



Civil Aviation Advisory Publication

December 2007

Certificate of Approval — Design Organisations

This publication is advisory only but it gives a CASA preferred method for complying with the Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (CAR 1988).

It is not the only method, but experience has shown that if you follow this method you will comply with the Civil Aviation Regulations.

Always read this advice in conjunction with the appropriate regulations.

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The relevant regulations and other references

- Regulation 30 of the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988* (CAR 1988) – Certificates of Approval.
- Regulation 30A of CAR 1988 – Changes to Certificates of Approval.
- Civil Aviation Order (CAO) 104.0 – Certificates of Approval – Application and Grant.

Who this CAAP applies to

This Civil Aviation Advisory Publication (CAAP) applies to any person holding, or intending to apply for, a certificate of approval covering the design of aircraft and aircraft components, including modifications and repairs.

Why this publication was written

This CAAP provides guidance to applicants for showing compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements to obtain, or change, the Certificate of Approval for the design of aircraft and aircraft components. It also describes acceptable procedures for holders of Certificates of Approval to maintain their certificates.

Status of this CAAP

Previously, CAAP 30-1(1) contained all CAR 30 approvals including, maintenance, manufacturing, distribution, training and design organisations. The design organisation information has now been separated to provide more detailed and specific advice. CAAP 30-6(0) covers the approval of design organisations for the design of aircraft and aircraft components.

For further information

Contact the CASA office closest to you on 131 757

1. Abbreviations

ACN	Australian Company Number
ABN	Australian Business Number
ARN	Aviation Reference Number
CAAP	Civil Aviation Advisory Publication
CAO	Civil Aviation Order
CAR	Civil Aviation Regulation (1988)
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CASR	Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (1998)
COA	Certificate of Approval
IoA	Instrument of Appointment

2. Background

2.1 General

2.1.1 The Civil Aviation Regulations (CAR) 1988 require designs and design changes to be approved before use. While the approval of design and design change does not require development work to be carried out in a design organisation, the design developed in an approved organisation will give the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) greater confidence in the quality of the design.

2.1.2 CASA issues Certificates of Approval (COA) for design to organisations based on an evaluation of their competence and capability. An organisation must demonstrate to CASA that it has:

- appropriately qualified and competent personnel to carry out the scope of activities sought;
- facilities and equipment available for carrying out the activities;
- arrangements made to ensure the organisation has access to information necessary for carrying out those activities; and
- a suitable system of quality control.

2.1.3 If the organisation has in its employ an appropriately qualified Instrument of Appointment (IoA) holder the design or design change can be approved in-house. If the organisation does not have in its employ an IoA holder the approval of the design must be sought either from CASA or preferably from appropriately qualified holders of IoA for design approval.

2.2 Who Can Apply

2.2.1 Any person may apply to CASA for a Certificate of Approval for the design of aircraft and aircraft components.

2.3 Where To Apply

2.3.1 All applications for a COA must be lodged with the CASA Service Centre. The CASA Service Centre staff will provide advice on the specific requirements and explain the processes. They will keep track of the application from the day it is lodged to the day of certificate issue. The contact details of the CASA Service Centre can be found on the CASA website (<http://www.casa.gov.au>).

2.4 Application Form

2.4.1 A COA application should be made on CASA Form No. 690, “Application for Grant, Re-issue or Change of a Certificate of Approval”. Application forms may be obtained from any of the CASA offices or from the CASA website.

2.5 Payment of Fees

2.5.1 CASA charges a fee to process an application for the issue of a COA. An hourly fee is charged, as specified in ‘Schedule 1 - Fees for Aviation Regulatory Services to the Civil Aviation (Fees) Regulations 1995. The Service Centre will provide a quotation based on an estimated hourly rate for the work required. This fee must be paid before assessment of the application commences. It should be noted that in accordance with Section 97 of the Civil Aviation Act 1988, the COA application may not be processed until CASA receives full payment of the fee.

3. How to Apply for a Certificate of Approval for Design

3.1 Application

3.1.1 To assist CASA in assessing the application, and to ensure that the certificate is issued to a legal entity, the application should include the following information and supporting documents as applicable:

- the organisation’s details;
 - evidence of the legal entity (corporation or individual);
 - Australian Company Number (ACN) or Australian Business Number (ABN);
 - evidence of legally registered trading name, if intended to be used;
 - Aviation Reference Number (ARN), if available; and
 - a registered business address.

