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**INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY**

**IEA**

**international  
collaboration**

**ENERGY  
TECHNOLOGY  
and R&D**





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## INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous body which was established in November 1974 within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to implement an international energy program. It carries out a comprehensive program of energy co-operation among twenty three\* of the OECD's twenty five Member countries.

The basic aims of the IEA include:

- Co-operation among IEA participating countries to reduce excessive dependence on oil through energy conservation, development of alternative energy sources and energy research and development;
- An information system on the international oil market as well as consultation with oil companies;
- Co-operation with oil producing and other oil consuming countries with a view to developing a stable international energy trade as well as the rational management and use of world energy resources in the interests of all countries;
- A plan to prepare participating countries against the risk of a major disruption of oil supplies and to share available oil in the event of an emergency.

## ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Convention signed in Paris on 14 December 1960, and which came into force on 30 September 1961, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall promote policies designed:

- To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- To contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-Member countries in the process of economic development; and
- To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

The original Member countries of the OECD are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The following countries became Members subsequently through accession at the dates indicated hereafter: Japan (28 April 1964), Finland (28 January 1969), Australia (7 June 1971), New Zealand (29 May 1973) and Mexico (18 May 1994). The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD (Article 13 of the OECD Convention).

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\*IEA participating countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the IEA.

# summary

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# introduction

This document provides an overview of the energy technology and R&D collaboration programme established by the International Energy Agency to facilitate co-operation among IEA Member and non-Member countries to develop new and improved energy technologies and introduce them into the market.

The collaboration programme aims to bring together experts on specific technologies wishing to work on common problems and to share the results of their endeavours. Activities are set up under Implementing Agreements which provide the legal mechanism for establishing the commitments of the Contracting Parties and the management structure to guide the activity. Contracting Parties can be government organisations or private entities designated by their respective governments. Non-IEA Member countries, or their designated entities, can become Associate Contracting Parties.

The document summarises the background and structure of the Implementing Agreements and lists the current activities and those under preparation. Information is provided on the terms and conditions of non-Member country participation along with details of the "Guiding Principles for Co-operation in the Field of Energy Research and Development" - authorisation for the establishment and operation of the IEA Implementing Agreements.

This document has been prepared to inform interested parties in IEA Member and non-Member countries about our energy technology and R&D collaboration programme and the rights and benefits of participants. Further information is available from the IEA Office of Energy Technology and R&D.

# **IEA international collaboration on energy technology and R&D**

Progress in energy technology is critical to achieving the collective objectives of energy security, environmental protection and economic and social development among IEA Member countries. International collaboration is needed to prepare any practical response to global environmental issues. The present pace of energy technology innovation is occurring in an inter-connected world in which national efforts to adapt to change no longer suffice. National energy R&D and demonstration programmes lose some of their impact unless incorporated into the larger context of international interdependence.

Building on experience beginning in 1974, the IEA has established a legal framework for international collaboration in energy technology R&D, demonstration and information exchange (see Guiding Principles, page 14). The collaboration takes place under Implementing Agreements which specify the commitments of the Contracting Parties, and a management structure. They provide for the production and protection of intellectual property, and record arrangements for commercial exploitation and benefit sharing. The Contracting Parties can be government organisations or private entities designated by their respective governments. Non-IEA Member countries can become Associate Contracting Parties.

So far, nearly 60 Implementing Agreements have been established although a number have been terminated after successfully completing their tasks. There are over 40 current Implementing Agreements (see pages 6 and 7) with several new Agreements under consideration for signature by IEA Member countries in the near future. This accumulated experience of international collaboration demonstrates that Implementing Agreements are effective in accelerating energy technology development by sharing scarce resources and broadening prospects of market deployment.

