I, ROBERT KENNETH WALKER, Executive Manager, Stakeholder Engagement, a delegate of CASA, make this instrument under regulations 11.160 and 11.205 of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998.

[Signed Rob Walker]
Robert Walker
Executive Manager, Stakeholder Engagement
15 August 2019

CASA EX87/19 — Production Testing of Six Boeing 787-9 Aircraft in the USA (Qantas) Exemption 2019

1 Name
This instrument is CASA EX87/19 — Production Testing of Six Boeing 787-9 Aircraft in the USA (Qantas) Exemption 2019.

2 Definitions

Note In this instrument, certain terms and expressions have the same meaning as they have in the Act and the Regulations. These include: FAA, which is defined in regulation 2 of CAR, and FARs, which is defined in the CASR Dictionary.

In this instrument:

exempt aircraft means a Boeing 787-9 aircraft:
(a) for which the manufacturer’s serial number is 66073, 66074, 66075, 66076, 66077 or 66078; and
(b) that is formally owned by the manufacturer; and
(c) that the manufacturer will operate in the United States of America for production flight testing and customer demonstration flights for Qantas.

formally owned means ownership of an exempt aircraft as evidenced by legal title, and formal ownership has the corresponding meaning.

manufacturer means The Boeing Company, a public company incorporated in Seattle, Washington, United States of America.

owner has the same meaning as in Part 47 of CASR.

Qantas means Qantas Airways Limited, ARN 216147.

3 Exemption

Exemption — before aircraft registration

(1) Qantas is exempt from compliance with each of the following in relation to an exempt aircraft:
(a) subregulation 47.060 (1) of CASR to the extent that an application to register the aircraft may be made by the owner;
(b) subregulation 47.060 (3) of CASR to the extent that an application for registration in an approved form requires the owner to sign a declaration in the approved form;

(c) regulation 47.065 of CASR to the extent that, in completing the application for registration in an approved form, the information regarding the owner must be included in the application.

**Exemption — after aircraft registration**

(2) Qantas is exempt from compliance with CAR and CASR in relation to an exempt aircraft that is registered, with the exception of the following provisions:

(a) the provisions mentioned in paragraphs (1) (a), (b) and (c);

(b) regulation 37 of CAR in relation to Qantas seeking CASA approval for a permissible unserviceability;

(c) Part 11 of CASR;

(d) regulation 42.975 of CASR in relation to Qantas applying to CASA for approval of a proposed maintenance program;

(e) regulation 42.1045 of CASR in relation to Qantas applying to CASA for approval of a proposed reliability program for an exempt aircraft.

**Note 1** Regulation 37 of CAR gives CASA the discretion to, among other things, approve a defect in an Australian aircraft as a permissible unserviceability. These defects are identified by an aircraft manufacturer as detailed in the aircraft manufacturer’s Master Minimum Equipment List approved by the relevant national aviation authority. These permissible unserviceabilities collectively form the CASA approved minimum equipment list for an aircraft for the purposes of subparagraph 42.030 (2) (e) (i) of CASR, which permits the operation of an aircraft notwithstanding defects.

**Note 2** Regulation 42.970 of CASR allows a person responsible for continuing airworthiness for an Australian aircraft to apply to CASA for approval of a proposed maintenance program for an aircraft. Regulation 42.975 requires that such an application be in writing, include a copy of the proposed program, and include technical justification for non-compliance with instructions for continuing airworthiness for the aircraft.

**Note 3** Regulation 42.1045 of CASR allows a person responsible for continuing airworthiness for an Australian aircraft to apply to CASA, in writing, for approval of a proposed reliability program for an aircraft.

### 4 Conditions

The exemptions are subject to the following conditions:

(a) in respect of the exemption granted in paragraph 3 (1) (b) — Qantas must complete and submit an application for registration of an exempt aircraft in the approved form, and sign the declaration in the form, as if Qantas were the owner of the aircraft;

(b) in respect of the exemption granted in paragraph 3 (1) (c) — Qantas must provide, in the approved form for an application for registration of an exempt aircraft, information about Qantas as if Qantas were the owner of the aircraft;

(c) when Qantas submits an application for registration of an exempt aircraft, Qantas must provide CASA with:

(i) a letter from the manufacturer confirming the manufacturer’s agreement to the aircraft being registered on the Australian Civil Aircraft Register; and
(ii) a notification issued by the FAA that the aircraft is not registered in the United States of America.

(d) Qantas must ensure that an exempt aircraft is only operated:
   (i) by the manufacturer in accordance with the manufacturer’s FAA production certificate bearing reference number 700; and
   (ii) for production testing and customer demonstration purposes in accordance with the requirements of Part 21 of the FARs;

(e) Qantas must, within 24 hours of the manufacturer transferring formal ownership of an exempt aircraft to Qantas, provide CASA with:
   (i) a copy of the bill of sale issued by the manufacturer for the aircraft; and
   (ii) written notice confirming that transfer of formal ownership has occurred for the aircraft, as well as the time and date of the transfer;

(f) Qantas must not transfer registration of an exempt aircraft, for which Qantas is the registration holder, to another person.

5 Repeal of this instrument
This instrument is repealed at the end of 31 December 2020.