Note: CASA will not accept applications from business names that are not recognised as a legal entity.

- formal identification - where the applicant is an individual;
- a statement of the activities to be covered by the certificate;
- details of main facilities and any other permanent locations away from the main facility;

- a statement detailing the number of appropriately qualified and experienced employed personnel;
- evidence of relevant qualifications and experience of employees;
- a description of the organisational structure, specifically indicating responsible person(s) for each of the activities sought;
- a documented system of quality control;
- a list of pertinent technical data and evidence of amendment arrangements; and
- written evidence of any sharing arrangements e.g. arrangements for shared facilities/access to data.

4. Requirements

4.1 General

4.1.1 Regulation 30 of CAR 1988 sets out the requirements in relation to an application for granting a COA. The regulation also provides standards for maintaining the COA. Regulation 30A of CAR 1988 sets out requirements for change(s) to a COA.

4.2 Personnel

4.2.1 Qualified management and technical personnel are essential to ensure effective control within the organisation and to maintain quality control.

APPOINTED PERSONS

4.2.2 Where the applicant is an individual the applicant will normally be the accountable manager and will have overall responsibility for the organisation. However, he or she may appoint, in writing, suitably qualified and experienced employees to manage various functions of the organisation. These responsible managers will represent the technical management structure of the organisation. Employees may have multiple responsibilities provided no conflict occurs.

4.2.3 Where the applicant is a body corporate the applicant will be required to nominate a person to be identified as the accountable manager. This person must have the ultimate authority, including financial authority, within the organisation. The accountable manager will ensure that all necessary resources are available to provide the services for which the organisation is certificated.

4.2.4 The titles and responsibilities of employees, or personnel working under an arrangement with the COA holder, appointed to control the activities of the certificate would vary from organisation to organisation depending on the size and scope of its activities.

Irrespective of the title used, or the number of persons appointed, the activities in the following areas should be allocated to a controlling employee, appropriate to the organisation, including responsibility for ensuring, but not limited to:

Design control

- the design control system is implemented and running effectively;
- designs are processed in accordance with the regulatory requirements;
- concessions are processed in accordance with the System of Quality Control Document and any CASA requirement;
- the drawing system is effective in providing for the design activities of the organisation;
- the continued airworthiness is facilitated for any design produced;
- support systems are effective in providing for the activities of the design teams; and
- corrective action is quickly and effectively carried out to the design control system as a result of the internal quality assurance programme.

Inspection and testing

- any inspections and tests carried out are correct and effective;
- inspections and tests reflect the current state of the art of the aviation industry and provide the results necessary to show compliance with airworthiness requirements;
- suitable arrangements with providers of testing equipment and facilities are established and reflected in the System of Quality Control Document;
- support systems are effective in providing for the activities of the inspection personnel; and
- corrective action is quickly and effectively carried out to the inspection and testing system.

Internal quality assurance

- the monitoring and auditing of the organisation's compliance with regulatory requirements and its documented procedures;
- the adequacy of documented procedures in meeting regulatory requirements and in reflecting the scope of the certificate;
- that corrective actions, in respect of any deficiencies revealed by compliance with the above paragraphs, are carried out;

- the compliance with any conditions which apply to an exemption;
- the implementation of the quality management system and corrective action resulting from any audit activity;
- the authorisation of staff for specific functions;
- personnel meet the initial and ongoing training and qualification criteria defined in the regulatory requirements and the organisation's System of Quality Control Document;
- all required data is available and accessible to enable staff to carry out their tasks;
- all relevant technical records are kept in a manner acceptable to CASA, and all records are retained for the required period; and
- liaison with CASA, including responses for any discrepancies found during CASA surveillance/audit.

