

Authority: Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 1068, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 155, 225, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 0.241 is amended by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 0.241 Authority delegated.

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(f) For pioneer's preference requests accepted for filing after September 1, 1994, the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) is authorized to select, in appropriate cases on his/her own initiative or upon request by a pioneer's preference applicant or other interested person, a panel of experts consisting of persons who are knowledgeable about the specific technology set forth in a pioneer's preference request and who are neither employed by the Commission nor by any applicant seeking a pioneer's preference in the same or similar communications service. In consultation with the General Counsel, the Chief, OET, shall also impose other conflict-of-interest requirements that are necessary in the interest of attaining impartial, expert advice regarding the particular pioneer's preference request or requests.

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

1. The authority citation for Part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303; Implement, 5 U.S.C. 552 and 21 U.S.C. 853a, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 1.402 is amended by revising paragraphs (h) and (i) to read as follows:

§ 1.402 Pioneer's preference.

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(h) For pioneer's preference requests accepted for filing after September 1, 1994, an opportunity for review and verification of the requests by experts who are not Commission employees will be provided by the Commission. The Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) may select a panel of experts consisting of persons who are knowledgeable about the specific technology set forth in a pioneer's preference request and who are neither employed by the Commission nor by any applicant seeking a pioneer's preference in the same or similar communications service. The panel of experts will generally be granted a period of up to 90 days, but no more than 180 days, to present their findings to the Commission. The Commission will generally establish, conduct, and seek the consensus of the panel pursuant to the Federal Advisory

Committee Act, and will evaluate its recommendations in light of all the submissions and comments in the record. Panelists will have the authority to seek further information pertaining to preference requests and to perform field evaluations, as deemed appropriate by the Chief, OET.

(i) For pioneer's preference requests accepted for filing after September 1, 1994, in order to qualify for a pioneer's preference in services in which licenses are awarded by competitive bidding, an applicant must demonstrate that the Commission's public rulemaking process inhibits it from capturing the economic rewards of its innovation unless it is granted a pioneer's preference license. The applicant must show that it may lose its intellectual property protection because of the Commission's public process; that the damage to its intellectual property is likely to be more significant than in other contexts, such as the patent process; and that the guarantee of a license is a significant factor in its ability to capture the rewards from its innovation. This demonstration will be required even if the Commission has not determined at the time a pioneer's preference request is filed whether assignments in the proposed service will be made by competitive bidding.

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[FR Doc. 96-2843 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

47 CFR Part 43

[DA 95-1248]

Reporting Requirements for International Traffic Data

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Revised manual.

SUMMARY: The Common Carrier Bureau adopted a revised filing manual for international traffic data. The new manual has a separate section that consolidates the filing requirements for pure resale carriers. While the new manual did not change these requirements, the consolidated section will make it easier for small businesses which primarily provide pure resale service to report. The new manual did change the reporting requirements for facilities based traffic, which is primarily provided by large businesses. In order to protect U.S. carriers' interests, the new manual allows carriers to report some information on a proprietary basis. Both facilities-based and pure resale carriers must use this manual to report message counts,

minute counts, gross revenues, international settlements amounts, and retained revenues for international communications services. The manual was adopted June 6, 1995 and approved by OMB.

DATES: Traffic data for the prior calendar year must be filed by July 31.

ADDRESSES: The original transmittal letter only must be filed with the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554. Traffic data must be filed with the FCC Common Carrier Bureau, Industry Analysis Division, Mail Stop 1600 F, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20554 and with the FCC's Contract Copier (Currently International Transcription Services, Inc.), Room 246, 1919 M Street NW., Washington D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Blake or Jim Lande, Common Carrier Bureau, Industry Analysis Division, (202) 418-0940.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

FCC Report 43.61

Approved by OMB 3060-0106.

Expires 08/31/98.

Estimated Average Burden Hours Per Response: 24 Hours.

Manual for Filing Section 43.61 Data in Accordance With the FCC's Rules and Regulations

June 1995.

Notice to Individuals

Section 43.61 of the Commission's Rules requires all carriers providing international service to provide traffic and revenue data. The collection of Section 43.61 traffic data stems from the Commission's authority under the Communications Act of 1934, Sections 4, 48, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154 unless otherwise noted. Interpret or apply sections 211, 219, 48 Stat. 1073, 1077, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 211, 219, 220.

The foregoing Notice is required by the Privacy Act of 1974, Pub.L. 93.579, December 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(e)(3), and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. Pub.L. 96-511, section 3504(c)(3).

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 24 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including

suggestions for reducing the reporting burden to the Federal Communications Commission, Office of Managing Director, Washington, DC 20554.

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Introduction

This manual is organized in three sections. Section 1 defines international telecommunications service, explains the service categories, defines the data requirements, and contains filing instructions. Section 2 defines a computerized format, and explains specialized codes that facilities-based and facilities resale carriers must use for reporting data. Section 3 summarizes reporting requirements for pure resale switched services. Most pure resale carriers should be able to use Section 3 without reference to other parts of the manual.

Section 43.61(a) of the FCC's Rules requires that each common carrier providing international telecommunications service between any U.S. point and any non U.S. point must file traffic and revenue data.¹ This includes foreign carriers that serve a U.S. point as well as private carriers and carriers that provide non-tariffed international communications services. Section 43.61(b) mandates that carriers provide traffic and revenue data for each and every international service. Section 43.61(d) specifies that the traffic and revenue data must be furnished in accordance with this manual.

The 43.61 international traffic reports contain traffic and revenue information for service between the United States and international points. The data are summarized in FCC statistical reports, are used to monitor the development and competitiveness of international telecommunications markets, and are used in the facilities planning process. In addition, the FCC uses this information to develop and support United States positions in discussions with foreign governments and international standards organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union.

The manual contains reporting requirements for facilities-based, facilities resale and pure resale services.² Facilities-based services are provided by a carrier utilizing international circuits in which it has an ownership interest. Facilities Resale services are provided by a carrier utilizing non-switched international circuits leased from other reporting international carriers. Carriers must provide detailed data for both the facilities-based and facilities resale services that they provide. Pure resale services are switched services that are

provided by reselling the international switched services of other carriers. Pure resale carriers may own domestic switches and circuits, but rely on other carriers to carry switched traffic between the United States and foreign points. Carriers must separately report facilities-based, facilities resale, and pure resale service. Section 3 contains simplified reporting requirements for pure resale carriers. Only pure resale switched service is accorded simplified reporting requirements.

The public reporting burden for the revised manual is estimated to average 24 hours including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, preparing the report, and reviewing the collection of information. The 24 hours is a weighted average response time based on 80 hours for 30 facilities-based carriers and 10 hours for 120 pure resellers. These figures represent the incremental reporting burden and do not include the time that carriers spend maintaining data for other purposes. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the reporting burden to the Federal Communications Commission, Office of Managing Director, Washington, DC 20554.

Section 1—Definitions and General Information

A. Carriers That Must File International Telecommunications Service Data

Section 43.61(a) of the FCC's Rules requires that each common carrier providing international telecommunications service between any U.S. point and any non U.S. point must file traffic and revenue data. This includes foreign carriers that serve a U.S. point as well as private carriers and carriers that provide non-tariffed international communications services. Section 43.61(b) mandates that carriers provide traffic and revenue data for each and every international service. Section 43.61(d) specifies that the traffic and revenue data must be furnished in accordance with this manual.

International traffic and revenue data must be reported in accordance with Section 43.61 of the Rules. Section 43.61(a) states that "[e]ach common carrier engaged in providing international telecommunications service between the area comprising the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and off-shore U.S. points and any country or point outside that area must file a report with the Commission not later than July 31 of each year for

¹ 47 CFR 43.61.

² The definitions herein of facilities-based and facilities resale service are solely intended to govern reporting of international traffic data, and are not intended for any other purpose.

service actually provided in the preceding calendar year.” Telecommunications services allow the public to communicate by means of electronic signals transmitted by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems and can entail the carriage of traffic or the provision of dedicated communications channels. A service channel or circuit is a path for electronic transmission of information between two or more points. All common carriers must file international traffic data, regardless of whether service is offered pursuant to tariff.

Enhanced services as defined by section 64.702 of the Commission’s rules are exempt from the section 43.61 filing requirements. Enhanced services incorporate code and protocol conversion, information provision or information processing as a fundamental part of the service purchased by the customer. Simple packet switching, for example, is not considered to be an enhanced service despite the fact that the network temporarily stores packets. A packet switching service that included code and protocol conversion, however, would be considered to be enhanced unless packet switching was priced separately from code and protocol conversion.

