

- **Acceptable Data:** Technical information (e.g., AMMs, AC 43.13-1B/2B) that can be used for maintenance, but is not alone sufficient for major changes.
- **ACO (Aircraft Certification Office):** The FAA office responsible for the design approval of aircraft and engines.
- **AD (Airworthiness Directive):** A mandatory instruction issued by a regulator to correct unsafe conditions in aeronautical products.
- **ADOA (Alternative Procedures to Design Organisation Approval):** A simplified process for EASA to approve a design organization's structure.
- **AE (Accountable Executive):** The individual in a TCCA or FAA system with financial and safety accountability for the organization.
- **AEO (Airworthiness Engineering Organization):** A TCCA-approved hybrid organization authorized to make findings of compliance
- **AFMS (Airplane Flight Manual Supplement):** A document providing specialized flight data for modified aircraft; must be validated by the importing authority
- **AM (Accountable Manager):** The person in an organization with corporate authority to ensure resources are available to meet regulatory standards.
- **AMO (Approved Maintenance Organization):** A facility certified by a regulator to perform maintenance (e.g., Part 145).
- **ANAC (Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil):** The National Civil Aviation Agency of Brazil.
- **APAA (Attestation of Approved Aeronautical Product):** A translation of the Brazilian CPAA for replacement parts.
- **Approved Data:** Technical data specifically vetted and "stamped" by a regulator or delegated authority (e.g., STCs, ADs).
- **ARC (Authorized Release Certificate):** A document (like EASA Form 1 or FAA 8130-3) certifying that a part is airworthy.
- **AVS (Aviation Safety):** The FAA's airworthiness oversight division.

- **BASA (Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement):** An executive treaty between countries used to share and accept each other's safety certifications.
- **Basic Modification:** A simple change (e.g., minor cabin update) that is automatically accepted by a validating authority without a technical deep-dive.
- **BIP (Bilateral Implementation Procedures):** Specific procedures for implementing a BASA.
- **BTB (Back-to-Birth):** The complete historical trace of a part's history and ownership since its manufacture.

- **CA (Certificating Authority):** The regulator of the "State of Design" where a product or modification originates
- **CAN-TSO:** The Canadian Technical Standard Order equivalent.
- **CAR (Canadian Aviation Regulations):** The regulatory framework used by TCCA.
- **CHT (Certificado de Habilitação Técnica):** The technical license required for mechanics in Brazil.
- **CMM (Component Maintenance Manual):** Specialized technical data for the maintenance of aircraft components.
- **CMT (Certification Management Team):** A group comprised of the "Big Four" regulators who harmonize implementation procedures.
- **COP (Certificado de Organização de Produção):** The Brazilian equivalent of a Production Organization Approval (POA).
- **CPAA (Certificado de Produto Aeronáutico Aprovado):** The Brazilian certificate for approved replacement or technical standard parts.
- **CREA:** The Regional Council of Engineering and Agronomy in Brazil.
- **CRI (Certification Review Item):** A document used by EASA during validation to state specific technical concerns.
- **CVE (Compliance Verification Engineer):** The designated individual in an EASA DOA authorized to sign off on technical compliance.
- **D&A (Drug and Alcohol Program):** A specific FAA "Special Condition" requiring testing programs that meet 14 CFR Part 120 standards.
- **DAO (Design Approval Organization):** A TCCA-approved organization authorized to make compliance findings.
- **DDP (Declaration of Design and Performance):** The primary document summarizing an article's capabilities for reciprocal acceptance.
- **Delta:** The specific gap or difference between two regulatory systems, represented as "Special Conditions" in a bilateral agreement.
- **DER (Designated Engineering Representative):** An individual delegated by the FAA to provide approved data on specific forms.
- **DOA (Design Organisation Approval):** An EASA certification (Subpart J) required for companies to prove technical competence in design.

- **EASA (European Union Aviation Safety Agency):** The primary regulator for civil aviation safety in the EU.
- **ELOS (Equivalent Level of Safety):** A finding where a design does not meet literal regulations but provides an equal level of safety through alternative methods.