4.2.5 A design organisation may elect not to employ holders of IoA for design for approval. In this case the organisation must submit all designs and design changes to CASA or appropriately qualified holders of IoA for design approval. However, if the organisation elects to employ holders of IoA for design approval, they should have the following responsibilities for:

- ensuring all inspections and tests fulfil the requirements specified before approving a design change;
- ensuring design change descriptive and supporting data is assembled and distributed as required by the System of Quality Control Document;
- supervising the design work and consulting those performing the work;
- ensuring each design complies with the airworthiness requirements;
- approving only the design changes in areas that they are competent;
- ensuring checking is done by competent persons other than those originally performing the work where the proof of compliance depends on calculations alone, and these calculations are extensive or are based on other than fundamental technical procedures;
- prescribing relevant limitations and conditions to design changes to ensure an adequate level of safety is maintained; and

- ensuring support systems are effective in providing for their authorised privileges, and ensuring corrective action is quickly and effectively carried out to the approval of design changes resulting from the internal quality assurance programme.

Note: The IoA holder will have his or her privileges detailed in the IoA issued by CASA and must carry out design approval in accordance with conditions of the instrument and regulatory requirements.

STAFFING LEVEL

4.2.6 An organisation should show that it has sufficient qualified personnel and supervisory staff to complete all of its planned design activities at each location.

4.2.7 If appropriately qualified contract staff are utilised, evidence of the arrangements by which the contractor will provide the services and maintain their currency, should be evident.

TRAINING

4.2.8 An organisation should have procedures for assessing the competency of employed staff. These procedures should include the levels of basic training, the qualification(s) required and experience necessary to accomplish the various tasks.

4.3 Premises, equipment and tools

4.3.1 The following provides guidance for the acceptable standards for premises used for design and testing activities. An applicant who requires further guidance regarding suitability of premises should consult with CASA. In addition, the design organisation will also need to comply with other Commonwealth, State, Territory or Local Government regulations relating to workplace and the environment.

PREMISES

4.3.2 The design organisation's premises need to be of suitable size, construction and layout to permit the design and testing activity to be carried out. Buildings and areas shared with other organisations or persons should have provision to ensure that each organisations activities and administration do not interfere with the other.

4.3.3 To prevent contamination, the premises need to be kept in a clean and tidy condition. This should include the provision of suitable flooring and may require dust locks, air-conditioning or extractor fans commensurate with the level of cleanliness required for that particular activity. Lighting needs to be of such a standard that the quality of work is not impaired.

4.3.4 Accommodation should be provided, as applicable, for:

- design and technical drawing activities;
- the work to be carried out including assembly, testing, disassembly, and inspection;
- required equipment, including hand tools, machine tools and associated benches, jigs and fixtures, trays and work stands; and
- the administrative support of work including, the management of quality, planning, technical records and airworthiness data.

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

4.3.5 A design organisation should have access to specialist equipment and tools in order to develop and test a design before design approval certification can be made. The equipment and tools could be both software (e.g. a finite element modelling package) and hardware (e.g. an ultimate tensile strength testing machine).

4.3.6 If applicable, a procedure should be in place to ensure regular calibration and servicing of equipment is carried out and maintained as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Arrangements for access to equipment and tools not located on the premises should also be included in the documentation.

4.4 Technical data

4.4.1 An organisation must hold, or have access to, copies of all relevant technical data necessary to carry out its approved design activities. This should include applicable data issued by the Authority, any other relevant national airworthiness authority, the type certificate holders, and/or supplemental type certificate holders.

4.4.2 Technical information may be available through various sources, including ownership, leasing, sharing arrangements, access through an internet address (URL) or supplied by another person (i.e. an aircraft owner or operator). Where information is subject to any access agreement and associated intellectual property rights, evidence of the arrangement that gives the design organisation access to such information must be available.

4.4.3 An organisation should provide, to its staff, all relevant technical data required to carry out their activities. When computer or electronic viewing systems are used, the number of terminals should be adequate for the number of staff required to be using the systems.

AMENDMENTS TO TECHNICAL DATA

4.4.4 There should be a document control procedure to ensure the amendment and distribution of technical data. Where an amendment service is available it should be subscribed to and the associated procedure should ensure that all amendments are received, assessed and incorporated as necessary.

4.5 System of quality control

4.5.1 In accordance with regulation 30(2)(b)(iv) of CAR 1988, the applicant is required to document a system of quality control. This document should contain the quality control procedures to ensure design activities are in compliance with the regulations. The document may also include any additional information in respect to the organisation's design activities. To ensure compliance with the regulations the document must cover the specified areas mentioned in regulation 30(2D) of CAR 1988.