For the purpose of reporting international traffic data, an international carrier is any entity that

offers international telecommunications service to non-affiliated entities for compensation. For example, a cellular carrier that resells the international switched service of another carrier must file Section 43.61 traffic data. However, a cellular carrier that merely bills international service for another carrier whose name is shown on the bill would not be considered an international carrier even if the cellular carrier also billed for itself the standard air time charges for the international call. The carrier actually providing the international service would be required to report.

B. International Points Used for Reporting Purposes

This manual defines three categories of geographic points. Domestic U.S. points are the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Off-shore U.S. points include U.S. possessions such as American Samoa, Guam, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Navassa Island, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wake Island. The Domestic U.S. and Off-shore U.S. points are collectively referred to herein as the United States or as U.S. points. All other points of the world, including ships operating in international waters, are Foreign points. Canada, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Mexico, which were not

encompassed by the older term “overseas points”, are foreign points.

United States and foreign points are identified in the Common Carrier Bureau Industry Analysis Division report titled *International Points used for FCC Reporting Purposes (International Points)*. *International Points* lists world points that originate or receive international telecommunications traffic. The report contains the country and region codes that must be used to file section 43.61 data. The report is published periodically and shows various classification schemes for world points. Revisions to *International Points* will reflect changes in political boundaries and the extent and operation of international telecommunications networks. Contact the Industry Analysis Division (202)418-0940 regarding points not listed in the tables.

The geographic categories Domestic U.S., Off-shore U.S. and Foreign shall be used to determine which data must be reported. Service that both originates and terminates in Domestic U.S. points is considered to be domestic, and should not be reported under section 43.61 of the Rules. All other traffic for a United States point must be reported.

The following table illustrates the classification of traffic for various pairs of points:

Service originating and terminating points	Categorized	Reporting status
Alaska to Hawaii	Domestic U.S. to Domestic U.S	Domestic Traffic: not reported.
Alaska to Puerto Rico	Domestic U.S. to Domestic U.S	Domestic Traffic: not reported.
U.S. Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico	Off-shore U.S. to Domestic U.S	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Alaska to Guam	Domestic U.S. to Off-shore U.S	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Alaska to Japan	Domestic U.S. to Foreign	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Guam to Japan	Off-shore U.S. to Foreign	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Guam to Wake Island	Off-shore U.S. to Off-shore U.S	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Japan to Italy via Hawaii	Foreign to Foreign transiting the U.S	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Japan to Italy via Guam	Foreign to Foreign transiting the U.S	U.S. International Traffic: Reported.
Japan to Italy via “country beyond” service of a U.S. carrier.	Foreign to U.S. to Foreign	U.S. International Traffic: Each leg of call reported as U.S. Billed.
Japan to Italy via pure resale U.S. Call-back service in Hawaii.	Foreign to U.S. to Foreign	U.S. International Traffic: Each leg of call reported as U.S. Billed.
Japan to Italy direct	Foreign to Foreign	Foreign Traffic: not reported.

The distinction between domestic and international traffic may prove burdensome in some instances. For example, there may be instances where customers obtain international service while using a domestic telecommunications service. A domestic cellular service might be usable just outside U.S. territorial waters. The cellular carrier may have no way of knowing if its service is being used to complete an international call. If the carrier bills such a customer at domestic rates, the traffic should be considered

incidental to domestic service, and need not be included in Section 43.61 reports. The opposite situation might occur where a customer uses an international maritime service while in U.S. territorial waters. Such a call to a domestic point would be a domestic call. It could be difficult for the carrier to identify and remove such traffic from its international data reports. Such traffic is incidental to international service, and may be included in Section 43.61 reports as international traffic. Carriers should footnote entries that

might contain a significant amount of such traffic.

C. Service Categories Used for Reporting Data

Section 43.61(b) of the FCC’s Rules requires carriers to provide traffic and revenue information for each and every international common carrier service that they provide to the public. Enhanced services as defined by Section 64.702 of the Rules are not common carrier services. International services may be provided over terrestrial cable,

submarine cable, microwave facilities, satellite circuits, etc. Distinctions are made based on the service provided to the customer rather than the technology employed to provide the service. The following service categories and definitions are provided solely to govern the reporting of traffic and do not bear on the legality or treatment of international services for any other purpose:

1. International Message Telephone Service

International message telephone service involves the transmission and reception of speech over the public switched network for which a charge is collected on a minimum charge per call or measured time basis. Per call prices are typically calculated based on the number of minutes or fractions of minutes. Service features, such as operator assistance or credit card billing, may be offered as part of the service and may give rise to additional charges. Through use of modems and other specialized equipment, the customer can use ordinary telephone calls for the transmission of data, video and facsimile³ messages.

International message telephone services are generally tariffed on a "through" basis from the United States to a particular foreign point. This means that a call is charged a tariffed rate for a particular point of destination, regardless of whether the call goes directly to that country, or transits through some third point. Traditionally, service is provided jointly by a U.S. international message telephone service carrier and one or more foreign correspondent carriers under a "joint operating agreement". Such agreements typically specify the rights, duties, and legal obligations of each correspondent; arrangements such as "proportionate return" which govern the routing of traffic; and provide the accounting rate per unit of international message telephone service traffic. The

³Most people associate the word facsimile with the use of terminal equipment that sends and receives images of a page. The electronic image is transmitted over the public switched network. Carriers should not separate this type of traffic from other types of international message telephone traffic. Our rules previously required detailed data reporting for several services that are obsolete, including one then called facsimile service. The older facsimile service was a private line service. The facsimile lines accommodated analog equipment that transmitted images at a rate of 3 to 6 pages per hour. Digital equipment was introduced in the late 1960's. Customers stopped using dedicated facsimile lines in the 1970's following the development of facsimile equipment that could utilize the public switched telephone network. Any remaining dedicated facsimile lines should be reported as private lines using the appropriate private line category.

accounting rate provides the basis for "settling" traffic balances, i.e. compensating one carrier for handling the traffic of the other. However, international message telephone service can also be provided by facilities resale arrangements which may not entail accounting rate agreements.

Carriers offer many types of switched network services with different access and billing arrangements. International message telephone service includes services with dedicated access if the calls are routed through the public switched network. Accordingly, for international reporting purposes, the international message telephone service category includes traditional international message telephone service, WATS, 800 and 900 type services, custom network services, conference services, 'country beyond' service, and similar services. The international message telephone service category can also include switched digital services that utilize ISDN interfaces and switched global defined network services. International message telephone service is reported with service code 1.

2. International Message Telegraph Service

International message telegraph service involves the transmission and reception of record or textual matter which is not sent directly by the sender, and for which a charge is collected on a per word basis. International message telegraph service is reported with service code 2.

At one time carriers were required to provide separate data for message telegraph services offered to the public, to governments, and to press entities. Carriers should report 43.61 data that represents totals for all types of customers.

3. International Telex Service

Telex service involves the transmission and reception of record matter, including messages, facsimile and data, charged for on a per minute or timed basis, for which the transmission is directly controlled by the user over an exchange network dedicated to the transmission of such records. Messages may be transmitted via carrier facilities on either a direct dial or on a store and forward basis. The telex network provides for the transmission of communications alternately in either direction, but not in both directions simultaneously. Such services are also referred to as teleprinter exchange services. International telex service is reported with service code 3.

Telegraph and Telex services are occasionally referred to as record services.

4. International Private Line Service

Private line service is the leasing of a dedicated channel of communications (leased circuit) for specified periods of time for the customer's use. Leased private line circuits are typically priced by distance, bandwidth or capacity, and other features such as line conditioning. International private line service does not include private circuits within the United States unless such circuits are dedicated to the provision of international service and are provided pursuant to international tariffs.

The international portion of the service typically begins at a point within the United States and terminates at a connection point halfway between the United States and the destination country. The remaining half of the international private line from the theoretical midpoint to the foreign destination is provided by the U.S. carrier's foreign correspondent carrier. Each carrier bills the customer separately for its half of the service. In actuality, although the service is priced on the basis of a theoretical midpoint, the international circuitry is usually provided by the U.S. and foreign carriers jointly, with each carrier owning an undivided half-interest in the circuits.

Carriers should not report as international private line service data for circuits that both originate and terminate within the domestic United States, unless those circuits are dedicated for international service and are provided pursuant to international tariffs. In addition, carriers should not report facilities provided under contract to foreign carriers except to the extent that the foreign carrier is paying for facilities from the United States to the theoretical midpoint.

There are six categories of private line service for reporting purposes:

Service code	Description
4	Voice Circuits—provided as individual circuits.
5	Up to 1200 bits per second (bps).
6	1201 bps to 9600 bps.
7	9601 bps to 30 Million bps (Mbps) or .01 Megahertz to 18 Megahertz, except for voice circuits.
8	Greater than 30 Mbps to 120 Mbps or greater than 18 Megahertz to 72 Megahertz.
9	Greater than 120 Mbps or greater than 72 Megahertz.

