

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



EXPLORE SCIENCE

Earth Systems Explorers Kick-Off

Katelyn Kuhl

International Program Specialist
Office of International and Interagency
Relations, NASA HQ

June 20, 2024

ESE Kickoff

The goal of this briefing is to:

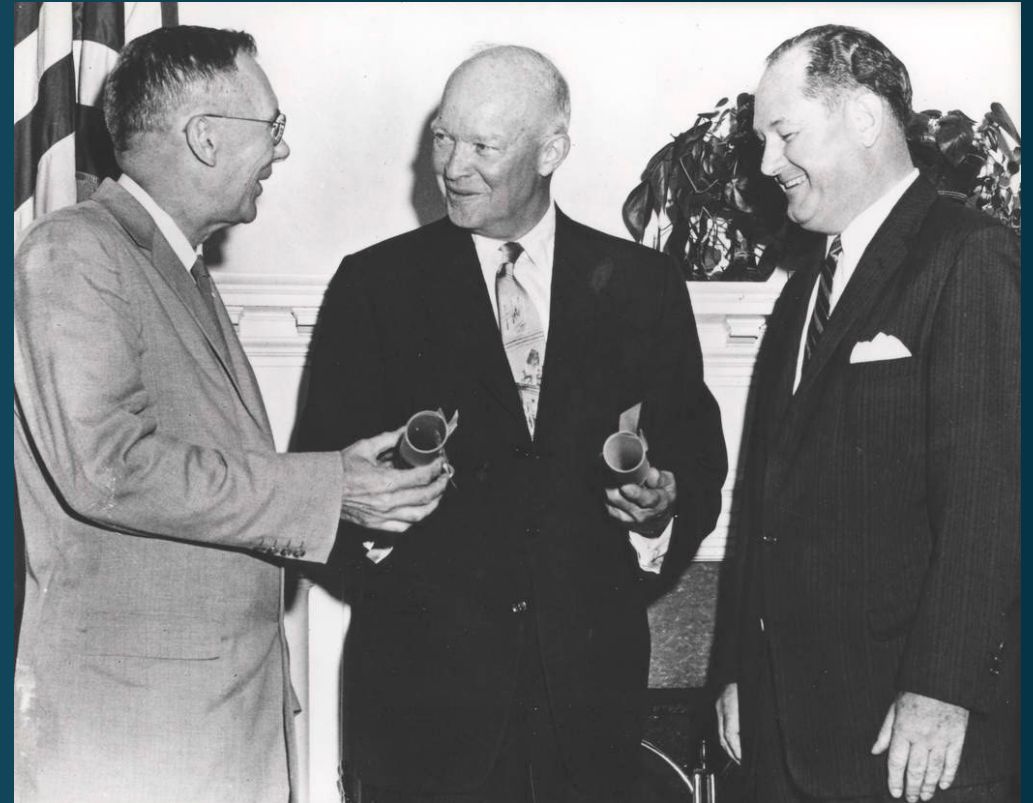
- Provide a brief introduction to international cooperation at NASA
- Provide a brief overview of guidelines for international cooperation
- Introduce the purpose of international agreements, some basic requirements and the relationship between the formulation process and an international agreement

International Cooperation: Overview

- International cooperation has been a cornerstone of NASA's activities throughout its history.
- Includes over 6,000 agreements with over 150 nations
- Directed by National Aeronautics and Space Act that created NASA in 1958