4.5.2 Provided the documented procedures address the required regulations, the System of Quality Control Document may be titled as the certificate holder desires.

4.5.3 The design organisation is to ensure that all staff are made aware of the contents of the System of Quality Control Document and have access to those parts of the document, including the latest amendments appropriate to that person's responsibilities or needs.

THE SYSTEM OF QUALITY CONTROL DOCUMENT

4.5.4 The purpose of this document is to provide a roadmap to an organisation's management system, that is, the organisational structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and resources that an organisation applies to conduct its design activities. The document provides a baseline for evaluation and audit of the organisation's systems to verify their effectiveness.

4.5.5 The System of Quality Control Document should, as a minimum, include:

- a statement setting out the organisation's name, address and contact details;
- a statement setting out the purpose of the manual, including a statement of the organisation's commitment to carry out the responsibilities and obligations in relation to the authorised functions in accordance with the Civil Aviation Act, CARs, CASRs, and Civil Aviation Orders (CAO);
- written details of the scope of the functions that the organisation may perform;
- a description of the organisational structure and employees responsibilities;

- the name and position of the person who controls the approved design activity;
- a description of the resources of the organisation for implementing quality management;
- a description of the organisation's quality control system should include documented procedures for:
 - design development processes;
 - testing and verification of designs;
 - design approval by an appropriate holder of IoA;
 - production of technical documents relating to the design;
 - performing audits and corrective action;
 - keeping and maintaining records;
 - amending the System of Quality Control Document;
 - changes to the document that must be approved by CASA before they are implemented;
 - training and maintaining competency of staff;
 - the maintenance, control and calibration of equipment (if applicable);
 - continuing airworthiness; and
 - control of stores (if applicable).

Note: The above procedures are further explained in paragraph 4.6.

- a description of the facilities and data used in performing the authorised functions;
- a description of the organisation's arrangements for giving any notification or advice that the organisation is required to give CASA under the regulations or the conditions of the certificate of approval; and
- a sample of completed forms, engineering orders or documents to be issued by the organisation.

4.6 Procedures

4.6.1 The design organisation must have documented procedures to ensure the compliance of the quality control system is followed by all staff. The details of these procedures should include the following:

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

4.6.2 The design development process should ensure:

- design control procedures are published, maintained and followed;
- designs and design changes comply with the applicable airworthiness requirements;
- subcontracted work is identified and the design organisation exercises control over its performance; and

- responsibilities for issuing documents are clearly identified and personnel are given clear descriptions of the scope of their authorisations.

4.6.3 The procedure should include processes that ensure designs have no unsafe features that could have reasonably been identified during the design development process.

4.6.4 The procedures should ensure that there are adequate copies of all technical data necessary to carry out the design activities for which the organisation is approved.

4.6.5 A design organisation should provide drawing and document control procedures. These procedures should ensure that reference materials are current and authorised for use in the design activities. The requirements should extend to computerised records and documents as well as software updates. The procedures should include an electronic information control process if this is utilised by the organisation.

4.6.6 The design control procedures should, where applicable, include the requirement for methods for the inspection and testing of specimens of the design to demonstrate compliance with airworthiness requirements. The inspection and test procedures may not apply to all designs and design changes developed by the organisation, and the design control procedures should include methods to determine when testing is required.

TESTING AND VERIFICATION OF DESIGNS

4.6.7 A procedure should be developed to ensure that all facets of the design or design change have been examined and conclude with a statement that the design meets the intended requirements of the design standards. The format of technical assessments and reports is up to the organisation but a standard layout should be used and identified in the procedure.

4.6.8 The procedure should also ensure that the relevant appointed person from the organisation confirms the design has been checked, complies with the airworthiness requirements, and is acceptable for approval.

DESIGN APPROVAL

4.6.9 The design approval is the final stage of the design process. The organisation should develop a procedure to ensure that design approvals comply with the applicable regulatory requirements. The organisation should indicate in the procedure as to how the approval process is carried out. Procedures for requesting approvals by CASA or contracted IoA holders should be developed.

4.6.10 For designs that require multi-discipline approvals (eg avionics, structures or mechanical systems), the procedure should nominate a co-ordinator or project manager to ensure that all multi-discipline approvals have been carried out and all regulatory requirements have been met.