The voice grade category should only contain individual circuits that are

offered to accommodate a single voice circuit. This category does not include ISDN circuits or large capacity circuits provided as multiple voice grade equivalent channels.

Switched and virtual private line services should not be included in the above categories and instead should be reported separately as Miscellaneous or Other International Services. These services are considered to be private lines services for some purposes. However, the reporting of revenues and circuits for switched and virtual private line services cannot easily conform to the format specified for the private line categories contained herein.

5. Miscellaneous or Other International Service

The final service category includes all services that are not listed above. The category includes cablephoto service, radiophoto service, photo transmission service and addressed press service. The category also includes packet switched transmission service, occasional use television, switched video, switched and virtual private line services and some other forms of switched digital service. The category also includes any new service that differs from services listed above. Miscellaneous or Other international services are reported with service code 99.

D. Filing Country-by-Country Data for Each U.S. Point Served

1. Filing by U.S. Point

Carriers must file separate data for each United States point from which they originate and bill facilities-based or facilities resale service. Carriers may not consolidate facilities-based or facilities resale data for two United States points without obtaining a waiver from the FCC. Carriers may consolidate pure resale traffic for domestic U.S. points (the Conterminous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico). However, carriers may not consolidate pure resale data for an off-shore U.S. point and a domestic U.S. point, or for two off-shore U.S. points, without obtaining a waiver from the FCC. See 47 CFR Section 1.3.

Carriers should not include in their report U.S. points that they do not serve.

2. Filing data on a Country-by-Country Basis

For each large U.S. point, facilities-based and facilities resale carriers must provide country-by-country data on diskette for each service that they provide. However, region-by-region data may be substituted for miscellaneous services. For small U.S. points, each

carrier must report world total traffic data on diskette for each service that they provide. All carriers, including pure resale carriers, must file world total traffic data for each pure resale service that they provide. Pure resale traffic need not be provided on diskette.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES-BASED AND FACILITIES RESALE SERVICE

Large U.S. points: File country-by-country data on diskette	Small U.S. points: File world total data ¹ on diskette
Alaska	American Samoa.
Conterminous U.S.	Baker Island.
Guam	Howland Island.
Hawaii	Jarvis Island.
Puerto Rico	Johnston Atoll.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Kingman Reef.
	Midway Atoll.
	Navassa Island.
	Northern Mariana Islands.
	Palmyra Atoll.
	Wake Island .

¹ Many points on this list are not served by U.S. carriers at this time. Carriers need not file data for points that they do not serve.

Where country-by-country reporting is required, carriers must file separate data for each of the primary international points listed in *International Points*. However:

(a) Carriers should omit points that would represent domestic traffic. For example, a report for Alaska should not show traffic to Hawaii. However, traffic between domestic and off-shore U.S. points must be reported. For example, a report for Alaska should include traffic to Guam.

(b) Carriers may consolidate traffic as indicated by the summary codes shown in *International Points*. For example, Scotland has country code 280, but also summary code 326. That summary code is the country code for the United Kingdom. Traffic between a U.S. point and Scotland may be reported as Scotland traffic using country code 280 or may be included with other United Kingdom traffic and reported using country code 326.

(c) Carriers should omit countries for which they have no traffic.

There are no miscellaneous country codes. All traffic must be reported to a country code associated with one of the points listed in *International Points*. Contact the Industry Analysis Division of the Common Carrier Bureau if traffic exists for an international point that is not currently listed. The Industry Analysis Division will assign a code for that point.

Where country-by-country reporting is required, carriers should also file region and world totals. *International Points* groups all international points into 10 regions. These regions and the reporting codes are listed in Section 2-

F below. Carriers may omit country-by-country data for miscellaneous services, but must provide region and world totals on diskette.

E. Billing Codes

Within a service, traffic is categorized according to the ownership of facilities used to provide the service, and how the traffic was billed. Carriers must use billing codes to associate traffic statistics with a particular service type.

1. Definition of Facilities-Based, Facilities Resale, and Pure Resale Service

In reporting data to the FCC, carriers must separate traffic on the basis of the ownership of facilities used to provide service. Carriers must separately report data for the three ownership categories shown below: facilities-based, facilities resale, and pure resale. The following definitions of facilities-based, facilities resale, and pure resale traffic are intended solely for reporting international traffic data, and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Facilities-based services are those services provided using international transmission facilities owned in whole or in part by the carrier providing service. Facilities-based carriers use one or more international channels of communications to provide international telecommunications service. An international channel is a wire or radio link that facilitates electronic communications between a United States point and another world point. A facilities-based carrier either owns international channels, has an ownership interest in the channel such as an indefeasible right of use (IRU), or leases the channel from an entity that does not report traffic, such as Comsat. Carriers must provide detailed data for the facilities-based services that they provide.

Facilities Resale services are provided by a carrier utilizing non-switched international circuits leased from other reporting international carriers. A facilities resale service is provided over international channels which are subject to Section 43.61 reporting by the underlying carrier. Carriers must provide detailed data for the facilities resale services that they provide.

Pure resale services are switched services that are provided by reselling the international switched services of other carriers. Pure resale services are not provided to the public over the reseller's international channels of communications. Pure resale carriers may own domestic switches and circuits, but rely on other carriers to

carry switched traffic between the United States and foreign points.

2. Switched and Miscellaneous or Other Services

Carriers are required to categorize and report international switched traffic using billing information. The primary categories are: U.S. Billed—traffic billed by U.S. carriers which originates or terminates in the United States, or which originates from 'country beyond' type services; Foreign Billed—traffic which originates or terminates in the United States and is billed by a foreign or correspondent carrier; and, Transiting—traffic that originates outside of the United States, transits the United States, and terminates outside of the United States, and is billed by a foreign carrier.

Within the U.S. Billed category, carriers must categorize traffic according to whether the call was billed under a 'country beyond' arrangement, or under some other arrangement. 'Country beyond' services are provided by U.S. carriers to customers located in foreign points. The customer initiates the call to the U.S. carrier and then provides the destination number. The U.S. carrier then completes the call. Such calls are typically billed using calling cards. Carriers must use billing codes to separate 'country beyond' traffic from other U.S. billed calls. Other U.S. billed calls include international calls that are placed in the United States and are billed to the calling number, billed to another number in the United States, billed to a calling card or billed by some other arrangement. Other U.S. billed calls also include calls initiated overseas and billed to an 800 number in the United States or billed collect to the called party. Public data may be filed

combining these call categories. The carriers proprietary filing must use billing codes to distinguish 'country beyond' traffic data from other U.S. billed traffic data.

Note that data are not reported with sufficient granularity to separate traffic solely on the basis of whether it originates or terminates in the United States. The same billing code is used for calls that are dialed directly from the United States, and for calls that originate in a foreign point but are billed collect in the United States by the U.S. carrier.

Not all carriers will provide all possible categories of traffic. Carriers should file data only for billing types that they actually provided during the year.

A carrier may aggregate all pure resale international traffic, including traffic from call-back service. Call-back service is described on page 38, of the manual. Carriers may not aggregate pure resale traffic with either facilities-based or facilities resale traffic.

Traffic between some U.S. points will be reported as U.S. billed for the point where it is billed, and as foreign billed for the other end of the call. For example, a sent paid call from the U.S. Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico will be reported as a U.S. billed call by the carrier serving the U.S. Virgin Islands, and will also be reported as a foreign billed call by the carrier serving Puerto Rico. This would be the case even if the same carrier served both points. In fact, the same call would be reported three times if it originated in an off-shore U.S. point, transited a domestic U.S. point, and terminated in another off-shore U.S. point.

U.S. billed and foreign billed switched traffic is reported by the foreign point in which the call

originates or terminates, irrespective of foreign points through which the call may transit. Transiting traffic is reported for the country in which the call originates.

3. Private Line Service

International private line service typically links a location within the United States with a location in a foreign point. The service is provided jointly by the U.S. carrier and the foreign correspondent carrier, and is usually accounted as if the U.S. carrier provides service to the theoretical mid-point of the service. Thus, the U.S. carrier tariffs a half circuit for its portion of the service, and the foreign correspondent carrier likewise tariffs a half circuit. With private line service, the customer billing address may be located in a foreign country and the bill may be rendered by the foreign carrier that provides the other half of the circuit. Even so, this service is classified as U.S. billed because the customer has a United States presence and the choice of billing location is arbitrary. The fact that a foreign carrier may act as a billing agent is irrelevant. In sum, U.S. carriers must report the portion of the service that they tariff.

