National Aeronautics and Space Administration

EXPLORE SCIENCE

Earth Systems Explorers Kick-Off

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ESE Kickoff

The goal of this briefing is to:

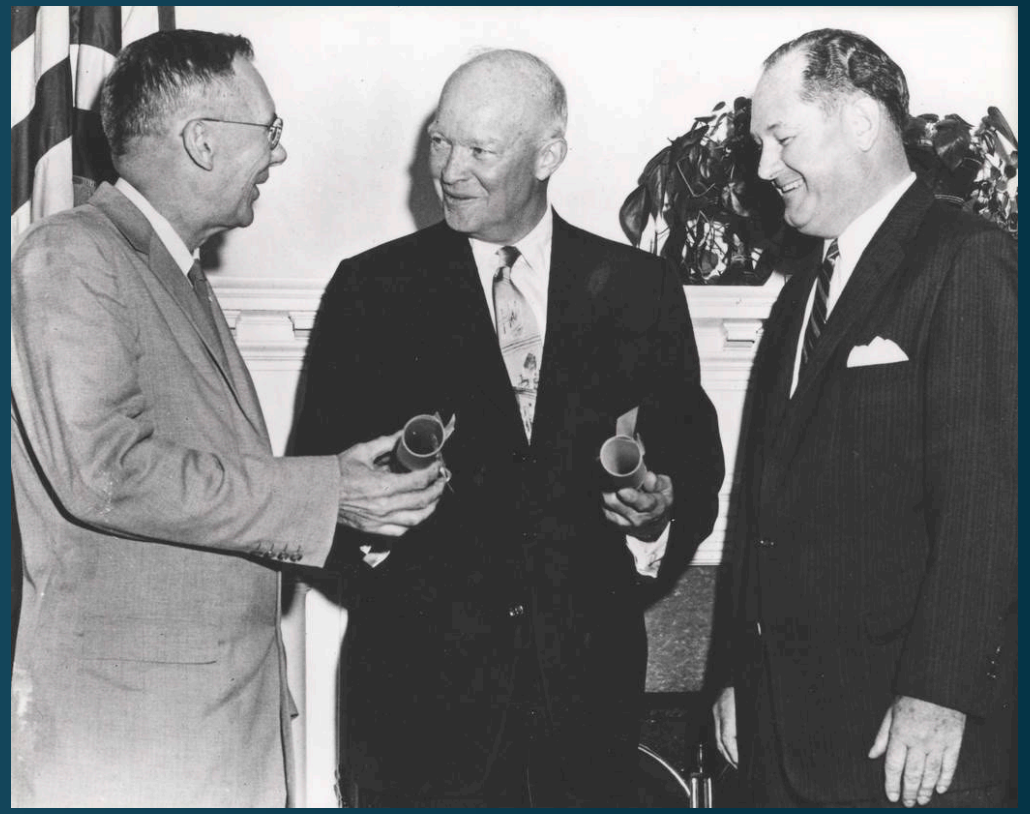
- Provide a brief introduction to international cooperation at NASA
- Provide a brief overview of guidelines for international cooperation
- Introduce the purpose of international agreements, some basic requirements and the relationship between the formulation process and an international agreement

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

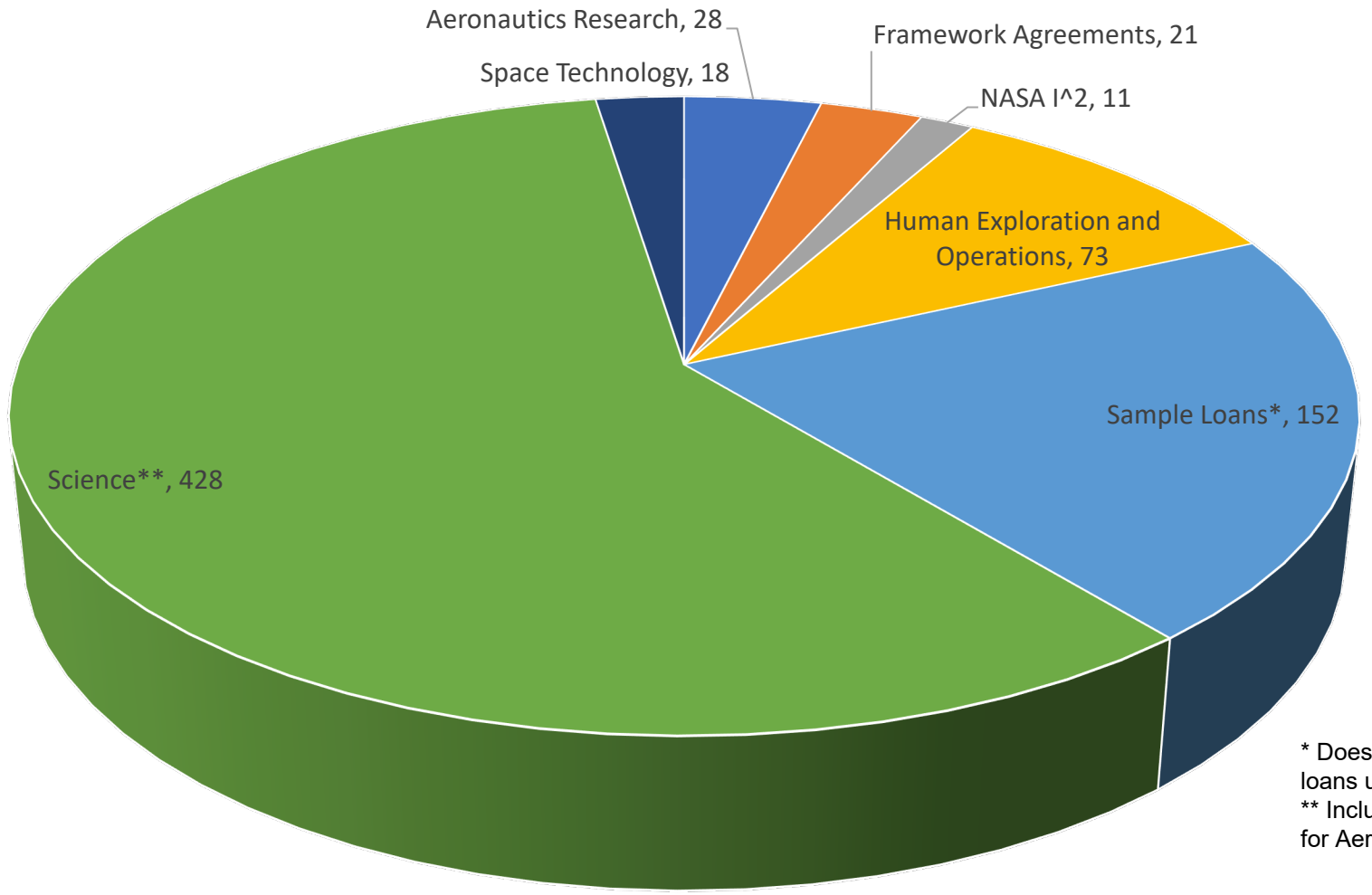
"Lead, encourage, and expand international cooperation on mutually beneficial space activities that broaden and extend the benefits of space for all humanity; further the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes; protect the interests of the United States, its allies, and partners; advance 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.