4.6.11 The procedure should also ensure the organisation's holder of IoA for design grants an approval only after a determination is made that:

- a product, component or appliance incorporating a design change, when operated in accordance with the flight manual or other prescribed operating limitations and conditions, amended as required by the design change:
 - meets the airworthiness design standards, or the provisions not complied with are provided for by equivalent levels of safety; and
 - has no unsafe feature or characteristic that makes it unsafe for its intended use; and
- the instructions for continuing airworthiness provided are adequate for the proper maintenance of the product, component or appliance incorporating the change.

PRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

4.6.12 A procedure should be developed for the production of technical documents such as maintenance manuals, illustrated parts catalogues and flight manuals etc. These documents should have amendment or revision status and be approved by the appropriate person in the organisation. The history of all revisions or amendments should be documented.

MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.13 A procedure should be developed to ensure that the maintenance and calibration of test equipment is carried out at regular intervals. The maintenance should be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. There must be a means of indication to users when the next inspection, service or calibration is due. The identification method should also have a means to show whether the item is unserviceable for any reason which may not be obvious to the user.

4.6.14 Tooling and equipment should be calibrated by organisations that provide conditions for testing appropriate to the calibration required.

Appropriate conditions include:

- competent staff;
- suitable environment;
- technically appropriate procedures; and
- full traceability of calibrations.

4.6.15 An organisation may calibrate equipment itself if it has the correct reference items or may use a suitable body to carry out calibration activities.

CONTINUING AIRWORTHINESS CONTROL

4.6.16 The organisation should ensure that procedures are in place to address the continuing airworthiness responsibilities for designs for which they are the holder of the design approval. The design organisation has a responsibility to ensure that the designs produced are monitored and supported. This monitoring includes the investigation and analysis of defect incidents reported by operators of the organisation's products.

4.6.17 Defects that have no effect on safety, in any form, can be considered to be economic or non-airworthy defects.

4.6.18 Defects that may result in injury, accidents or hazards to other aviation activities are considered major defects and the design organisation has the responsibility to ensure airworthiness of their design product. The defect reporting responsibility of a design organisation will generally cover those design features that are causing a problem. That is, an inherent design fault rather than poor manufacturing or maintenance practices.

KEEPING AND MAINTAINING RECORDS

4.6.19 This procedure should ensure design records are kept in an easily accessible form so that type conformity and compliance with airworthiness requirements can be assessed later, if required. These documents also form an important part of the reference material for other design tasks, staff training and continued airworthiness responsibilities.

4.6.20 The procedure can allow records to be kept electronically but the system should ensure information security, integrity and retrieval. The procedures for electronic record and document keeping should consider the following:

- avoidance of data loss in the event of power interruptions;
- software control, including amendments and prevention of corruption;
- unauthorised access;
- audit trail facilities;
- archiving of data in a similar manner to hardcopies, and for a similar period;
- backup of critical information, preferably once a day, with storage for that backup information;
- data verification, on entry and retrieval;
- publication provision;
- staff training;

- amendment and protection of stored data; and
- problem report register including the problem details and solutions.

4.6.21 Retention of design records should be indefinite or from the date of withdrawal of the last example of the product from service. This could occur if the type certificate is cancelled and the owners of each example of the product informed as to the non-type certificated nature of the product.

Note: If the design organisation ceases to exist the data should be made available to CASA.

INTERNAL AUDITS

4.6.22 A quality assurance procedure should provide a system of internal checks which will ensure the integrity of the quality control system. This should also take account of occurrences which may not involve the quality control system but which may indicate the level of quality of the service. These could include the continuing airworthiness requirements relating to accidents, incidents and defects affecting users of the product. The procedure should also have in place corrective action measures when non-compliance with any requirements of the quality system is identified. The level of self-checking will depend largely on the size and activities of the organisation.

4.6.23 The organisation's internal quality assurance procedures should ensure:

- the identification of appropriately trained personnel who will carry out required audits;
- all systems within the organisation are periodically checked and the level and frequency of the checks detailed;
- the documentation of the audits, and the communication of the results to management;
- the identification of those persons responsible for reviewing the results of the checking, and taking the action necessary to rectify any deficiencies found;
- the identification and appropriate reference to supplementary data such as:
 - copies of all inspection and acceptance forms and check-lists for designs and completed prototypes, together with instructions for their use;
 - the identification of the various inspection and process certifications required, and their meaning;
 - schedules of inspections for design, testing, and inspection equipment; and
 - listings of manufacturing processes which are relied upon to assure quality; and
- conformity, and safety of the completed product.