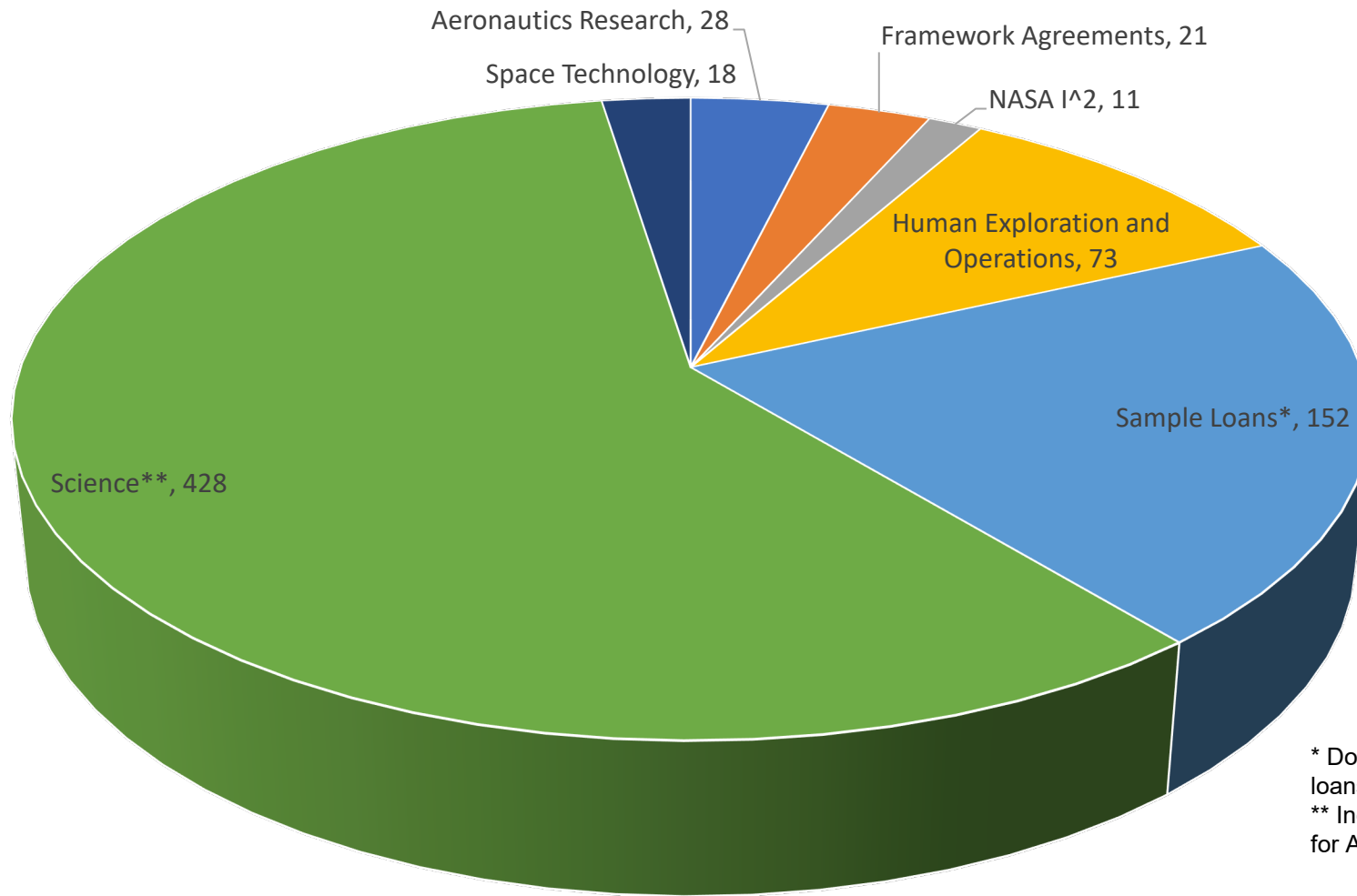
“Lead, encourage, and expand international cooperation on mutually beneficial space activities that broaden and extend the benefits of space for all humanity; further the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes; protect the interests of the United States, its allies, and partners; advance United States interests and values; and enhance access to space derived information and services.”

- 2020 National Space Policy



President Eisenhower commissions Dr. Glennan (right) as the first Administrator of NASA and Dr. Dryden (left) as Deputy Administrator.