# international energy agency

## ENERGY TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRES

- Centre for the Analysis and Dissemination of Demonstrated, Energy Technologies (CADDET)
- IEA Coal Research
- Energy Technology Data Exchange (ETDE)
- Energy Technology Systems Analysis Programme (ETSAP)
- Greenhouse Gas Technology Information Exchange (GREENTIE)
- International Centre for Natural Gas Technology Information
- East-West Electricity Technology Centre\*

## FOSSIL FUELS TECHNOLOGIES

- Coal Combustion Sciences
- Coal-Liquid Mixtures
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Fluidised Bed Combustion
- Fossil Fuel Multiphase-Flow Sciences
- Greenhouse Gases from Fossil Fuel Use
- Testing of High-Temperature, High-Pressure Filters

## RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

- Bioenergy
- Hydrogen
- Hydropower Technologies\*
- Photovoltaic Power Systems
- Solar Heating and Cooling
- Solar Power and Chemical Energy Systems (SolarPACES)
- Wind Turbine Systems



# implementing agreements

- Advanced Fuel Cells
- Alternative Motor Fuels
- Buildings and Community Systems ←
- Demand-Side Management
- District Heating and Cooling
- Electric Vehicles
- Energy Conservation in Combustion
- Energy Storage
- Heat Pumping Technologies
- Heat Transfer and Heat Exchangers
- High Temperature Materials
- High-Temperature Superconductivity
- Process Integration Technology for Industrial Systems\*
- Pulp and Paper

## EFFICIENT ENERGY END-USE TECHNOLOGIES

- Environmental, Safety and Economic Aspects of Fusion Power
- Fusion Materials
- Nuclear Technology of Fusion Reactors\*
- Plasma Wall Interaction in TEXTOR
- Reversed Field Pinches
- Stellarator Concept
- Superconducting Magnets for Fusion Power
- Three Large Tokamak Facilities
- Toroidal Physics in, and Plasma Technologies of, Tokamaks with Poloidal Field Divertors

## NUCLEAR FUSION TECHNOLOGY

*\*Implementing Agreements in Preparation*

# types of implementing agreements

The Implementing Agreement “mechanism” is flexible and accommodates energy technology and R&D collaboration between different entities, such as government institutions, universities, utilities and private companies. It can be used in all phases of the energy technology cycle, i.e., research and development; demonstration and validation of technical, environmental and economic performance; market deployment (for instance, through joint performance testing); and information exchange.

International collaboration through Implementing Agreements falls into two broad categories:

■ **Cost sharing**, in which participants contribute to a common fund for conducting an experiment or equipment purchase, operation of a single facility, or information exchange and processing in an international centre.

■ **Task sharing**, in which participants devote specified resources and personnel to conducting part of a common work programme. Task sharing projects have gained popularity, since they avoid administrative barriers to the transfer of funds across national boundaries.

Furthermore, Implementing Agreements may permit a variety of collaborative projects or tasks under the same legal framework. It has become common practice to launch “umbrella type” Implementing Agreements consisting of a cluster or series of collaborative projects in a technical sector, combined under a single Agreement. Umbrella Agreements offer the possibility of adding further tasks under new Annexes as international collaboration progresses. Unless no additional or follow-on projects are contemplated, the IEA Secretariat recommends the “umbrella type”, with basic legal provisions included in the main part of the Agreement.

# examples of implementing agreements

Implementing Agreements currently cover a wide assortment of energy technologies in fossil fuels, renewable energy, nuclear fusion research, energy end-use, electricity technology and transportation. There is also collaboration on energy technology systems analysis including interaction between security, economic impacts and environmental emissions of national or regional systems. Several IEA energy technology information centres or services have been set up under Implementing Agreements. The following examples illustrate some of the advantages of Implementing Agreements.

## Large, Single-Task Projects

■ Three IEA Member countries pooled their resources in a cost-sharing Agreement to design, construct and operate a test facility in Grimethorpe, U.K., for pressurised fluidised bed combustion - a key new technology for clean use of coal. This project was carried out from 1975 to 1985, at a total cost of £60 million.

■ Ten Member countries collaborated in a cost-sharing Agreement on the design, building and operation of two large solar power test plants of different designs in Almeria, Spain. This programme was conducted between 1977 and 1985 at a total cost of about DM 100 million. After completion, collaboration on solar power technology, including fundamental research on photochemical processes, has continued with a smaller group of Member and non-Member countries.

■ The Large Coil Task was performed during 1977 to 1989 under a task-sharing Implementing Agreement on Superconducting Magnets for Fusion Power. It comprised the design, development and construction of six large test coils, followed by testing in a compact array of high magnetic fields. This collaboration decreased development time and costs. The total investment was in the range of US\$200 to 300 million.

