpart.</p>		Adopt FAR
<p>§21.142 Production limitation record. The FAA issues a production limitation record as part of a production certificate. The record lists the type certificate number and model of every product that the production certificate holder is authorized to manufacture, and identifies every interface component that the production certificate holder is authorized to manufacture and install under this part.</p>		Adopt FAR
<p>§21.143 Duration. A production certificate is effective until surrendered, suspended, revoked, or the FAA otherwise establishes a termination date.</p>	<p>21.143 Quality system data requirements: prime manufacturer (1) An applicant for a production certificate must submit to CASA, for approval, a manual describing the inspection and test procedures necessary to ensure that each product manufactured under the production certificate is in a condition for safe operation and conforms to: (a) for a <i>Class I product</i> — the type design; and (b) for a <i>Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i> — the product design. (1A) The manual mentioned in subregulation (1) must include any of the following that apply to the product: (a) a statement describing how responsibilities are assigned and authority is delegated in the quality system organisation, together with a chart indicating: (i) the functional relationship of the quality system organisation to management and to other organisational components; and (ii) the chain of authority and responsibility within the quality system organisation; (b) a description of: (i) the inspection procedures for raw materials, purchased items and parts and assemblies produced by manufacturers' suppliers; and and</p>	Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR

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	<p>(ii) the methods used to ensure that parts and assemblies that cannot be completely inspected when delivered to the production certificate holder's plant are acceptable;</p> <p>(c) a description of:</p> <p>(i) the production inspection system for individual parts and complete assemblies; and</p> <p>(ii) the methods used for the identification of any special manufacturing processes involved; and</p> <p>(iii) the means used to control the processes; and</p> <p>(iv) the final test procedure for the product; and</p> <p>(v) in the case of a Class I product that is a completed aircraft, a copy of the manufacturer's production flight test procedures and check-off list;</p> <p>(d) for a product other than a Class II or Class III product referred to in subregulation 21.133 (2B), an outline of the materials review system, the procedure for recording decisions of the Materials Review Board and for disposing of rejected parts;</p> <p>(e) an outline of a system for informing company inspectors of current changes in engineering drawings, specifications, and quality system procedures;</p> <p>(f) a list or chart showing the location and type of inspection stations.</p> <p>Note A Materials Review Board must be established by the holder of a production certificate: see regulation 21.145.</p> <p>(1B) CASA must approve a manual that is prepared for, and meets the requirements of, this regulation.</p> <p>(2) The holder of a production certificate must, on the request of CASA, make available to CASA information regarding all delegation of authority to suppliers to make major inspections of parts or assemblies for which the holder is responsible.</p> <p>Penalty: 25 penalty units.</p> <p>(3) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability.</p> <p>Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.143 modified.</i></p>	
<p>§21.144 Transferability. The holder of a production certificate may not transfer the production certificate.</p>	<p>21.144 Production inspection system The production inspection system mentioned in paragraph 21.143 (1A) (c) must provide for the following:</p> <p>(a) properly identifying incoming materials, and bought or subcontracted parts, if their physical or chemical properties cannot be readily and accurately determined;</p> <p>(b) suitable storage and adequate protection of materials subject to damage and deterioration;</p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>