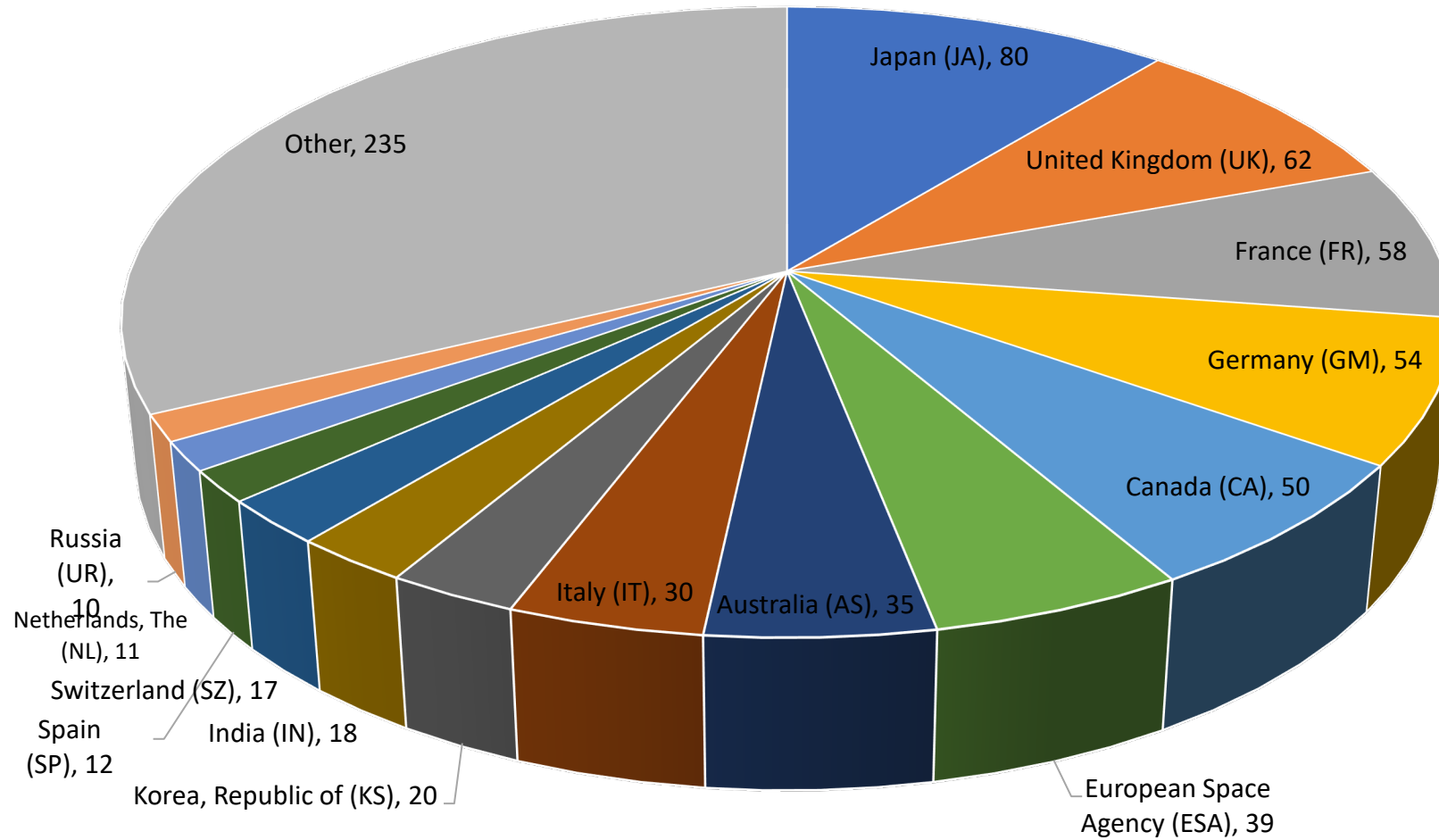
Active Agreements by Type and Mission



* Does not include 48 Osiris-REx sample loans under "Science"
** Includes 123 agreements for GLOBE, 49 for Aeronet, and 20 for space geodesy

Agreements Total: 731

Active Agreements by Country



Agreements Total: 731

The background of the slide is a deep blue space scene. On the left, there's a vertical strip showing a yellow sun, a ringed planet (Saturn), a reddish planet (Mars), and a large grey sphere (the Moon). The rest of the background is a dark blue space filled with stars and a vibrant blue and green nebula. A large, semi-transparent dark blue circle is on the right side, containing the title and list.