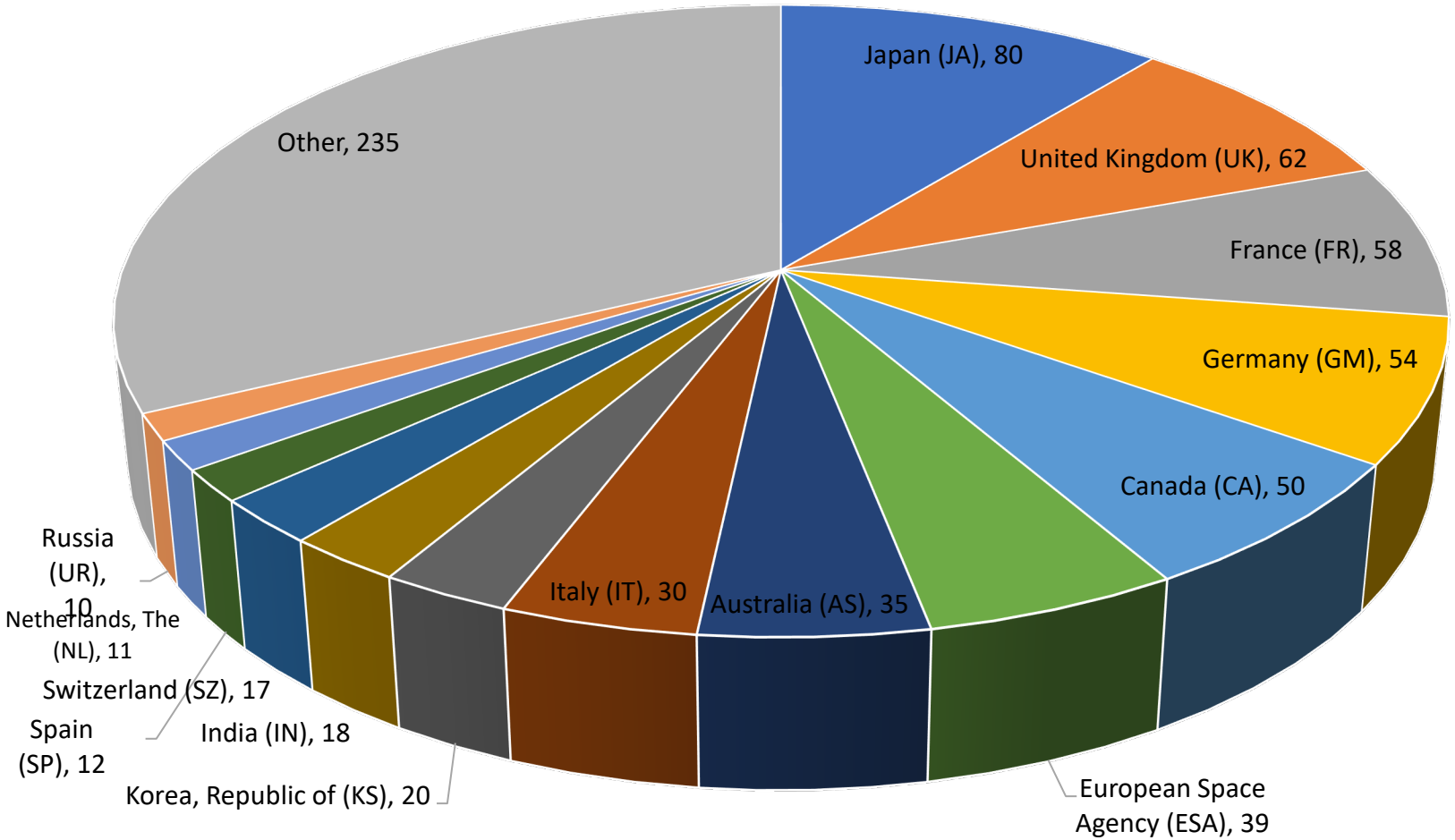
Active Agreements by Type and Mission



* 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



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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.

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

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

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

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.

Thank You and Good Luck!