Private lines are categorized by the foreign point in which the line terminates. Facilities-based private line service should be reported using billing code 1. Private line service provided over resold facilities should be reported using billing code 11.

4. Table of Billing Codes

The following table provides the billing codes for switched and private line services. Note that carriers must report separately facilities-based, facilities resale, and pure resale traffic.

TABLE OF BILLING CODES

	Type of service provision				
	Facilities based		Facilities resale		Pure resale
	Con-fiden-tial fil-ing	Public filing	Con-fiden-tial fil-ing	Public filing	Public filing
SWITCHED AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE					
U.S. Billed (Traffic Billed by reporting U.S. carriers):					
Call originate in U.S. point served:					
Billed to the calling number account	1	1	11	11	21
Billed to a calling card or other billing arrangement	1	1	11	11	21
Calls Originate outside U.S. point served:					
Billed collect to a U.S. customer	1	1	11	11	n.a.
Billed to a U.S. 800 service number	1	1	11	11	n.a.
Billed to a calling card or other billing arrangement	4	1	14	11	21
Foreign Billed (Traffic billed by foreign or corresponding carrier):					
Calls originate in U.S. point served:					
Billed collect to a foreign customer	2	2	12	12	n.a.
Billed to a foreign 800 service number	2	2	12	12	n.a.

TABLE OF BILLING CODES—Continued

	Type of service provision				
	Facilities based		Facilities resale		Pure resale
	Con-fiden-tial fil-ing	Public filing	Con-fiden-tial fil-ing	Public filing	
Billed to a foreign carrier calling card or other arrangement	2	2	12	12	n.a.
Calls originate outside U.S. point served and terminate in the U.S. point:					
Billed to the calling number account	2	2	12	12	n.a.
Billed to a foreign carrier calling card or other arrangement	2	2	12	12	n.a.
Transiting (Traffic that originates and terminates outside the U.S point served):					
Traffic billed by foreign or corresponding carrier:	3	3	13	13	n.a.
Private Line Service					
All Circuits	1	1	11	11	n.a.

F. Measurement of Traffic and Revenues

This section provides guidance for measuring traffic and revenues. Each service has unique characteristics that create special concerns. For example, a customer who places a telephone call to a foreign country may not be aware that the call originates in a Local Access Transport Area (LATA), crosses a Point of Presence (POP) to the interexchange network of an interLATA carrier, is switched through international facilities to a foreign carrier, and is then terminated in a foreign local exchange. The customer need not consider the various arrangements under which several carriers share the revenue from the call. The private line customer, on the other hand, leases a specific amount of capacity between two specified points. The customer may use a variety of arrangements to get traffic to and from the leased circuit and may use the circuit for several types of communications. The private line customer is concerned with the charges for each specific link in its network.

These and other differences between message and private line services lead to differences in the ways that carriers should measure traffic and revenues. The following sections cover message and private line services. The guidelines should be used for miscellaneous international services as appropriate.

1. Message Services

For each message service (telephone, telegraph, and telex) carriers must report data for each billing type—principally U.S. billed, foreign billed, and transiting. The data shall consist of a message count, the duration of the messages, the billed revenue for the messages (when U.S. billed), settlements associated with the messages, and the net revenue for the messages.

Carriers must report traffic data on a calendar year basis. Thus, the carrier

should report the actual traffic carried during the year. Revenues and settlement amounts should be measured on an accrual basis, rather than on an actual receipts or actual settlement basis unless rates have been adjusted retroactively. The amounts reported should not reflect prior year adjustments or corrections. Accordingly, carriers cannot legitimately report negative amounts in the message, minute, revenue, or settlement data fields.

Even though there is a significant lag between the end of the reporting year and the final data filing in October of the following year, carriers may not have complete settlement data for some countries. In such instances, carriers should make a good faith effort to estimate settlement receipts, and note the fact in the filing. Section 2 describes the preparation of footnote records. Carriers should not adjust subsequent year reports when out of period data becomes available. Instead, these amounts, if significant, should be noted in the subsequent year filing.

a. Message Service Traffic Measures

Carriers must report the number of billed messages for international message telephone, international message telegraph and international telex services, except that messages may be omitted for transiting traffic. Data should be reported for all billed traffic, regardless of whether the customer is an end user or another carrier. All billed traffic should be reported, even calls that have been billed but written off as uncollectible. Unbillable traffic, however, should not be reported.⁴

⁴ For example, call-back customers place calls to their U.S. carriers, but hang up after one ring. The U.S. carrier does not answer the call, but rather detects that a call was made, and then calls back. Since the initial call was not answered and is not billable, it should not be reported by either the underlying facilities based carrier or by the call-

Carriers must report the number of minutes for international message telephone and telex services. For facilities-based and facilities resale service, carriers should report the number of minutes upon which correspondent carriers will be compensated. For facilities-based service, compensation generally is governed by the settlement process. Settlement compensation is based on conversation minutes. Settlement minutes averaged 5% to 6% less than billed minutes for traffic billed in the United States for 1988 through 1990. If the correspondent carrier is not compensated for traffic based on call length, then the number of minutes should be based on conversation minutes.

U.S. carriers should classify as transiting traffic all foreign billed calls that both originate and terminate in foreign points. U.S. carriers should classify as U.S. billed "country beyond" calls which originate in foreign points, are placed through the carrier, and are billed by the carrier. The U.S. carrier may owe settlements for two legs of a "country beyond" call—one settlement amount for the country where the call originates, and another for the country where the call terminates. In this case, the number of minutes used for settlement purposes will equal roughly twice the number of conversation minutes.

Since carriers do not make settlement payments for their pure resale traffic, carriers should report the number of minutes billed to customers, which can be based on billing information received from the underlying carrier.

Word counts must be reported for international message telegraph service.

back carrier. The call back to the customer, however, should be reported.

Carriers should report the number of words used for settlement purposes.

All message data must be reported on a message or end-to-end basis. This means that calls should be reported based on the billing location and the ultimate points of origin or terminus.⁵ Transiting minutes should be reported by the country in which the call is initiated.

b. Message Service Revenue and Settlement Information

For each service that it provides, each carrier must report separately billed revenues, settlement receipts due (on services billed by correspondent carriers), settlement payments owed (on services billed by the carrier), and the revenues they retain net of all settlements. In the proprietary filing, carriers must use the specified billing codes to separate traffic that it carries over its own facilities from traffic it carries over facilities leased from other reporting carriers.

Billed revenues are equal to the amounts that carriers billed to customers for service at tariffed rates. Billed revenues should reflect all discounts given to customers. Reported revenues should reflect amounts actually billed to customers, including discounts that are calculated after individual calls are rated. For example, discounts which are calculated based on the total bill amount should be allocated proportionally to international calls on a country-by-country basis. However, if a discount is only calculated based on domestic billings, then discounts should not be allocated to international service.

The cost of promotional items such as telephone sets, frequent flyer miles, or merchandize credits, are marketing expenses and should not be treated as revenue reductions. Credits or coupons for the purchase of future communications services should be treated, when earned or issued, the same as direct discounts credited to the customer, with no allowance for the percentage of coupons which will not be used, and no adjustments for costs of administering the promotion.

Billed revenues should not be reduced to reflect uncollectibles or transit fee expenses. Transit fees are owed when a call transits a foreign carrier's facilities in one international

point before terminating in a second international point. Settlement amounts and transit fees owed to the transiting carrier should be included with settlements owed.

Billed revenues should not include tax amounts that are itemized on the customer bill and remitted directly to taxing authorities, and should only include amounts that are recorded as revenues in the company books of account.

U.S. carriers have contractual relationships with foreign carriers so that telephone calls can be made between local exchanges in the United States and local exchanges in foreign countries. The foreign carrier in the relationship is usually called the foreign correspondent. Accounting rate agreements specify the amounts that carriers pay to their foreign correspondents on a per minute or similar basis for facilities based service. When the U.S. carrier bills an international call, it owes a settlement amount to the foreign correspondent. When the foreign correspondent bills an international call, the U.S. carrier is owed a settlement amount. The carriers usually balance the amounts due and make net payments. The amounts due to U.S. carriers, including separate transit fees, if any, are referred to herein as settlement receipts. The amounts owed by U.S. carriers to foreign correspondents, including separate transit fees, if any, are referred to herein as settlement payments. Settlement payments do not include the amounts that pure-resale carriers pay to underlying U.S. carriers. Settlement payments do not include the access charge amounts that U.S. carriers pay to U.S. local exchange carriers for originating or terminating calls. The U.S. carrier retained revenue is equal to billed revenue plus settlement receipts minus settlement payments.

