



Brazilian Military Airworthiness Certification and KC-390 Project Challenge

MAWA Conference 2014

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Overview

- The Industrial Fostering and Coordination Institute - IFI
- Brazilian Certification History
- International Agreements
- FAB Aerospace Product Life Cycle
- Regulation Improvement
- KC-390 Certification Challenge





IFI'S MISSION

To contribute in ensuring performance, safety and availability of aerospace products and systems of

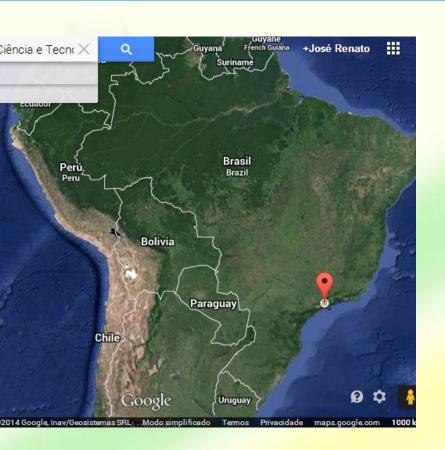
Brazilian Air Force concerns, by acting in the fields of

Normalization, Metrology, Certification,

Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer.









Located in São José dos Campos – São Paulo One of the Air Force Command Institutes, Inside Department of Science and Aerospace Technology





IFI's Main Structure

DIRECTOR

Vice-Director

Technical Advisor

CSG
Division of
Management
System
Certification

CMA
Division of
Aerospace
Metrology
Confiability

CPA
Division of
Aerospace
Product
Certification

CDI
Division
of
Industrial
Development

CAD
Administrative
Division

265 professionals





Brazilian Certification History

1941 – Creation of Aeronautics Ministry (MAER), in charge of Brazilian Air Force (FAB) and

Department of Civil Aviation (DAC)

1950 – Creation of Technical Centre of Aeronautics - CTA (now Department of Science and Aerospace Technology - DCTA) and

Technological Institute of Aeronautics - ITA.





Brazilian Certification History

- 1957 Implementation of Certification Comission inside of Institute for Research and Development IPD
- 1971 Creation of Industrial Fostering and Coordination Institute IFI
- 1975 Certification activities were transferred to IFI
- 1976 First Bilateral Airworthiness Agreement between Brazil and USA





Brazilian Certification History

- 1982 Agreement Brazil Italy to product AMX aircraft
- 1983 Creation of Military Homologation Division FHM (now CPA Certification of Aeronautical Product Division) and Civil Homologation Division FDH
- 2005 Creation of National Agency of Civil Aviation ANAC

(FDH Division was transferred to ANAC)





International Agreements

- 1976 First Bilateral Airworthiness Agreement between Brazil and USA
- 1997 Technical Agreement DAC, CTA JAA validation of EMB-145 homologation
- 2004 Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) Brazil USA
- 2004 Administrative Arrangement Brazil (DAC) EASA focused in the EMBRAER commercial needs





International Agreements

1982 – Italy







1984, 2005 – France – DGA

EMB-121 XINGU

2007 - Spain - INTA, DEGAM





2014 – Sweden – FLYGI (under negotiation)







Military Certification



1972 – Homologation of EMB-110 Bandeirante

1978 – EMB-110 validated by FAA (first FAA validation)



1979 - Homologation of EMB-121A Xingu

1985 - Homologation of EMB-120 Brasília





Military Certification



1996 – Homologation of Embraer 145



1998 – Homologation of MAA-1 Missile



2002 – EMB-314 Super Tucano followed a Verification and Acceptance Plan (PVA)