Guidelines for International Cooperation

- NASA international partners are generally government agencies due to the significant level of investment and legal requirements.
- Each Partner funds its respective contributions (“no exchange of funds”), but contributions need not be equivalent. NASA does not fund foreign researchers.
- Cooperation must be consistent with U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The background of the slide is a vibrant space-themed image. It features a large, dark blue nebula with glowing green and yellow filaments. In the foreground, the curved horizon of the Earth is visible at the bottom, showing blue oceans and white clouds. Above the Earth, several celestial bodies are depicted: a bright yellow sun or star in the lower left, a large dark blue sphere (possibly the Moon) in the center, a ringed planet (like Saturn) to the left, and a reddish-brown planet (like Mars) at the top. The overall color palette is dominated by deep blues, greens, and yellows, creating a cosmic atmosphere.

Guidelines for International Cooperation

Projects/Partnerships:

- Must have scientific and technical merit
- Must demonstrate a specific benefit to NASA and support Mission Directorate activities
- Are structured to protect against unwarranted technology transfer
- Do NOT involve joint development of technology
- Are structured to establish clearly defined managerial and technical interfaces to minimize complexity
- Are documented in a written, binding agreement, closely coordinated with the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. government agencies

A decorative background on the left side of the slide featuring a curved view of space. It includes a bright yellow sun at the bottom left, a blue and white Earth horizon, a grey crescent moon, a reddish-brown Mars, and a yellow Saturn with its rings. The background is a deep blue with scattered white stars.

Getting Started on International Agreements

- International agreements are:
 - Drafted *after* final selection are made
 - Not typically drafted for Phase-A Studies
 - Not required for proposals or Concept Study Reports
- The NASA Office of International and Interagency Relations (OIIR) conducts the international agreement process
 - International agreements can take several months to over a year!
- Need Date: Program Design Review OR No later than Key Decision Point-C.
- Non-U.S. Participation Requirements are detailed in the AO

Why Do We Need International Agreements?