- **EPA (European Part Approval):** A mandatory marking for non-OEM parts produced under an EASA-approved design.
- **ETSO (European Technical Standard Order):** EASA's minimum performance standards for specific materials, parts, or appliances.
- **F-100-01:** The Brazilian Authorized Release Certificate, equivalent to FAA Form 8130-3.
- **FAA (Federal Aviation Administration):** The civil aviation regulator of the United States.
- **FAR (Federal Aviation Regulations):** The specific rules prescribed by the FAA (found in 14 CFR).
- **FCD (Flight Crew Data):** Part of EASA's OSD requirements concerning the impact of modifications on pilot training.
- **GVI (Generic Validation Items):** A standard list of items EASA routinely checks for specific foreign products (e.g., Canadian cold-weather operations).
- **HF (Human Factors):** The study of human interaction with systems, mandated as training across all four regulators.
- **ICA (Instructions for Continued Airworthiness):** Maintenance instructions required to keep an aircraft or part airworthy after a modification.
- **IPA (Implementation Procedures for Airworthiness):** The operational rulebook for Design and Production interactions between the FAA and ANAC.
- **IS (Supplementary Instruction):** A Brazilian regulatory document used to provide detailed guidance.
- **LODA (Letter of TSO Design Approval):** A validation for TSO articles not on a regulator's "Automatic Acceptance" list.
- **LoI (Level of Involvement):** The specific scope of scrutiny a validating authority retains based on a risk assessment.
- **MAG (Maintenance Annex Guidance):** The procedural document supporting the Maintenance Annex of a BASA, used to facilitate reciprocal acceptance of audits.
- **MC (Manufacturer Certificate):** The production approval certificate required by TCCA.

- **MDL (Master Drawing List):** A list of drawings required to define the configuration of a design change.
- **MIP (Maintenance Implementation Procedures):** The title often used for the US-Canada bilateral maintenance agreement.
- **MOE (Maintenance Organisation Exposition):** The manual defining the procedures and structure for an EASA Part 145 organization.
- **MPM (Maintenance Procedures Manual):** The Brazilian equivalent of the MOE/RSM.
- **MPS (Minimum Performance Standards):** Technical requirements a part must meet to receive TSO/ETSO/OTP approval.

- **Non-Basic Modification:** A complex change (e.g., affecting critical systems) that triggers a technical validation and higher Lol from the validating authority.

- **ODA (Organization Designation Authorization):** The FAA system allowing specific organizations to act on behalf of the Administrator.
- **OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer):** The company that originally designed and produced the aircraft or part.
- **OSD (Operational Suitability Data):** EASA-specific data (e.g., MMEL, pilot training) required for aircraft certification and modifications.
- **OTP (Ordem Técnica Padrão):** The Brazilian equivalent to a TSO/ETSO.
- **PC (Production Certificate):** The FAA-issued certificate allowing for the manufacture of aircraft products.
- **PDA (Part Design Approval):** The TCCA equivalent of an FAA PMA design approval.
- **PMA (Parts Manufacturer Approval):** An FAA combined design and production approval for replacement parts.
- **POA (Production Organisation Approval):** An EASA certification (Subpart G) required to manufacture aircraft parts.

- **RBAC (Regulamento Brasileiro de Aviação Civil):** The Brazilian Civil Aviation Regulation.
- **RBV (Risk-Based Validation):** A modern certification principle where a VA relies on a CA's findings to reduce redundant testing.
- **RSM (Repair Station Manual):** The primary manual for an FAA Part 145 repair station.
- **RT (Responsável Técnico):** The Technical Manager in a Brazilian organization who carries personal legal and professional liability for technical safety.

- **SAR (Superintendência de Aeronavegabilidade):** The ANAC department responsible for airworthiness.
 - **SDR (Service Difficulty Report):** A report submitted to a regulator regarding an unsafe condition or equipment failure.
 - **SEI (Safety Emphasis Items):** Specific systems where EASA standards differ or represent a higher safety risk (e.g., flight controls).
 - **SoD (State of Design):** The country with jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the product's type design.
 - **SoR (State of Registry):** The country on whose registry the aircraft is entered.
 - **SSD (Significant Standards Difference):** A technical area where a VA's regulations are substantially more stringent or different than the CA's.
 - **STC (Supplemental Type Certificate):** An approval issued for major modifications to an existing type-certified product.
 - **SUP (Suspected Unapproved Part):** A part whose documentation or origin cannot be verified as meeting airworthiness standards.
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- **TA-M (Technical Arrangement – Maintenance):** The specific arrangement for reciprocal maintenance acceptance between ANAC and TCCA.
 - **TC (Type Certificate):** The approval of the original design for an aircraft, engine, or propeller.
 - **TCCA (Transport Canada Civil Aviation):** The civil aviation authority for Canada.
 - **TIP (Technical Implementation Procedures):** The technical "operating manual" for a BASA, defining how authorities validate each other's products.
 - **Triple Release:** A release (Form 1, 8130-3, or F-100-01) that contains statements satisfying three different regulatory bodies simultaneously.
 - **TSO (Technical Standard Order):** Minimum performance standards for specified materials, parts, or appliances.
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- **VA (Validating Authority):** The importing authority that reviews and accepts the work of the Certificating Authority.
 - **VI (Validation Item):** A technical subject where a VA decides to retain involvement and personally review data rather than delegate to the CA.
 - **VWP (Validation Work Plan):** The document listing specific VIs and Lol for a "Non-Basic" project.