

(1) promote the export of greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices from the United States;

(2) identify developing countries that should be designated as priority countries for the purpose of exporting greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices, based on the report submitted under section 7902(a)(2)(A) of this title;

(3) identify potential barriers to adoption of exported greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices based on the reports submitted under section 7904 of this title; and

(4) identify previous efforts to export energy technologies to learn best practices.

**(b) Composition**

The working group shall be composed of—

(1) the Secretary of State, who shall act as the head of the working group;

(2) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development;

(3) the United States Trade Representative;

(4) a designee of the Secretary of Energy;

(5) a designee of the Secretary of Commerce; and

(6) a designee of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

**(c) Performance reviews and reports**

Not later than 180 days after August 8, 2005, and each year thereafter, the interagency working group shall—

(1) conduct a performance review of actions taken and results achieved by the Federal Government (including each of the agencies represented on the interagency working group) to promote the export of greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices from the United States; and

(2) submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of Congress a report that describes the results of the performance reviews and evaluates progress in promoting the export of greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices from the United States, including any recommendations for increasing the export of the technologies and practices.

(Pub. L. 101-240, title VII, §735, as added Pub. L. 109-58, title XVI, §1611, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 1115.)

**§ 7906. Technology demonstration projects**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall promote the adoption of technologies and practices that reduce greenhouse gas intensity in developing countries in accordance with this section.

**(b) Demonstration projects**

**(1) In general**

The Secretaries and the Administrator shall plan, coordinate, and carry out, or provide assistance for the planning, coordination, or carrying out of, demonstration projects under this section in at least 10 eligible countries, as

determined by the Secretaries and the Administrator.

**(2) Eligibility**

A country shall be eligible for assistance under this subsection if the Secretaries and the Administrator determine that the country has demonstrated a commitment to—

(A) just governance, including—

(i) promoting the rule of law;

(ii) respecting human and civil rights;

(iii) protecting private property rights; and

(iv) combating corruption; and

(B) economic freedom, including economic policies that—

(i) encourage citizens and firms to participate in global trade and international capital markets;

(ii) promote private sector growth and the sustainable management of natural resources; and

(iii) strengthen market forces in the economy.

**(3) Selection**

In determining which eligible countries to provide assistance to under paragraph (1), the Secretaries and the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas intensity in the eligible country; and

(B) the opportunity to generate economic growth in the eligible country.

**(4) Types of projects**

Demonstration projects under this section may include—

(A) coal gasification, coal liquefaction, and clean coal projects;

(B) carbon sequestration projects;

(C) cogeneration technology initiatives;

(D) renewable projects; and

(E) lower emission transportation.

(Pub. L. 101-240, title VII, §736, as added Pub. L. 109-58, title XVI, §1611, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 1116.)

**§ 7907. Fellowship and exchange programs**

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall carry out fellowship and exchange programs under which officials from developing countries visit the United States to acquire expertise and knowledge of best practices to reduce greenhouse gas intensity in their countries.

(Pub. L. 101-240, title VII, §737, as added Pub. L. 109-58, title XVI, §1611, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 1117.)

**§ 7908. Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 101-240, title VII, §738, as added Pub. L. 109-58, title XVI, §1611, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 1117.)

**§ 7909. Authorization for the Clean Technology Fund**

**(1) Limitations on authorization of appropriations**

For fiscal year 2010, up to \$300,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for a United States contribution to the Clean Technology Fund (the Fund).

**(2) Limits on country access**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall use the voice and vote of the United States to ensure that—

(A) The Fund does not provide more than 15 percent of Fund resources to any one country;

(B) Prior to the obligation of funds, recipient countries submit to the governing body of the Fund, and the governing body of the Fund appropriately reviews and considers, an investment plan that will achieve significant net reductions in national-level greenhouse gas emissions;

(C) The investment plan for a recipient country, whose borrowing status is classified by the World Bank as “International Development Association (IDA) blend”, shall have at least 15 percent of its total cost for public sector activities contributed from the public funds of the recipient country, and any recipient country whose borrowing status is classified by the World Bank as “International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Only” status, shall have at least 25 percent of its total cost for public sector activities contributed from public funds of the recipient country; and

(D) Assistance made available by the Fund is used exclusively to support the deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries (including, where appropriate, through the provision of technical support or support for policy or institutional reforms) in a manner that achieves substantial net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

**(3) Repealed. Pub. L. 113–76, div. K, title VII, § 7034(i), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 514**

**(4) Definitions**

For purposes of this section—

**(A) Net reductions**

The term “net reductions” refers to the extent to which a project or program supported under this section results in lower greenhouse gas emissions than would be emitted by the same entity or sector in the same country in the absence of the Fund’s project, taking into account, unless impracticable, effects beyond the physical boundaries of the project or program that result from project or program activities.

**(B) Public sector activities**

The term “public sector activities” may include sovereign loans assumed by the recipient country to contribute to the financing of the investment plan.

**(C) Clean energy technology**

The term “clean energy technology” means a technology that, as compared with tech-

nologies being deployed at that time for widespread commercial use in the country involved—

(i) achieves substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(ii) does not result in significant incremental adverse effects on public health or the environment; and

(iii) does one or more of the following:

(I) generates electricity or useful thermal energy from a renewable resource;

(II) substantially increases the energy efficiency of buildings, industrial, or agricultural processes, or of electricity transmission, distribution, or end-use consumption; or

(III) substantially increases the energy efficiency of the transportation system or increases utilization of transportation fuels that have lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions that are substantially lower than those attributable to fossil fuel-based alternatives.

(Pub. L. 111–117, div. F, title VII, § 7081(g), Dec. 16, 2009, 123 Stat. 3398; Pub. L. 113–76, div. K, title VII, § 7034(i), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 514.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010, and also as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, and not as part of part C of the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Par. (3). Pub. L. 113–76 struck out par. (3), which established a reporting requirement for operations and governance of the Fund.

CONTINUATION OF PRIOR LAW

Pub. L. 113–235, div. J, title VII, § 7060(c)(9), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2672, provided that: “Section 7081(g)(2) and (4) of division F of Public Law 111–117 [22 U.S.C. 7909(2), (4)] shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2015 as if part of this Act [div. J of Pub. L. 113–235, 128 Stat. 2573].”

Prior continuations were contained in the following acts:

Pub. L. 113–76, div. K, title VII, § 7060(c)(9), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 554.

Pub. L. 112–74, div. I, title VII, § 7062(c)(8), Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 1250.

**CHAPTER 87—UNITED STATES AND INDIA  
NUCLEAR COOPERATION**

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8001.	Sense of Congress.
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**§ 8001. Sense of Congress**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, the means to produce them, and the means to