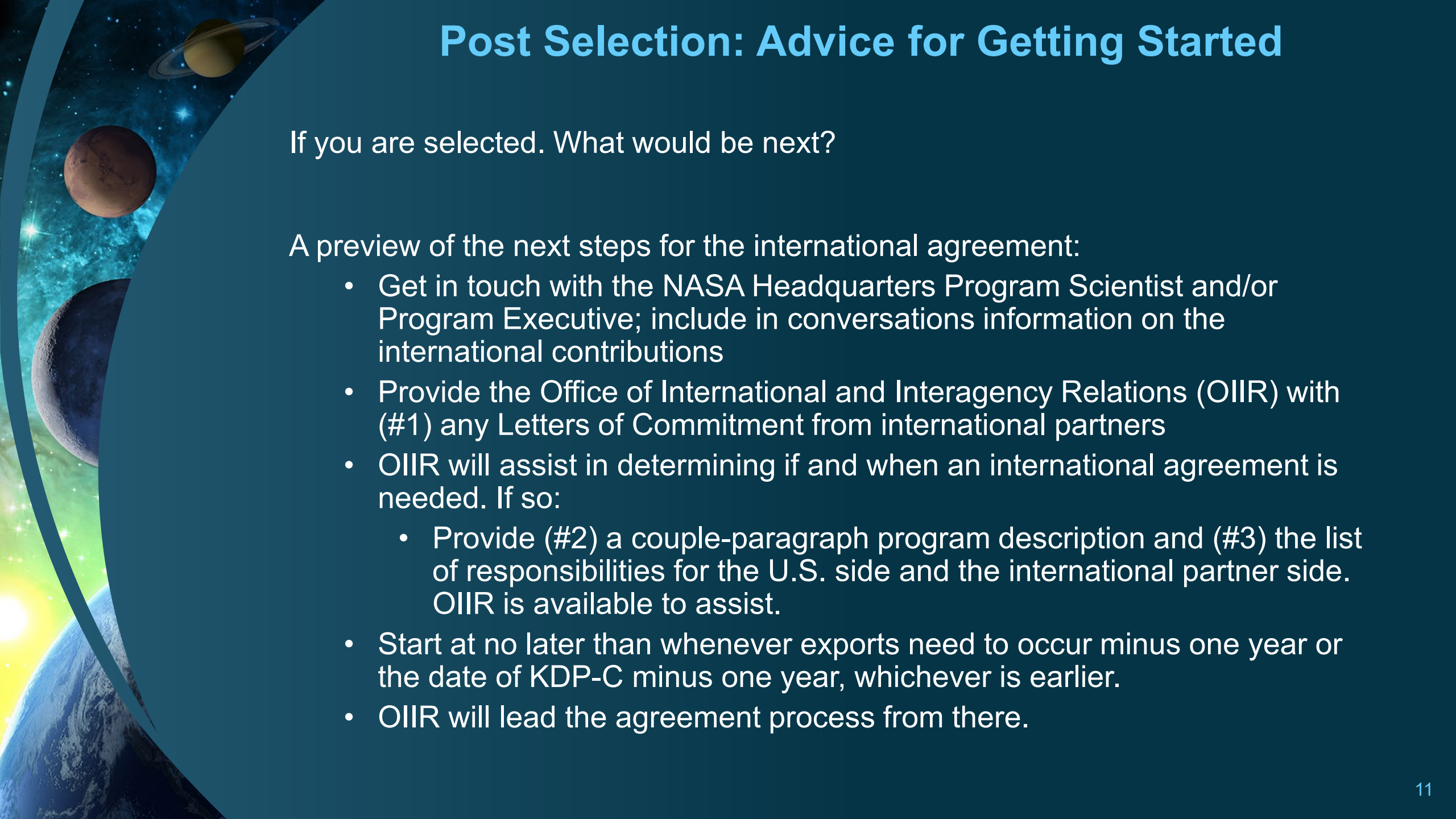
International Agreements are tools that:

- Clarify responsibilities of the partners
- Confirm commitments and terms
- Document the exchange and benefits of the cooperation for each partner
- Protect investment and interests, such as:
 - Technical data rights
 - Intellectual property rights
 - Allocation of risk – cross-waiver of liability
- Allow import/export of technical data and goods
- Confirm arrangements to meet international obligations, such as the UN Registration Convention, if necessary

The background of the slide is a deep blue space-themed image. On the left side, there is a vertical strip showing various celestial bodies: a bright yellow sun at the bottom, a large blue and white Earth at the bottom right, a dark blue moon in the center, a yellow planet with rings (Saturn) above it, and a reddish-brown planet (Mars) at the top. The rest of the background is a dark blue field filled with numerous white stars and a faint, glowing blue nebula or galaxy structure.

NASA's International Agreements

- NASA's International Agreements are subject to export control laws and regulations
- An International Agreement does **not** replace a contractor's need for a Technical Assistance Agreement