## Multi-Task Collaboration and Information Centres

A quite different type of collaboration is IEA Coal Research, in which 14 Member countries have joined in a cost-sharing information service on coal resources, production and utilisation technology, including environmental aspects. Its annual budget is in the range of £1.8 to 2.2 million.

■ The Implementing Agreement on Energy Conservation in Buildings and Community Systems is an "umbrella type" task-sharing collaboration between 18 Contracting Parties. Since its start in 1977, around 20 projects have been completed and 5 projects are ongoing.

■ The Implementing Agreement on the IEA Centre for the Analysis and Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies (CADDET) was initiated in 1988 to broaden and improve the collection and exchange of demonstration and other information on energy-efficient technology in end-use. This combined cost and task-sharing collaboration between 13 participants includes an information centre, analytic capability and national teams in Member countries. A complementary activity on renewable energy technologies has recently been established.

■ As a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro of June 1992, the IEA/OECD is using an Implementing Agreement to set up the Greenhouse Gas Technology Information Exchange (GREENTIE). It is a cost-sharing collaboration, and its primary purpose is to facilitate the diffusion and exchange of technical data and economic information on technology options and measures to control, stabilise and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

# t he legal framework

Implementing Agreements have a standard legal structure defining the commitments and rights of Contracting Parties. IEA Member countries participate in Implementing Agreements on a voluntary case-by-case basis. Contracting Parties undertake tasks identified in Annexes to the Implementing Agreement. The Annexes specify arrangements for handling and protection of information and intellectual property, and record arrangements for commercial exploitation and distribution of benefits. Contracting Parties designate one Operating Agent for each task who is responsible for management of the collaboration and provides infrastructure as needed. Once the Agreement is drafted, and approved by the Governing Board, the IEA's main decision-making body, Contracting Parties conduct the project through the Executive Committee appointed by them. The Executive Committees meet periodically and members of the IEA Secretariat attend meetings in an advisory capacity.

While all Contracting Parties sign the Agreement, and its general provisions apply to each, participation in the tasks under Annexes may vary according to the parties' wishes and additional task Annexes may be added as the project

proceeds. While most participants are government organisations or semi-public entities, projects are open to private organisations formally designated as participants by their national governments. To enhance interaction with industry and other users of results of the collaboration, options exist to involve expert groups from multilateral organisations and industry, where they can make a substantial contribution to the programmes. International inter-governmental organisations may participate as Associate Contracting Parties, and industry bodies not directly nominated by governments may participate as Sponsors (details of these specific options are available from the IEA Office of Energy Technology and R&D).

The IEA has many years of experience with the protection of intellectual property and patent rights under the terms of Implementing Agreements. Where advanced technology is involved and industry participates, precise provisions are usually included in the Implementing Agreements on handling of information and intellectual property, such as identification of pre-existing information, and licensing of pre-existing and proprietary information as well as inventions and patents which evolve.



# **t**he implementing agreement process

The initiative for IEA collaborative projects usually comes from prospective Contracting Parties, with support by the IEA Secretariat. Usually, proposals for new projects are first considered in the IEA Committee for Energy Research and Technology, and associated Working Parties, committees consisting of Delegates from IEA Member governments. Proposals are then submitted for approval by the IEA Governing Board. Contracting Parties bear their own expenses in the preparatory phase as well as in carrying out collaborative activities. Contracting Parties signing the Implementing Agreement have exclusive rights to the results. The Secretariat assists with the negotiation of details of the Implementing Agreement and provides technical and other support. Provisions for the protection of intellectual property are drafted in close consultation with Contracting Parties. The Secretariat offers normal depositary facilities and general administrative support. It assists in preparation of amendments

to the Implementing Agreements and the addition of new projects. The Secretariat and the IEA Committee on Energy Research and Technology also monitor progress of collaborative projects, and receive annual progress reports from participants.