2004 – Homologation of ERJ-170





Military Certification



2010 – Validation of EC 725 (H-XBR) certification

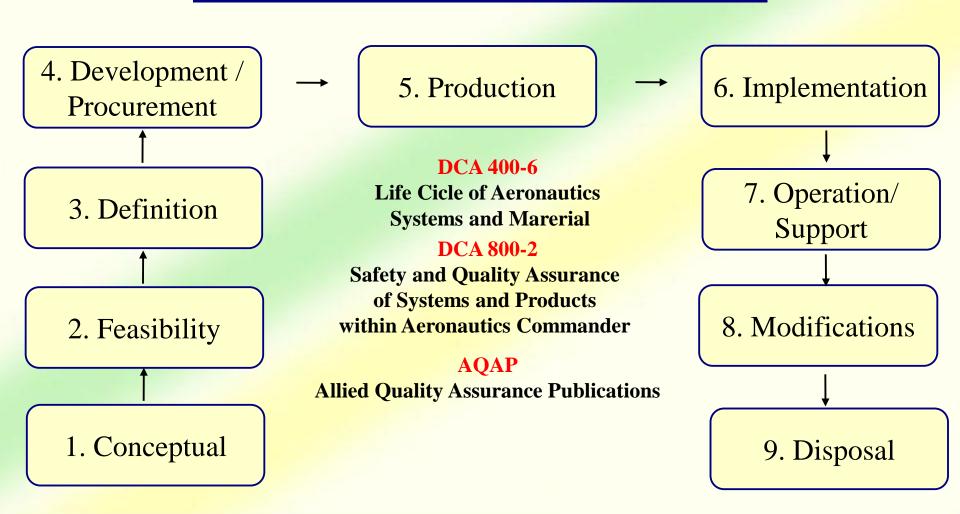


2012 – Certification of C-130M Modification, including Self Defence





FAB Aerospace Product Life Cycle







IFI in Aerospace Product Life Cycle

4. Development / Procurement

3. Definition

2. Feasibility

1. Conceptual

5. Production



KC-390



6. Implementation

7. Operation/Support

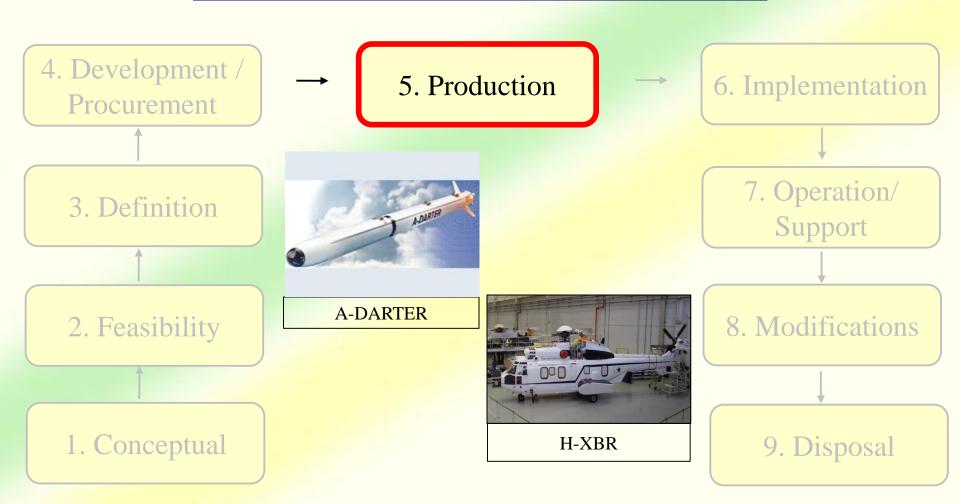
8. Modifications

9. Disposal





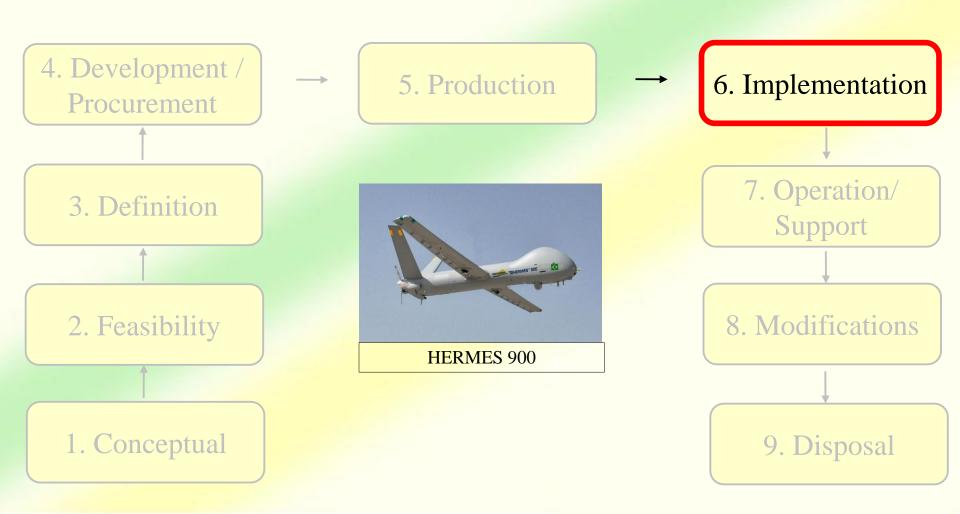
IFI in Aerospace Product Life Cycle







IFI in Aerospace Product Life Cycle







IFI in Aerospace Product Life Cycle

4. Development / Procurement

3. Definition

2. Feasibility

1. Conceptual

5. Production



A-29 SUP TUCANO



The state of the s

P-3



AC-319

6. Implementation

7. Operation/Support

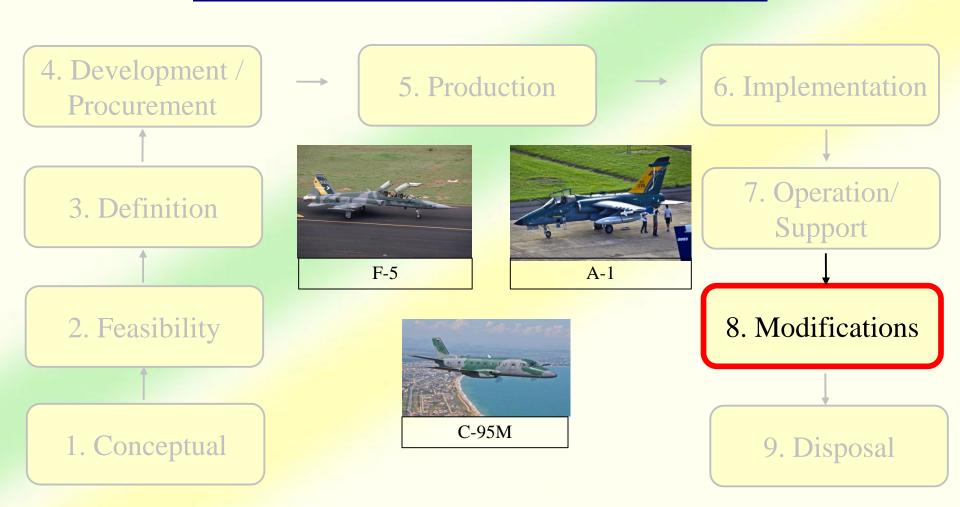
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IFI in Aerospace Product Life Cycle







Regulation Improvement

DCA 800-2

Safety and Quality Assurance of Systems and Products within Aeronautics Commander

aproved in 2014, establishes guidelines for the approval, certification and conformity evaluation of all systems and products

ICA 57-21

Military Airworthiness Regulation – procedures for Aeronautical Product Certification

To be aproved in 2014, is similar to RBAC21, PART21 and EMAR21

A STEP FOWARD





KC-390 Project Challenge

- RFP delivered in 2008