There are instances where carriers in two international points do not charge each other settlements. This might be the case where the carriers are affiliates, or where facilities resale service is being provided. In such cases, carriers should report as settlements owed any amounts owed to foreign carriers that would be analogous to settlement amounts, including charges for originating or terminating traffic in the foreign carrier's toll network or local exchange. However, carriers should not include as settlements any costs of the underlying facilities being used to provide service. Also, payments to U.S. carriers for originating or terminating calls in U.S. toll networks or local exchanges should not be reported. Where zero amounts are entered as settlement payments for U.S.

billed service, carriers should footnote the reason. See Section 2 for instructions on including footnotes in the data files.

In a report for a U.S. point, U.S. carriers should not have billed revenue for foreign billed traffic. Similarly, U.S. carriers should not have settlement receipts for U.S. billed traffic.

Accounting agreements may be denominated in dollars, foreign currency units, or other monetary measures. All revenue and settlement payment information must be stated in U.S. dollars regardless of the terms of the accounting agreements or industry practices. Carriers should apply the currency conversion rates that prevailed at the time actual settlements were made.

Some international calls are initiated in foreign points by customers using "country beyond" services of a U.S. carrier. These calls may terminate in the United States or in other foreign points. Billed revenue for such a call should be reported for the country in which the call originated. Reported settlements should include amounts owed to carriers in both the originating country, and the terminating country, in the case of calls that terminate in foreign points.

2. Private Line Services

This section provides guidance for reporting private line circuit counts and revenues on a country-by-country basis. Carriers must report separately circuits that they own from circuits that they provide on a resale basis. As detailed in section 1-E-1 above, international circuits should be reported as resold only if they have been leased from a carrier subject to Section 43.61 reporting requirements and only if the circuits are leased to customers or other carriers in the form of private line service. If the carrier has combined some owned and some leased international circuits in order to provide a through circuit, then the circuit should be reported as facilities based.

a. Number of Leased Circuits and Number of Equivalent Voice Grade Circuits

A leased circuit is a single leased channel of communications that links two specific points. Leased circuits should be categorized according to the six private line categories shown on page 12 of the manual. Circuits are not categorized according to how the customer actually uses them. Counts of leased circuits should be provided as of December 31 of the year for which data are being reported. Carriers should not attempt to convert part day leases into equivalent full day circuits, but a circuit

⁵ At one time carriers were required to report traffic on two schedules. The circuit traffic (CT) schedule showed all U.S. traffic that went to or from a particular country, including traffic that transited through that country to a third country. The message traffic (MT) schedule showed all traffic that originated or terminated in a particular country, including traffic that had transited through a third country. The current requirements are more similar to the MT schedule.

leased by different customers for different hours on December 31 should be reported as a single circuit.

Companies should not report non-tariff circuits provided to affiliates. Those circuits should be treated as the affiliate's circuits if they are used to provide a reportable international service. If the company had an ownership interest in the international circuits, then the affiliated carrier would be providing facilities-based service. If the company had obtained the international circuits by lease, then the affiliated carrier could be providing facilities resale service.

Carriers are also required to provide the number of voice equivalent circuits for the leased circuits provided as of December 31 of the year for which data are being reported. Voice equivalent circuits should be estimated by converting the total bandwidth of circuits leased to an international point. The standard conversion is based on 64 kilo bits per second for one voice equivalent channel. The figure should be rounded to the nearest whole number. An 18 megahertz video channel should be reported as 240 voice equivalent channels, a 24 megahertz video channel should be reported as 288 voice equivalent channels, and a 36 megahertz video channel should be reported as 630 voice equivalent channels. The number of voice equivalent circuits should be consistent with the data used to calculate

regulatory fees as well as amounts filed in FCC circuit reports.

b. Leased Circuit Revenue

Private line and leased circuit service revenues should include only revenue from service provided under international tariffs. Private line and leased circuit service revenue should not include revenue for circuits that originate and terminate within the United States unless those circuits are provided under an international tariff. Private line revenues should include any service set up, installation, and termination charges. Private line revenues do not include billings made on behalf of domestic or foreign carriers for service provided by those carriers. Private line revenues should include revenue billed by a foreign carrier on behalf of the U.S. carrier for service provided by the U.S. carrier, even if the revenue has not yet been remitted to the U.S. carrier. Carriers must report the total private line revenues due for the calendar year, regardless of whether a lease was in effect at year end. Where lease or bill periods overlap the calendar year, billed amounts should be apportioned between years based on the number of days of service in each year. Private line revenues should not include taxes included on the customer bill.

Billed revenues should reflect all discounts given to customers. Reported revenues should reflect amounts actually billed to customers, including discounts that are calculated based on total charges for all services. Discounts

which are calculated based on the total bill amount should be allocated proportionally to international circuits. The cost of promotional items such as telephone sets, frequent flyer miles, or merchandize credits, are marketing expenses and should not be treated as revenue reductions. Credits or coupons for the purchase of future communications services should be treated the same as direct discounts, with no allowance for the percentage of coupons which will not be used, and no adjustments for costs of administering the promotion.

3. Miscellaneous or Other International Services

The category miscellaneous or other international services potentially includes a wide variety of services. For the most part, carriers must select and report the most relevant traffic measures. However, providers of packet switched services should report the number of kilo segments transmitted during the year; providers of occasional use television service should report the number of hours of service provided; and switched video service providers should report the number of sessions and the number of minutes of service. See the chart on page 34 of the manual.

4. Data Requirements Summarized by Service

The following table summarizes the Section 43.61 data filing requirements by service category:

	Facilities-based and facilities resale service	Pure resale service*
International message telephone service	By country and billing type: messages, minutes, carrier revenues, settlement payments, retained revenue.	Countries served. World totals by billing type: messages, minutes, and carrier revenues.
International message telegraph service	By country and billing type: messages, words, carrier revenues, settlement payments, retained revenue.	World totals by billing type: messages, words, and carrier revenues.
International telex service	By country and billing type: messages, words, carrier revenues, settlement payments, retained revenue.	World total by billing type: messages, words, and carrier revenues.
Private line	By country and service category: leased circuits, voice equivalent circuits, revenues.	* *
Other international services	Region totals by billing type: messages, minutes, words, leased circuits, voice equivalent circuits, kilo segments, sessions, contracts, carrier revenues, settlement payments, retained revenue as appropriate.	World total by billing type: messages, minutes, words, kilo segments, sessions, contracts, and carrier revenues as appropriate.

* Pure resale carriers normally will not have settlement payments. Payments to underlying U.S. carriers should not be reported as settlements.
 ** Resale of private lines (either as private line service or as switched service) is classified as facilities resale service, not pure resale service.

G. Filing Procedures

Section 43.61(a) directs carriers to file reports by July 31, reporting service actually provided in the preceding calendar year. Section 43.61(c) provides that carriers shall submit a revised report by October 31 identifying and

correcting errors in the July 31 filing. Carriers do not need to file revised data where figures change due to corrections that normally occur in the billing and settlement cycles if the corrected figures are within five percent of the figures filed in the July 31 filing. Carriers must

refile a corrected version of each data record on which one or more data elements was found to be in error by more than five percent. The five percent guideline covers fluctuations in traffic or revenue totals due to corrections and true-ups that occur during the billing

and settlement process. Carriers must file corrections for all instances where they have filed erroneous data due to procedural mistakes made while compiling or reporting data.

The following schedule details the number of copies required and the location to which those copies should be delivered. This schedule applies to the July 31 and October 31 filings.

Carriers that provide only pure resale international services are not required to file data on diskette.

Mailing address	Transmittal letter	Certification and paper copy of report	Data on diskette*
FCC Secretary, Mail Stop 1170, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.	Original	
FCC Common Carrier Bureau Industry Analysis Division, Mail Stop 1600 F, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.	2 copies	Original and 1 copy of both public and confidential versions.	1 set.
The FCC's Contract Copier**, Room 246, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.	1 copy	1 copy public version only	1 set.

* Pure resale traffic, and summary data for smaller U.S. points need not be filed on diskette. See page 14 of the manual.
 ** Currently *International Transcription Services, Inc.*

Paper copies must contain data that are identical to the data filed on diskette. Page headings must clearly indicate the filing entity, the United States point covered, and the service being reported. Column headings must describe the data contained in each column.

The carrier must include footnote text to explain the specific circumstances of any data for the current period which differs materially from that for the previous period if the difference is not self-explanatory but was caused by unusual circumstances not explained in a previous report. The paper copies of the 43.61 data must include the text of any footnotes. A data field is provided in the diskette record format to indicate that a footnote has been included in a separate data file record as well as in the paper copies. The paper copies and comment records in the data files should also contain any additional data or information that the carrier deems relevant or necessary to understanding the data it is required to file.