The IEA is developing alternative, less formal mechanisms for energy technology R&D collaboration for cases where detailed provisions of the Implementing Agreement mechanism are not needed. These alternative mechanisms apply to situations such as: (1) entities wishing to collaborate on a regular basis on IEA-sponsored conferences and technical meetings; (2) coordination among Member countries on medium or longer-term energy technology issues when the activities do not involve specific resource or task-sharing, or exchange of intellectual property or proprietary information; and (3) information exchange on R&D programmes to prepare for thematic reviews or definition of energy technology priorities.

# **r**eview of effectiveness

A regular process has been established by the IEA to review the efficiency and effectiveness of activities under the Implementing Agreements. In addition to monitoring activities through annual reports on achievements and use of resources, each Implementing Agreement is subject to review every five years to determine possible extension of the activity. This review is

undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Implementing Agreement in consultation with the IEA Committee on Energy Research and Technology, with their recommendations assessed by the IEA Governing Board. External peer group reviews of Implementing Agreements are carried out from time to time to further independently assess the effectiveness of the collaboration.



# **n**on-member country participation in IEA implementing agreements

The Guiding Principles (see page 14) as agreed by the Governing Board of the Agency, allow for Associate participation in Implementing Agreements by countries not Members of the IEA, or their designated entities. Associates may take part in any programme or project under an Implementing Agreement:

- Where the Associate Contracting Party can make a substantial contribution to the programme or project;
- With agreement of the Governing Board;
- Under terms and conditions reflecting, as appropriate, provisions on Associate participation set forth in the Guiding Principles and any applicable Governing Board decisions; and
- In accordance with terms and conditions in the formal arrangements for participation.

The envisaged terms and conditions of Associate participation are that an Associate Contracting Party agreeing to undertake equitable obligations under an Implementing Agreement, including

equitable participation in the Budget, will enjoy all practical benefits of the international collaboration enjoyed by participants from IEA Member countries. Conversely, less than equitable participation implies a corresponding reduction in benefits.

In equitable participation, the Associate can designate a government organisation or private company as its representative and member of the Executive Committee for that Agreement. That representative may participate fully in meetings of the Committee; can express views on issues under consideration by the Executive Committee (including issues referred to in the following paragraph); may vote on day-to-day business of the Implementing Agreement on a basis equal to Contracting Parties; and can share in benefits generated by the Agreement. The representative obtains voting rights, equal to those of IEA Member country participants, on the Budget, Annual Programme of Work and other relevant activities.

However, non-Member countries are not subject to the general policy goals and obligations of the International Energy Agency because they are not adherents to the 1974 Agreement on an International Energy Program and developments thereunder. It has therefore been established that Associate Contracting Parties shall not serve as Operating Agents or as Chairmen of Executive Committees for Implementing Agreements. Also, Associates shall not have voting rights on three formal questions:

- The admission of new Contracting Parties to an Implementing Agreement or the admission of new participants to tasks identified in Annexes to the Implementing Agreement;
- The adoption of new areas of cooperation beyond those identified in the Annexes to the Implementing Agreement (i.e., the adoption of new Annexes setting out new tasks for the Implementing Agreement); and
- The adoption of rules for intellectual property.

Notwithstanding the third point, it is understood that Associates want protection of their own intellectual property rights; thus, Contracting Parties to an IEA Implementing Agreement shall consider such issues in negotiation with the Associate and in deciding on the dissemination of results jointly achieved.

Under procedures established in the Guiding Principles, an Associate's participation and obligations should be first negotiated and agreed in principle by the Executive Committee of the Implementing Agreement. The Chairman of the Executive Committee may act as the contact with the potential Associate, and the IEA Secretariat will provide legal advice if requested. Once the Executive Committee of the Implementing Agreement has negotiated the details of the Associate Contracting Party participation, the IEA Governing Board will be asked to grant its approval and set or waive certain conditions, if necessary.

## IEA GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### **Article I**

In fulfilment of Chapter VII of the Agreement on an International Energy Program, the Participating Countries shall:

- Encourage and implement exchanges of information among all Participating Countries regarding national programmes, public and private, on energy R & D and energy-related technologies; and
- Identify and promote programmes and projects in which two or more Participating Countries can join for their mutual benefit or for the general benefit; this may include the formation of consortia, involving both public and private interests, to implement certain joint activities.