- KC-390 was designed to fill the Brazilian Air Force needs to replace old C-130 from 2016.
- needs of other air forces
 → niche market
- IFI will certificate the KC-390 to fly all over the world

EMBRAER and FAB
MUST HAVE KC-390
ready as soon as possible.











Brazil

Aero Vodochody



Czech Republic

EEA, OGMA



Portugal

FAdeA



Argentina

Suppliers







KC-390 Project Challenge

"As civil as possible, as military as necessary."

EMBRAER KC-390 shared certification:







Green aircraft – Part 25

Recognize Green Aircraft and Certificate all military specific conditions and mission accomplishment of RTLI





KC-390 Project Challenge

- EMBRAER applied to certificate KC-390 with ANAC in a conventional process
- IFI agreeded that EMBRAER apply to certificate KC-390 as an OPC (Organização de Projeto Credenciada Qualified Design Organization) similar to DOA

Expected reduced time to certificate with improved certification confidence level



EMBRAER OPC Basic Rules

- Process based on the EMBRAER maturity and confidence relation between IFI and EMBRAER
- EMBRAER and IFI discuss all MoCs inside Certification Plan analysis
- IFI involvement focused on critical activities and audits to the all certification activities
- Programmed audits to the hole process





IFI intends to celebrate Mutual Certification Acceptance Agreements with Military Airworthiness Authorities over the world







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