The transmittal letter should identify the name of the carrier, the date of the filing, and should state that Section 43.61 data has been filed with the Common Carrier Bureau's Industry Analysis Division and the Commission's current contract copier. The original of the transmittal letter should be filed with the Secretary of the FCC. Copies of the transmittal letter should be filed with the Industry Analysis Division and the Commission's current contract copier.

Carriers must certify the accuracy of the data submitted in FCC Report 43.61 by including a signed certification statement as the last page of the paper report. The statement must be signed by an officer of the reporting carrier. An officer is a person who occupies a position specified in the articles of incorporation (or partnership agreement), and would typically be

president, vice president for operations, vice-president for finance, comptroller, treasurer or a comparable position. If the carrier is a sole proprietorship the owner must sign the certification. The original and one copy of the certification statement should be filed with the Industry Analysis Division. One copy of the certification should be filed with the Commission's current contract copier.

For additional information, comments or suggestions, contact the Common Carrier Bureau's, Industry Analysis Division (202) 418-0940.

The text of the certification statement is included below:

Certification

I certify that I am an officer of _____; that I have examined the foregoing report and that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all statements of fact contained in this report are true and that said report is an accurate statement of the affairs of the above named respondent in respect to the data set forth herein for the period from _____ to _____.

Printed Name _____
 Position _____
 Signature _____
 Date _____

Section 2 Diskette Format and Coding Instructions

A. Media and File Name for Traffic Data Filed on Diskette

Data should be provided on 3 1/2" floppy diskettes formatted for IBM or IBM compatible personal computers. Carriers serving more than one United States point should provide one file for each point served. All files may be included on the same diskette. The record files should be named according to the following convention:

aaaaaaYY.436
 where:
 aaaaaa are 3 to 6 alpha characters that identify the filing entity and U.S. point.

YY is the last two digits of the calendar year for which data are being filed.

.436 is the file extension, (short for 43.61).

For example:

ATTVI91.436 might signify AT&T's Virgin Islands data for 1991
 GRPHNT91.436 might signify Graphnet's complete filing for 1991

Carriers may file data in more than one file. All files may be placed on the same diskette. Carriers filing multiple files should give each file a unique name.

B. Record Formats

The data files may contain comment records and data records. A comment record has a blank space (ASCII character 32 or " ") in the first position in the line, contains less than 132 characters, and ends with a carriage return. Comment records can be used to provide headings, formatting, and footnotes in the data file. A listing of the data file can be used as the paper copy of the data for filing purposes.

All data records must be provided using the record format set forth herein. Each record shall consist of a string of ASCII characters. Fields with "character" content should be left justified within the stated field boundary and may contain the ASCII characters "A" through "Z", "a" through "z", ";", ":", "-", "+", "/", "&", "#", "*", "!", ":", ":", "0" through "9", and blank spaces (ASCII character 32). Fields with "number" content should be right justified within the field boundary, and may contain the ASCII characters "-", "0" through "9" and leading blank spaces, but no commas, decimal points, or other characters. The character "-" signifies a negative value and should appear in the field to the left of the value. Negative values are only possible for retained revenue, where the settlement payout owed exceeded the billed revenue for a switched service.

Each data record should contain the following fields:

Field	Field contents	Justification within field	Field size	Record positions
1. Filing Carrier Name	characters	left	15	1-15
2. Year of data	numbers	right	2	16-17
3. U.S. Point served	numbers	right	5	18-22
4. International Point or region	numbers	right	5	23-27
5. Service code	numbers	right	3	28-30
6. Footnote indicator	characters	right	3	31-33
7. Description	characters	left	36	34-69
8. Billing Code	numbers	right	2	70-71
9. Data field #1	numbers	right	12	72-83
10. Data field #2	numbers	right	12	84-95
11. Data field #3	numbers	right	12	96-107
12. Data field #4	numbers	right	12	108-119
13. Data field #5	numbers	right	12	120-131

The data fields are further described in Section 2-K below.

Data files can be created using standard editors, word processors spreadsheet programs, data base programs and custom programs. For example, to create a data file using a spreadsheet:

- Set the column widths to equal the field size shown above. Thus, the first column would be 15 characters wide.
- Enter fields as using a “label” format, rather than using a “numeric value” format. Be careful not to include extra spaces at the end of the line.
- Specify a generic or character oriented printer (the lotus 3.1 sequence would be </> <P>rint <P>rinter <O>ptions <A>dvanced <D>evice <N>ame)

Note: the print file will be useless if you specify a graphics printer or if you try to print in WYSIWYG mode.

- Set the left, top, and bottom margins to 0, set the right margin to 132. Set the page length to 1000 lines.
- Set the print range.
- Print to a <F>ile, rather than to the actual hardware device, and then <G>o. Rename the resulting file using the naming conventions shown above.

C. Filing Carrier Name Field

The filing carrier name should be between 3 and 15 characters. The name field should appear on all data records filed by the carrier, and should be identical for all records filed by the carrier.

D. Year of Data Field

This field should contain the last two digits of the year for which data are being filed. For example, the July 31, 1992 filing will contain data for 1991. Therefore, the year of data field would be “91”. This would appear on every data record in the file.

E. U.S. Point Served Field

The U.S. Point served country code is used to indicate which United States point is covered by the data record. The codes for United States points are in the range 1001 to 1999, and are the country codes shown in International Points. Contact the Industry Analysis Division if an Off-shore U.S. point is not listed in the report. The Industry Analysis Division will assign a country code for such points. All records in a file must have the same U.S. point code.

F. International Point or Region Field

Where records contain data for traffic between a U.S. point and a specific international point, the code for that international point should be taken from International Points and entered in the International Point field. For example, the code 1 in the international point field would indicate that the record reports traffic between a United States point and Abu Dhabi.

There is no miscellaneous or “all other” country code. All traffic must be reported to a specific point. Country-by-country traffic and revenue data for points in a region should total to the amount reported for that region using region codes. Settlement and traffic adjustments which cannot be tied to specific points should be allocated to all appropriate points.

Data records will be rejected if the U.S point and international point are both domestic points.

The international point code for region subtotal and world total summary records should be as follows:

International point code (record field #4)	For services 1 through 9, description field (record field #7)
9001	Western Europe.
9002	Africa.
9003	Middle East.
9004	Caribbean.
9005	North and Central America.
9006	South America.

International point code (record field #4)	For services 1 through 9, description field (record field #7)
9007	Asia.
9008	Oceania.
9009	Eastern Europe.
9010	Other Regions.
9999	World Total.

Note: Code 9010—Other Regions, covers Antarctica and Maritime traffic.

Section 1-D of this manual explains which data must be filed on a country-by-country basis, and which data need only be filed on a summary basis. Facilities-based carriers must file regional and world total traffic and revenue subtotals for each service that they provide. However, country-by-country and region totals are not required for smaller international points. See page 13 of the manual. In addition, carriers must file separate world total traffic and revenue by U.S. point for the pure resale traffic that they provide for the domestic United States (Alaska, Hawaii, the conterminous U.S. and Puerto Rico) and for each other U.S. point that they serve.

The international point code 9999 should be used if the record contains world total data for a service. International point code 9999 is not a miscellaneous or “all other” code. This code represents a total for all international traffic between a United States point and the rest of the world. Where country-by-country data are filed, records with international point code 9999 contain the totals of records with the same U.S. region, service, and billing codes, and with international point codes between 1 and 1999.

G. Service Code Field

The following service codes should be used:

- 1 International message telephone service
- 2 International message telegraph service
- 3 Telex Service
- 4 Private Line—Voice

- 5 Private Line—up to 1200 bits per second (bps)
- 6 Private Line—1201 bps to 9600 bps
- 7 Private Line—9601 bps to 30 Million bps (Mbps) or .01 Megahertz to 18 Megahertz
- 8 Private Line—greater than 30 Mbps to 120 Mbps or greater than 18 Megahertz to 72 Megahertz
- 9 Private Line—greater than 120 Mbps or greater than 72 megahertz
- 99 New, Miscellaneous and Other Services

not explained in a previous report. The paper copies of the 43.61 data must include the text of the footnote. These footnotes should be labeled sequentially from 1 to 999, and the footnote should be included in the footnote code field in the data record. Alpha numeric codes may be used only if the carrier needs to provide more than 999 footnotes in the report.

name should be identical to the international point name published in *International Points*. Region names are shown in section 2-F above.

For service code 99, this field should be used to identify the service provided. This field is critical because the carrier may use service code 99 for several different types of service. Records with service code 99 will not be accepted unless there are at least 10 characters other than blank spaces in the service description field. The service should be fully described in the paper copy of the section 43.61 filing and in comment fields.

All records pertaining to the same Other International Service should have identical service descriptions in this field. The following standardized names should be employed to report other international services.

