

8. approval of a co-production proposal by the competent authorities of either country does not bind them to permit a public exhibition of the co-production;
 9. a clause prescribing the measures to be taken where:
 - (a) after full consideration of the case, the competent authorities in either country refuse to grant the benefits applied for;
 - (b) the competent authorities prohibit the exhibition of the cinematographic or video co-production in either country or its export to a third country;
 - (c) either party fails to fulfill its commitments;
 10. the period when shooting of the cinematographic or video co-production is to begin;
 11. a clause stipulating that the majority co-producer shall take out an insurance policy covering "all production risks" and "all original material risks".
- IV. The distribution contract, where this has already been signed.
- V. A list of the creative and technical personnel indicating their nationalities and, in the case of performers, the roles they are to play.
- VI. The production schedules.
- VII. A detailed budget indicating how expenses are to be shared between the two countries.
- VIII. A synopsis.

The competent administrations of the two countries can demand any further documents and all other additional information deemed necessary.

In principle, the final shooting script (including the dialogue) should be submitted to the competent administrations prior to the commencement of shooting.

Amendments, including the replacement of a co-producer, may be made in the original contract but they must be submitted for approval by the competent administrations of both countries before the cinematographic or video co-production is finished.

The replacement of a co-producer may be allowed only in exceptional cases and for reasons declared valid by the competent administrations.

The competent administrations will keep each other informed of their decisions.