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	<p>(c) carrying out processes affecting the quality and safety of the finished <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I</i> product in accordance with acceptable industry or Australian specifications;</p> <p>(d) inspecting parts and components, at points during the production process at which accurate determinations can be made, to determine whether:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) parts and components for a Class I product conform to the type design data for the product; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) parts and components for a Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product conform to the product design data for the product;</p> <p>(e) ensuring that current design drawings are readily available to manufacturing and inspection personnel, and used when necessary;</p> <p>(f) ensuring that design changes, including material substitutions, are controlled before being incorporated in:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) a finished Class I product; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) a <i>Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i>;</p> <p>(g) segregating and identifying rejected materials and parts in a manner that precludes installation in the finished <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i>;</p> <p>(h) a system for processing through the Materials Review Board any materials and parts that are withheld because of departures from design data or specifications, and that are to be considered for installation in a finished <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i>;</p> <p>(i) a system for identifying and reinspecting materials and parts determined by the Materials Review Board to be serviceable if rework or repair is necessary;</p> <p>(j) maintaining inspection records, identified with the finished <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i> where practicable, and retaining them for at least 2 years.</p> <p>Source FARs section 21.125 modified.</p>	
<p>§21.145 Privileges.</p> <p>(a) The holder of a production certificate may—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) Obtain an aircraft airworthiness certificate without further showing, except that the FAA may inspect the aircraft for conformity with the type design; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) In the case of other products, obtain approval from the FAA for installation on type-certificated aircraft.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of §147.3 of this chapter, the holder of a production certificate for a primary category aircraft, or for a normal, utility, or acrobatic category aircraft of a type design that is eligible for a special airworthiness certificate in the primary category under §21.184(c), may—</p>	<p>21.145 Materials Review Board</p> <p>(1) The holder of a production certificate (other than a production certificate referred to in subregulation 21.133 (2B)) must:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) establish a Materials Review Board (to include representatives from the manufacturer's inspection and engineering departments) and materials review procedures; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) maintain complete records of Materials Review Board action for at least 2 years after the action was taken.</p> <p>Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.</p> <p>Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>Source FARs section 21.125 modified.</p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>

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<p>(1) Conduct training for persons in the performance of a special inspection and preventive maintenance program approved as a part of the aircraft's type design under §21.24(b), provided a person holding a mechanic certificate with appropriate airframe and powerplant ratings issued under part 65 of this chapter gives the training; and</p> <p>(2) Issue a certificate of competency to persons successfully completing the approved training program, provided the certificate specifies the aircraft make and model to which the certificate applies.</p>		
<p>§21.146 Responsibility of holder. The holder of a production certificate must—</p> <p>(a) Amend the document required by §21.135 as necessary to reflect changes in the organization and provide these amendments to the FAA.</p> <p>(b) Maintain the quality system in compliance with the data and procedures approved for the production certificate;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that each completed product or article for which a production certificate has been issued, including primary category aircraft assembled under a production certificate by another person from a kit provided by the holder of the production certificate, presented for airworthiness certification or approval conforms to its approved design and is in a condition for safe operation;</p> <p>(d) Mark the product or article for which a certificate or approval has been issued. Marking must be in accordance with part 45 of this chapter, including any critical parts;</p> <p>(e) Identify any portion of the product or article (e.g., sub-assemblies, component parts, or replacement articles) that leave the manufacturer's facility as FAA approved with the manufacturer's part number and name, trademark, symbol, or other FAA approved manufacturer's identification;</p> <p>(f) Have access to type design data necessary to determine conformity and airworthiness for each product and article produced under the production certificate;</p> <p>(g) Retain its production certificate and make it available to the FAA upon request; and</p> <p>(h) Make available to the FAA information regarding all delegation of authority to suppliers.</p>		Adopt FAR
<p>§21.147 Amendment of production certificates. (a) A holder of a production certificate must apply for an amendment to a production certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the FAA.</p>	<p>21.147 Changes in quality system (1) After the issue of a production certificate, each change to the quality system is subject to review by CASA.</p>	Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR

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<p>(b) An applicant for an amendment to a production certificate to add a type certificate or model, or both, must comply with §§21.137, 21.138, and 21.150.</p> <p>(c) An applicant may apply to amend its production limitation record to allow the manufacture and installation of an interface component, provided—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The applicant owns or has a license to use the design and installation data for the interface component and makes that data available to the FAA upon request; (2) The applicant manufactures the interface component; (3) The applicant's product conforms to its approved type design and the interface component conforms to its approved type design; (4) The assembled product with the installed interface component is in a condition for safe operation; and (5) The applicant complies with any other conditions and limitations the FAA considers necessary. 	<p>(2) The holder of a production certificate must immediately notify CASA, in writing, of any change to the quality system that may affect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the inspection of a Class I product being manufactured under the certificate, or the conformity of such a product to its type design data, or the airworthiness of such a product; or (b) the inspection of an unapproved Class I product being manufactured under the certificate, or the conformity of such a product to its product design data, or the airworthiness of such a product; or (c) the inspection of a Class II or Class III product being manufactured under the certificate, or the conformity of such a product to its product design data. <p>Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(3) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability. Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.</p>	Refer FAR 21..150
	<p>21.149 Multiple products</p> <p>CASA may authorise more than 1 Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product to be manufactured under 1 production certificate if the products have similar production characteristics.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.149 modified.</i></p>	Delete No longer relevant
<p>§21.150 Changes in quality system.</p> <p>After the issuance of a production certificate—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each change to the quality system is subject to review by the FAA; and (b) The holder of a production certificate must immediately notify the FAA, in writing, of any change that may affect the inspection, conformity, or airworthiness of its product or article. 		Adopt FAR
	<p>21.151 Production limitation record</p> <p>A production certificate must include, or have attached to it, a production limitation record that sets out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a <i>Class I</i> product — the type certificate or foreign type certificate of each product authorised to be manufactured under the production certificate; and (b) for a <i>Class II or Class III</i> product (other than a <i>Class II or Class III</i> product referred to in subregulation 21.133 (2B)) or an unapproved Class I product — the product design of each product authorised to be manufactured under the production certificate; and (c) for a Class II or Class III product referred to in subregulation 21.133 (2B) — a description of each product authorised to be manufactured under the production certificate. 	Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR

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	<i>Source FARs section 21.151 modified.</i>	
	<p>21.153 Amendment of production certificate</p> <p>(1) The holder of a production certificate may apply to CASA to amend the certificate to add 1 or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a <i>Class I</i> product type certificate or foreign type certificate; (b) a model to a <i>Class I</i> product type certificate or foreign type certificate; (c) an unapproved <i>Class I</i> product design; (d) a <i>Class II</i> product design; (e) a <i>Class III</i> product design. <p>(2) CASA may amend the certificate if the applicant complies with the applicable requirements of regulations 21.139, 21.143 and 21.147.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.153 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant</p>
	<p>21.155 Transferability</p> <p>A production certificate is not transferable.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.155.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>
	<p>21.159 Duration</p> <p>(1) A production certificate ceases to be in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the location of the manufacturing facility is changed; or (b) if it is cancelled; or (c) if a termination date is specified in the certificate — at midnight on that date. <p>(2) A production certificate is not in force during any period of suspension.</p> <p>(3) CASA may suspend or cancel a production certificate by written notice given to its holder if CASA considers that it is necessary to do so in the interests of aviation safety.</p> <p>(4) A notice must set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the grounds for the suspension or cancellation; and (b) in the case of a suspension — when the suspension stops having effect. <p><i>Source FARs section 21.159 modified.</i></p> <p><i>Note See also regulations 21.002C and 21.002E in relation to suspension and cancellation of production certificates.</i></p>	<p>Retain if CASA really requires</p>
	<p>21.161 Display</p> <p>(1) The holder of a production certificate must take reasonable steps to ensure that it is displayed prominently in the main office of the manufacturing facility in which the aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller to which the certificate relates is manufactured.</p> <p>Penalty: 5 penalty units.</p> <p>(2) An offence against subregulation (1) is an offence of strict liability.</p> <p><i>Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code.</i></p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.161 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant Adopt FAR</p>