Footnotes and other comments should be included in the data file as comment records. Any record with a blank space (" ") in the first position will be treated as a comment record. Please note that some word processors and spreadsheet programs will insert leading spaces when files are printed to diskette. If this occurs, you will need to use an editor to manually delete the spaces.

I. Description Field

For service codes 1 through 9, this field should contain the name of the international point or world region. The

H. Footnote Code Field and Comment Records

The footnote code field should be used to indicate that the paper copies of the 43.61 data, as well as comment records contained in the data file, contain a footnote concerning the data record. The carrier must include footnote text to explain the specific circumstances if any data for the current period differs materially from that filed for the previous period and the difference is not self-explanatory but was caused by unusual circumstances

Service	Service name (include in field #7)	Traffic measures
Packet switching service	Packet Switching	(1) Kilo segments.
Occasional use television—short term arrangements to facilitate transmission of television signals.	Occasional Television	(1) Hours.
Switched Video	Switched Video	(1) Sessions. (2) Minutes.

J. Billing Code Field

The billing code indicates whether the record contains facilities-based, facilities resale, or pure resale data. Facilities based codes are from 1 to 4, facilities resale codes are from 11 to 14, and the pure resale code is 21. The billing code indicates whether the traffic and revenue information are for U.S billed, foreign billed, or transiting

service. Billing codes are shown on page 18 of the manual. Facilities-based private line service will be reported with bill code 1. Facilities resale private line service will be reported with billing code 11.

These fields should contain right justified integer values with no commas, periods, or other punctuation marks. Revenue should be rounded to the nearest dollar. The contents of the data field will vary depending on the type of service. Section 1-F describes the precise types of information that must be provided. The following figure summarizes the requirements:

K. Data elements #1 Through #5

There are five data element fields, each of which is 12 characters wide.

Service code	Data field #1	Data field #2	Data field #3	Data field #4	Data field #5
1	Messages*	Minutes	Billed & Settlement Revenue**.	Settlement Payments	Retained Revenue.
2	Messages*	Words	Billed & Settlement Revenue**.	Settlement Payments	Retained Revenue.
3	Messages*	Minutes	Billed & Settlement Revenue**.	Settlement Payments	Retained Revenue.
4-9	Leased Circuits	Voice Equivalent Circuits.	Revenue	(no data)	(no data).
10	Messages*	Minutes	Billed Revenue	Settlement Payments	Retained Revenue.
99	Volume Measure***	Volume Measure***	Billed & Settlement Revenue**.	Settlement Payments if appropriate.	Retained Revenue.

* Messages can be omitted for transiting traffic. Minutes can be omitted for transiting traffic in the public filing.
 ** Records for U.S. Billed traffic will contain billed revenue. Records for Foreign Billed traffic will contain settlement amounts due from foreign correspondents. Transiting records may combine both billed revenue and settlement amounts due.
 *** Volume measures have been specified for some Other International Services. See section 1-C-5 and the table on page 34 of the manual. For other services reported with Service Code 99, use the volume and revenue measures that are most appropriate. See Section 1-F-3. Comment records in the file must indicate the volume and revenue measures provided.

L. EXAMPLE OF A 43.61 REPORT FOR A FACILITIES-BASED CARRIER

43.61 report for New Carrier International, (a facilities based / facilities resale carrier)

 ** Public Version of Data **

Carrier	Service code				Description	Bill code				
	Yr	US	pt	I pt		Data entered as numeric fields				
Footnote field						data1	data2	data3	data4	data5
field size and justification -- right unless noted										
15 (left)	2	5	5	3	3 36 (left)	2	12	12	12	12
International Message Telephone Service : U.S. Billed facilities based service										
NewCarrier	94	1327	31	1	Belgium	1	1125	7031	4100	4500 -400
NewCarrier	94	1327	112	1	Germany	1	2250	14062	12375	9000 3375
NewCarrier	94	1327	293	1	Spain	1	3000	18750	16500	12000 4500
NewCarrier	94	1327	326	1	United Kingdom	1	4000	25000	22000	16000 6000
NewCarrier	94	1327	9001	1	Western Europe	1	10375	64843	54975	41500 13475
NewCarrier	94	1327	54	1	Canada	1	8000	35000	17000	8000 9000
NewCarrier	94	1327	194	1	Mexico	1	8000	35000	38000	35000 3000
NewCarrier	94	1327	9005	1	North and Central America	1	16000	70000	55000	43000 12000
NewCarrier	94	1327	9999	1	World Total	1	26375	134843	109975	84500 25475
International Message Telephone Service : Foreign Billed facilities based service										
NewCarrier	94	1327	31	1	Belgium	2	1000	4000	2560	2560
NewCarrier	94	1327	112	1	Germany	2	2000	3000	1920	1920
NewCarrier	94	1327	293	1	Spain	2	1500	3000	1920	1920
NewCarrier	94	1327	326	1	United Kingdom	2	2000	6700	4288	4288

NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	1	Western Europe	2	6500	16700	10688	10688
NewCarrier	94 1327 54	1	Canada	2	6000	20000	4571	4571
NewCarrier	94 1327 194	1	Mexico	2	5000	23000	5000	5000
NewCarrier	94 1327 9005	1	North and Central America	2	11000	43000	9571	9571
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	1	World Total	2	17500	59700	20259	20259
International Message Telephone Service : Transiting facilities based service								
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	1	United Kingdom	3			14000	7000 7000
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	1	World Total	3			14000	7000 7000
International Private Line -- facilities based service								
NewCarrier	94 1327 112	4	Germany	1	40	40	25000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	4	United Kingdom	1	50	50	25000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	4	Western Europe	1	90	90	50000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	4	World Total	1	90	90	50000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	7	United Kingdom	1	5	120	75000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	7	Western Europe	1	5	120	75000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	7	World Total	1	5	120	75000	
International Private Line -- facilities resale service								
NewCarrier	94 1327 31	4	Belgium	11	30	30	14000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	4	United Kingdom	11	25	25	12000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	4	Western Europe	11	55	55	26000	
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	4	World Total	11	55	55	26000	

43.61 report for New Carrier International, (a facilities based / facilities resale carrier)

 ** PROPRIETARY VERSION OF DATA **

International Message Telephone Service : U.S. Billed facilities based service

Calls originating and billed in the U.S., and calls originating outside U.S, billed collect or to a U.S. 800 number.

NewCarrier	94 1327 31 1	Belgium	1	1125	7031	4100	4500	-400
NewCarrier	94 1327 112 1	Germany	1	2250	14062	12375	9000	3375
NewCarrier	94 1327 293 1	Spain	1	3000	18750	16500	12000	4500
NewCarrier	94 1327 326 1	United Kingdom	1	3450	22250	16500	14200	2300
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001 1	Western Europe	1	9825	62093	49475	39700	9775
NewCarrier	94 1327 54 1	Canada	1	8000	35000	17000	8000	9000
NewCarrier	94 1327 194 1	Mexico	1	8000	35000	38000	35000	3000
NewCarrier	94 1327 9005 1	North and Central America	1	16000	70000	55000	43000	12000
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999 1	World Total	1	25825	132093	104475	82700	21775

calls originating outside the U.S., billed by U.S. carrier as 'country beyond' service

NewCarrier	94 1327 326 1	United Kingdom	4	550	2750	5500	1800	3700
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001 1	Western Europe	4	550	2750	5500	1800	3700
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999 1	World Total	4	550	2750	5500	1800	3700

International Message Telephone Service : Foreign Billed facilities based service

NewCarrier	94 1327 31 1	Belgium	2	1000	4000	2560		2560
NewCarrier	94 1327 112 1	Germany	2	2000	3000	1920		1920
NewCarrier	94 1327 293 1	Spain	2	1500	3000	1920		1920
NewCarrier	94 1327 326 1	United Kingdom	2	2000	6700	4275		4275
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001 1	Western Europe	2	6500	16700	10675		10675
NewCarrier	94 1327 54 1	Canada	2	6000	20000	4571		4571
NewCarrier	94 1327 194 1	Mexico	2	5000	23000	5000		5000
NewCarrier	94 1327 9005 1	North and Central America	2	11000	43000	9571		9571
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999 1	World Total	2	17500	59700	20246		20246

International Message Telephone Service : Transiting facilities based service

NewCarrier	94 1327 326 1	United Kingdom	3		7000	14000	7000	7000
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NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	1	World Total	3		7000	14000	7000	7000
International Private Line -- facilities based service									
NewCarrier	94 1327 112	4	Germany	1	40	40	25000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	4	United Kingdom	1	50	50	25000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	4	Western Europe	1	90	90	50000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	4	World Total	1	90	90	50000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	7	United Kingdom	1	5	120	75000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	7	Western Europe	1	5	120	60000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	7	World Total	1	5	120	66667		
International Private Line -- facilities resale service									
NewCarrier	94 1327 31	4	Belgium	11	30	30	14000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 326	4	United Kingdom	11	25	25	12000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9001	4	Western Europe	11	55	55	26000		
NewCarrier	94 1327 9999	4	World Total	11	55	55	26000		

Section 3 Simplified Instructions for Pure Resale Carriers

This section details the filing requirements for pure resale traffic and is intended to be a stand alone manual for pure resellers of switched services. Pure resale services are not provided to the public over the reseller's international channels of communications, but instead are provided by reselling switched communications service of other international carriers. Pure resellers may own switching equipment as well as domestic circuits.