4.6.24 The single-person operation could achieve internal quality assurance in two ways. The individual could pick up the responsibility for quality assurance but in order to achieve the necessary overview the organisation would need to have in place very specific procedures to spell out the task. Alternatively, the individual could contract an independent auditor to carry out the internal audit.

TRAINING AND MAINTAINING COMPETENCY OF STAFF

4.6.25 This procedure should highlight the skills, experience and training required to maintain competencies of staff. The procedure should have processes to:

- identify the necessary competencies of staff to perform their duties;
- identify the provision of training to satisfy competencies required;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the training; and
- maintain appropriate records of education, training skills and experience

CONTROL OF STORES

4.6.26 A procedure shall be developed to ensure that store items meet the specified requirement and are appropriately identified and traceable.

AMENDMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF QUALITY CONTROL

4.6.27 A procedure is required to ensure that the quality system remains an accurate description of the organisation and its activities and they are reviewed periodically by senior management. When there are changes to staff, structure, location, or documented procedures the organisation should ensure the quality system documentation reflects these changes. The procedure should also ensure that all persons involved in design activities or those having need to be aware of the latest amendments of the procedures have access to those parts of the manual or documented procedures.

5. CASA Assessment

5.1 CASA will assess the documents submitted by the applicant. The requirements of an applicant's supporting documents, and the System of Quality Control Document, are detailed in the above section.

5.2 CASA will visit the applicant at the applicant's premises. The visit(s) will assist CASA in determining the applicant's suitability to be granted a COA, or to make a change to an existing COA.

5.3 During these visits CASA will verify the information contained in the application and the supporting documents. Verification will include, but not be limited to, checking that:

- the documented system of quality control is in place and is effective and suitable;
- there are sufficient qualified personnel to plan, perform and supervise the design activities;
- the premises are of a suitable size, construction and layout to permit the design and testing activities for which the approval is being sought;
- the applicant has (or has access to) an adequate technical library that provides technical and regulatory data necessary to conduct design and testing activities. It is also necessary that the applicant provides a library amendment service;
- procedures are in place to provide initial and continual training for employees; and
- procedures are in place to control any subcontracted activities.

5.4 If CASA is satisfied that the applicant's organisation meets the requirements of Regulation 30 of CAR 1988 and has the ability to carry out the design activities in a satisfactory manner, a COA will be issued subject to the fee being paid to CASA.

6. Continued Validity of Approval

6.1 CASA will subsequently confirm, by means of scheduled and special purpose audits and inspections that the organisation complies with both its documented procedures and regulatory requirements. Frequency and depth of these audits will vary depending on:

- complaints or advice;
- performance of the organisation as measured by the audit programme; and
- stability (including financial stability) of the organisation or any significant change(s) to its personnel or activities.

6.2 Unless surrendered, superseded, suspended, revoked or expired the continued validity of the COA is dependent upon the design organisation remaining in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

7. Privileges of the Certificate of Approval Holder

7.1 A certificate holder can only carry out the activities permitted by the COA, and in accordance with the holder's documented procedures, unless a variation application has been received and approval granted by CASA.

8. Changes to the Certificate of Approval

8.1 The holder of a COA must notify CASA (in writing) within 14 days of any of the following changes to enable CASA to determine continued CAR 30 compliance, and to amend the certificate, if:

- there is a change, or a proposed change to the:
 - holder's identity;
 - holder's location or place of business where activities relating to the certificate are carried out;
 - holder's registered office address; or
 - postal address to which correspondence may be sent.
- there is a change to the system of quality control
- the COA holder permanently ceases to engage in any or all of the activities for which the certificate of approval was granted; and
- the COA holder is unable, for any reason, to carry out the activities for which the COA was granted.

8.2 Unless CASA determines that the approval should be suspended, cancelled or varied, CASA may prescribe the conditions under which the COA holder's organisation may operate during such changes.