### **Article II**

Each Participating Country shall contribute as fully as possible to the programmes and projects identified in accordance with Article I of the present Decision and shall endeavour to secure the necessary scientific, technical and financial resources, as appropriate, by attracting both public and private support to such programmes and projects. The Implementing Agreements establishing such programmes and projects shall, as appropriate, take into account the Guiding Principles set forth herein.

### **Article III**

(a) The Participating Countries may designate national agencies or other public organisations as the vehicle for their participation, in particular programmes and projects, and shall encourage private corporations or companies or other entities in their Countries to take part in such programmes and projects as appropriate.

(b) In defining and conducting their national programmes, the Governments of the Participating Countries should avoid unnecessary duplication with programmes and projects undertaken in implementing the present Decision.

### **Article IV**

(a) Participation in programmes and projects under the present Decision shall be on the basis of equitable sharing of obligations, contributions, rights and benefits. Participants in programmes and projects shall undertake to make a constructive contribution, whether technical, financial or otherwise, as may be agreed.

(b) The "participants" means the governments of Participating Countries, or the designated national agencies, public organisations, private corporations, companies or other entities which take part in programmes or projects under the present Decision, pursuant to Article III (a) above.

(c) The European Communities may take part in any programme or project under the present Decision.

(d) Other Member countries of the OECD may take part in any programme or project under the terms of the present Decision with the agreement of the Governing Board.

(e) Associates may take part in any programme or project under the terms of the present Decision with the agreement of the Governing Board and in accordance with the provisions on associate participation set forth in Articles VI and VII below. The term "associates" means participants from non-members of the OECD and from international organisations in which non-members of OECD participate.

### **Article V**

Programmes and projects under the present Decision may take the form of, inter alia:

- (a) Exchange of information on national programmes and policies, on scientific and technological developments, and on legislation, regulations and practices;
- (b) Meetings to identify programmes or projects which might be usefully undertaken;
- (c) Visits and exchanges of scientists, technicians or other experts;
- (d) Special programmes and projects in the form of coordination and planning of specific R & D studies, works or experiments carried out at national level, with subsequent exchange, joint evaluation and pooling of the scientific and technical results acquired through such studies, works or experiments;



- (e) Creation of programmes and projects, including participation in the operation of special research or pilot facilities and equipment provided by a Participating Country, or in the form of joint design, construction and operation of such facilities and equipment;
- (f) Joint development and harmonisation of technical criteria.

#### **Article VI**

- (a) In order to further certain programmes and projects, participants from two or more Participating Countries may conclude, where appropriate, a specific Implementing Agreement to which the Participating Countries or participants designated by them will be able to subscribe.
- (b) Other participants from Participating Countries, where designated to that effect by the Governments of their respective Countries, may become subsequently parties to an Implementing Agreement and a participant may withdraw from an Implementing Agreement in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in such Agreement.
- (c) Other Member countries of the OECD may take part in any programme or project under an Implementing Agreement with the agreement of the Governing Board and in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in such Agreement.
- (d) "Associates" as defined in Article IV(e) above may take part in any programme or project under an Implementing Agreement or other arrangements:
  - (1) Where the associate would be able to make a substantial contribution to the programme or project;
  - (2) With the agreement of the Governing Board;
  - (3) Under terms and conditions reflecting, as appropriate, the provisions on associate participation set forth in Article VII below and any applicable Governing Board decisions; and
  - (4) In accordance with terms and conditions provided in the formal arrangements for such participation.
- (e) Implementing Agreements should establish the terms of the contribution for scientific and technical information, know-how and studies, or manpower, or capital investment and other forms of financing to be provided by each participant.
- (f) Unless otherwise agreed, Implementing Agreements shall assign the responsibility for the operational management of the programme or project to a single entity, accountable to a specific Participating Country where feasible.
- (g) Implementing Agreements should, upon signature, be presented to the Governing Board for information.