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	<p>21.163 Privileges for holders of production certificates — conduct of training in particular maintenance</p> <p><u>Primary category aircraft</u></p> <p>(1) Subregulation (2) applies to:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) a person who:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) holds a production certificate for a primary category aircraft of a particular type and model; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) is entitled to a special certificate of airworthiness for the aircraft in the primary category under subregulation 21.184 (1); and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) a person who:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) holds a production certificate for a normal, utility or acrobatic category aircraft of a particular type and model; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) is entitled to a special certificate of airworthiness for the aircraft in the primary category under subregulation 21.184 (3).</p> <p>(2) Subject to subregulation (5), the person may:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) conduct training for a person in the performance of a special inspection and preventive maintenance program included as part of the aircraft's type design under subregulation 21.024 (2); and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) if the person successfully completes the training — issue a certificate of competency for that type and model of aircraft to the person.</p> <p><u>Intermediate category aircraft</u></p> <p>(3) Subregulation (4) applies to a person who:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) holds a production certificate for an intermediate category aircraft of a particular type and model; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) is entitled to a special certificate of airworthiness for the aircraft in the intermediate category under subregulation 21.184A (1).</p> <p>(4) Subject to subregulation (5), a person who is eligible may:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) conduct training for a person in the performance of a special inspection and preventive maintenance program included as part of the aircraft's type design under subregulation 21.026 (2); and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) if the person successfully completes the training — issue a certificate of competency for that type and model of aircraft to the person. Training to be given by licensed aircraft maintenance engineer</p> <p>(5) For subregulations (2) and (4), the training must be given by a licensed aircraft maintenance engineer:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) who holds a category B1 licence, within the meaning given by Part 3 of the Dictionary; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) if the aircraft is of a type rated aircraft type, within the meaning given by Part 3 of the Dictionary — whose licence is endorsed with the rating for that aircraft type.</p> <p><i>Source FARs section 21.163 modified.</i></p>	<p>Review</p> <p>Unique</p>

FAA FAR PART 21, SUBPART G - SO DIFFERENT TO CASR PART 21, SUBPART G

FAR	CASR	COMMENTS
	<p>21.165 Responsibility of holder of production certificate</p> <p>(1) The holder of a production certificate must maintain the quality system in conformity with the manual approved under regulation 21.143 in relation to the production certificate. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(2) The holder of a production certificate for a Class I product must ensure that each finished product that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manufactured under the authority of the certificate; and (b) submitted for airworthiness certification or approval; conforms to the type design for the product and is in a condition for safe operation. <p>Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(3) The holder of a production certificate for a <i>Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i> must ensure that each product that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manufactured under the authority of the certificate; and (b) submitted for approval; conforms to the product design and is in a condition for safe operation. <p>Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(4) An offence against subregulation (1), (2) or (3) is an offence of strict liability.</p> <p>Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code. <i>Source FARs section 21.165 modified.</i></p>	<p>Delete No longer relevant</p>
	<p>21.166 Records to be kept by holder of production certificate</p> <p>(1) A person who manufactures a <i>Class I, Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i> under a production certificate must keep, at the place of manufacture, the following records for each product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a Class I product, a technical data file that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the current type design drawings; and (ii) the current specifications; and (iii) the reports on the results of any tests required by or under this Part; and (iv) the original type inspection report; and (v) any amendments to that report; (b) for a <i>Class II, Class III or unapproved Class I product</i>, the current product design and the reports on the results of any tests required by or under this Part; (c) any data (including any amendments) required to be submitted with the original application for the production certificate; (d) a record of any rebuilding or alteration performed by the person; (e) an inspection record; (f) any serial number; 	<p>Delete No longer relevant</p>

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FAR	CASR	COMMENTS
	<p>(g) any data about the processes and tests to which materials and parts used in the product are subjected;</p> <p>(h) a record of any service difficulties reported to the person. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(2) The records mentioned in paragraphs (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) must be retained for the period during which the product is manufactured by the person under the production certificate. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(3) The records mentioned in paragraphs (1) (e), (f), (g) and (h) must be retained for 2 years after the manufacture of the product to which the records relate. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(4) The person must allow CASA to examine the records at any reasonable time after reasonable notice is given to the person. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(5) If the person stops manufacturing a product under the production certificate, and does not continue manufacturing the product at another place under another production certificate, the person must send the records retained for subregulation (3) to CASA within 30 days after manufacturing stops. Penalty: 50 penalty units.</p> <p>(6) An offence against subregulation (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) is an offence of strict liability. Note For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the Criminal Code. <i>Source FARs section 21.293 modified.</i></p>	