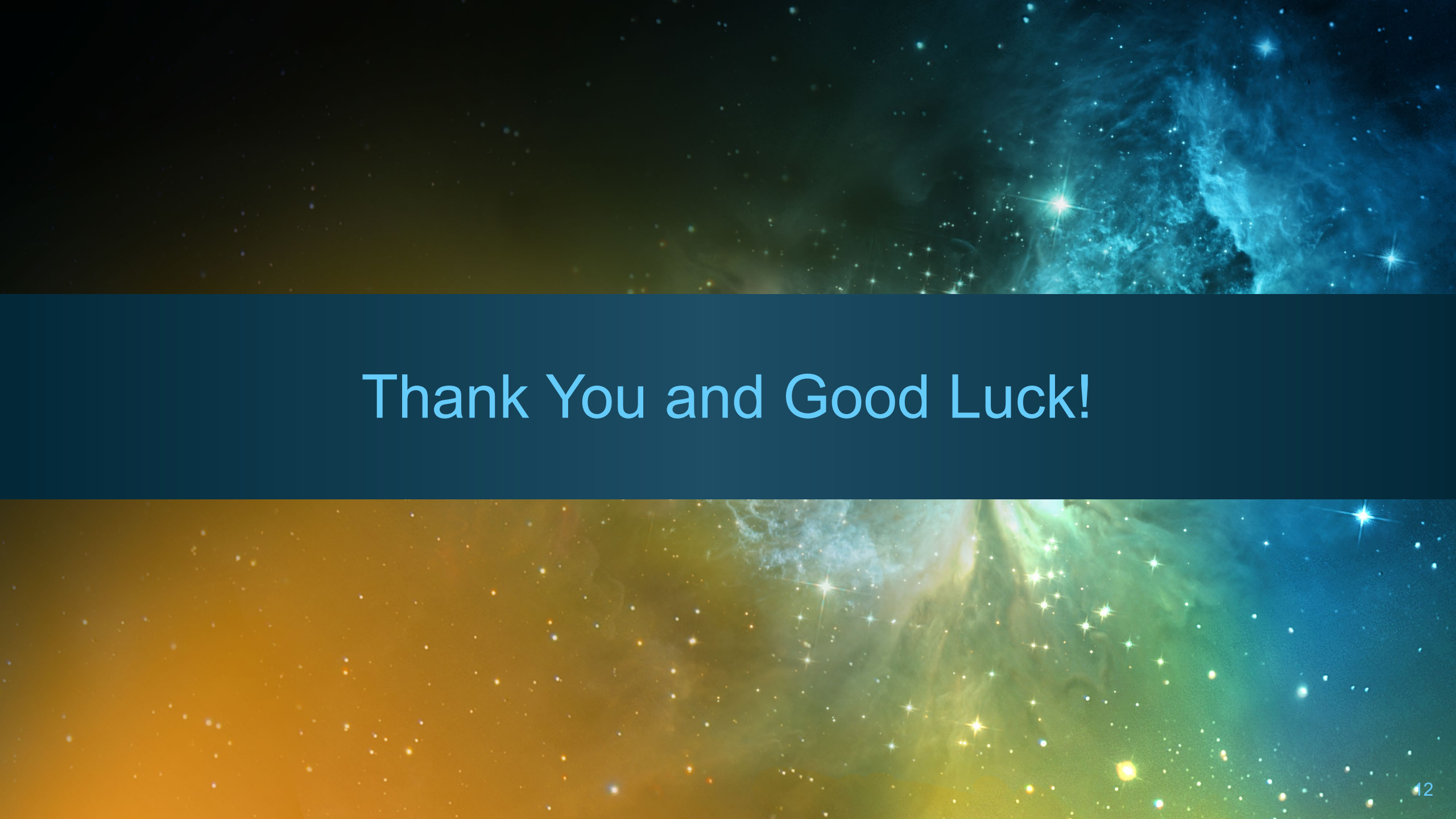
A decorative background on the left side of the slide featuring a curved view of space. It includes a yellow planet with rings (Saturn), a reddish planet (Mars), and a grey cratered planet (the Moon) against a starry blue and green cosmic backdrop. The Earth's horizon is visible at the bottom left.

Post Selection: Advice for Getting Started

If you are selected. What would be next?

A preview of the next steps for the international agreement:

- Get in touch with the NASA Headquarters Program Scientist and/or Program Executive; include in conversations information on the international contributions
- Provide the Office of International and Interagency Relations (OIIR) with (#1) any Letters of Commitment from international partners
- OIIR will assist in determining if and when an international agreement is needed. If so:
 - Provide (#2) a couple-paragraph program description and (#3) the list of responsibilities for the U.S. side and the international partner side. OIIR is available to assist.
- Start at no later than whenever exports need to occur minus one year or the date of KDP-C minus one year, whichever is earlier.
- OIIR will lead the agreement process from there.

The background of the slide is a composite of two cosmic images. The top half features a dark blue and black space scene with a bright blue nebula on the right and numerous stars. The bottom half features a bright orange and yellow nebula on the left, transitioning into a greenish-blue nebula on the right, with many stars scattered throughout.

Thank You and Good Luck!