#### **Article VII**

- (a) The associate may be the government of a non-member of OECD or a national agency, public organisation, private corporation, company or other entity designated by that government or by the Governing Board or an international organisation in which non-members of OECD participate.
- (b) Associate participation in a programme or project under an Implementing Agreement shall be effected by accession of the associate to the Implementing Agreement, amended as appropriate, or by other arrangements.
- (c) The level of associate participation shall be the subject of agreement between the associate and the Contracting Parties to the Implementing Agreement. The terms, conditions and duration of associate participation are to be agreed in each case on an equitable basis in relation to the sharing of obligations, contributions, rights and benefits as in the case of participation by OECD Countries. However, unless the Governing Board decides otherwise in specific cases, associate participation shall not give rise to voting rights on the following structural and policy questions: the admission of new Contracting Parties or Task participants, adoption of new Tasks, adoption of Annual Programmes of Work and the determination of intellectual property questions. Associates which participate on an equitable basis in the funding of the Budget shall enjoy a corresponding right to vote on the Budget, Annual Programme of Work and relevant activities. They shall not serve as Operating Agents or as Executive Committee Chairmen.
- (d) Requests for authorisation of associate participation shall be made by the Executive Committee for review by the Committee on Energy Research and Technology which shall report its views to the Governing Board. The Secretariat shall inform the Committee on Non-Member Countries on all such requests. The final decision shall be made in each case by the Governing Board.

### **Article VIII**

(a) In exceptional cases, entities of OECD Member countries that are not designated by governments of those countries to participate in a particular programme or project under an Implementing Agreement, and non-intergovernmental international entities in which one or more entities of OECD Member countries participate, may become Sponsors with respect to a programme or project under such an Implementing Agreement.

(b) Sponsorship of a programme or project established by an Implementing Agreement shall require:

(1) a unanimous decision by the Contracting Parties to that Implementing Agreement, specifying the proposed terms and conditions (including duration) of such sponsorship;

(2) approval of such sponsorship, and of the terms and conditions for such sponsorship, by the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT); and

(3) written acceptance of the terms and conditions, addressed to the Agency, by the proposed Sponsor.

Any amendment to the accepted terms and conditions also shall be subject to the above requirements. The CERT may expressly condition its approval of a proposed sponsorship and the terms and conditions of such sponsorship, or of an amendment to such terms and conditions; in that case, the invitation shall not be extended (or, as the case may be, the amendment shall not become effective) unless the condition has been unanimously adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Implementing Agreement.

(c) The terms and conditions of sponsorship shall be equitable in relation to the sharing of obligations, contributions, rights and benefits.

(d) No proposed invitation to an entity of an OECD Member country to participate as a Sponsor in a programme or project under an Implementing Agreement shall be submitted to the CERT for its approval over an objection by the CERT Delegate of the OECD Member country of that entity, who shall be afforded reasonable notice, as may be determined by the CERT, to review the proposal prior to its submittal to the CERT.

### **Article IX**

(a) Subject to provisions in specific Implementing Agreements relating to the sharing of expenditure, each participant shall bear the cost of its own participation in the programmes and projects under the present Decision.

(b) Each Government of a Participating Country shall use its best endeavours to facilitate the accomplishment of formalities involved in the exchange of persons, the importation of materials and equipment and the transfer of currency, which are required for the purpose of the programmes and projects undertaken under the present Decision.

(c) A Participating Country or an International Organisation may be invited to assume responsibilities in relation to the initiation of programmes and projects or the practical arrangements necessary for the preparation or execution of them.

(d) Programmes and projects shall be subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the Participating Countries and shall be subject to the appropriation of funds of the Governments and their national agencies concerned.

### **Article X**

(a) Scientific, technical and other information:

- Resulting from programmes and projects, or

- Obtained for the purpose of programmes and projects and which is freely at the disposal of the participants,

shall be made available to Participating Countries, in accordance with any particular terms and conditions that may be prescribed in Implementing Agreements. The Contracting Parties should make as much programme or project information as possible available to associates, consistent with both the equitable considerations mentioned in Article VII(c) above and with the formal terms and conditions of the associates' participation.

(b) Reports on the progress of programmes and projects shall be submitted at least annually to the Governing Board.

### **Article XI**

The termination or modification of the present Decision shall not automatically affect either the carrying out of any programme or project undertaken in accordance with this Decision or the provisions of any Implementing Agreement previously concluded.