A. Definitions and Data To Be Filed

Each pure reseller must file world total traffic and revenue data for each service that it provides. Pure resellers may consolidate pure resale traffic for domestic U.S. points (the Conterminous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico). Pure resellers must file separate data for each additional U.S. point served, i.e. American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Wake Island and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

International Message Telephone, International Message Telegraph, Telex, and Miscellaneous or Other services can be offered on a pure resale basis. International Message Telephone Service includes call-back service, hot line service, and other resale services where the point of origin for the call differs from the billing location.

"Call-back" refers to an arrangement in which a customer in a foreign country uses foreign facilities to dial a preassigned telephone number in the United States. The call is not completed, but the presence of signaling information triggers a call back to the customer, who receives a dial tone from the U.S. carrier's switch. The customer can then place a call via outbound switched service of the U.S. carrier. Three separate calls have been placed: an unanswered call placed by the customer; a call back to the customer placed by the carrier; and a call to number then requested by the customer. The final call either terminates at a U.S. telephone or physically transits the United States. The customer that initiates the call-back is billed by the U.S. carrier. Typically, the call-back carrier provides the service by reselling the international services of other U.S. carriers. The underlying carrier will bill the call-back carrier for the call that goes from the call-back carrier switch to the customer, and for the call that goes from

the call-back carrier to the ultimate call destination. The Commission has granted a 214 application to provide this service. *VIA USA, Ltd et al.* 9 FCC Rcd 2288 (1994).

In offering a "hot line" arrangement, the U.S. carrier continuously places calls to the telephone of a subscriber located outside the United States. The called party's telephone has a disconnected ringer. When the called party wants to access a U.S. dial tone to place an international call, he or she simply picks up the receiver and "answers" one of several thousand continuous calls made to that particular phone during the day and receives a dial tone at the U.S. carrier's location. The U.S. carrier completes and bills the call.

Traffic and revenue totals should not include traffic between domestic U.S. points. Traffic and revenue totals should be based on amounts billed to customers with no allowance for uncollectibles. However, unbillable traffic should not be included. Revenue amounts should reflect all discounts attributable to international service. Traffic and revenue totals should be based on service actually provided during the reporting year, regardless of when the traffic was actually billed. Revenue should not include taxes shown on customer bills.

Pure resellers providing message telephone service must also provide a list of the countries where calls terminated during the reporting year. Table 5 of International Points used for FCC Reporting Purposes is a check list that can be used for this purpose. Carriers serving a domestic U.S. point should not check off other domestic U.S. points, since the traffic totals should exclude traffic between domestic U.S. points. The report should also contain any additional data or information that the carrier deems relevant or necessary to understanding the data it is required to file. In addition to providing the points served, pure resale carriers must file the following data for each service that they provide.

Service	Traffic data
International message telephone service.	World totals by billing type: messages, minutes, and carrier revenues.
International message telegraph service.	World totals by billing type: messages, words, and carrier revenues.

Service	Traffic data
International telex service.	World total by billing type: messages, words, and carrier revenues.
Each other international services.	World total by billing type: messages, minutes, words, kilo segments, sessions, contracts, and carrier revenues as appropriate.

B. Filing Procedures

Section 43.61(a) directs carriers to file reports by July 31, reporting service actually provided in the preceding calendar year. Section 43.61(c) provides that carriers shall submit a revised report by October 31 identifying and correcting errors in the July 31 filing. Carriers do not need to file revised data where corrected figures are within five percent of the figures filed in the July 31 filing. The five percent guideline covers fluctuations in traffic or revenue totals due to corrections and true-ups that occur during the billing and settlement process. This exception is not intended to cover instances where carriers discover that they have filed erroneous data due to procedural mistakes made while preparing section 43.61 reports.

The following schedule details the number of copies required and the location to which those copies should be delivered. This schedule applies to the July 31 and October 31 filings.

Mailing address	Transmittal letter	Certification and report*
FCC Secretary, Mail Stop 1170, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20554.	Original	
FCC Common Carrier Bureau Industry Analysis Division, Mail Stop 1600 F, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20554.	2 copies ...	Original and 1 copy.
The FCC's Contract Copier**, Room 246, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037.	1 copy	1 copy.

*Pure resale traffic need not be filed on diskette.

**Currently *International Transcription Services, Inc.*

The transmittal letter should identify the name of the carrier, the date of the filing, and should state that Section 43.61 data has been filed with the Common Carrier Bureau Industry Analysis Division and the Commission's

current contract copier. The original of the transmittal letter should be filed with the Secretary of the FCC. Copies of the transmittal letter should be filed with the Industry Analysis Division and the Commission's current contract copier.

Carriers must certify the accuracy of the data submitted in FCC Report 43.61 by including a signed certification statement as the last page of the paper report. The statement must be signed by an officer of the reporting carrier. An officer is a person who occupies a position specified in the articles of incorporation (or partnership agreement), and would typically be president, vice president for operations, vice-president for finance, comptroller, treasurer or a comparable position. If the carrier is a sole proprietorship the owner must sign the certification. The original and one copy of the certification statement should be filed with the Industry Analysis Division. One copy of the certification should be filed with the Commission's current contract copier.

For additional information, comments or suggestions, contact the Common Carrier Bureau's, Industry Analysis Division (202) 418-0940.

The certification statement is included below:

Certification

I certify that I am an officer of _____; that I have examined the foregoing report and that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all statements of fact contained in this report are true and that said report is an accurate statement of the affairs of the above named respondent in respect to the data set forth herein for the period from _____ to _____.

Printed Name _____
 Position _____
 Signature _____
 Date _____

C. Sample 43.61 Report for a Pure Resale Company

IAD International

International Traffic and Revenue Report for 1994 Filed Pursuant to Section 43.61 of the Commission's Rules

International Message Telephone Service provided on a pure resale basis, including Call-back type service.

I. Traffic originated from U.S. Domestic Points [does not include traffic between U.S. domestic points].

A. Served: Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Conterminous United States.

B. International points served are attached.

C. Traffic Data consolidated for Domestic U.S. points: Messages, 21,000,258; Minutes, 28,208,890; and Billed Revenue, \$16,003,920.

II. Traffic originated from U.S. Virgin Islands.

A. International points served are attached.

B. Traffic Data: Messages, 258; Minutes, 890; and Billed Revenue, \$920.

D. Example Check Sheet for International Points Served

This Check Sheet was taken from Table 5 of "International Points Used for FCC Reporting (Check Alaska, Conterminous U.S., Hawaii, or Puerto Rico ONLY if you are reporting service for non-domestic U.S. points.)"

3	Afghanistan	384	Czech Republic	158	Kiribati
1005	Alaska	81	Denmark	159	Korea, North
6	Albania	82	Djibouti	160	Korea, South
8	Algeria	83	Dominica	161	Kuwait
1009	American Samoa	84	Dominican Republic	162	Kyrgyzstan
10	Andorra	87	Ecuador	163	Laos
12	Angola	88	Egypt	164	Latvia
13	Anguilla	89	El Salvador	165	Lebanon
14	Antarctica	91	Equatorial Guinea	166	Lesotho
15	Antigua and Barbuda	93	Estonia	167	Liberia
16	Argentina	94	Ethiopia	168	Libya
17	Armenia	98	Fiji	169	Liechtenstein
8	Aruba	99	Finland	171	Lithuania
20	Australia	101	France	173	Luxembourg
21	Austria	103	French Guiana	174	Macau
22	Azerbaijan	102	French Overseas Departm	176	Madagascar
24	Bahamas, The	104	French Polynesia	179	Malawi
25	Bahrain	354	French Southern and Ant	180	Malaysia
1026	Baker Island	106	Gabon	181	Maldives
28	Bangladesh	108	Gambia, The	182	Mali
29	Barbados	111	Georgia	183	Malta
50	Belarus	112	Germany	185	Maritime—Atlantic
31	Belgium	114	Ghana	186	Maritime-other oceans
32	Belize	115	Gibraltar	187	Maritime—Pacific
33	Benin	118	Greece	188	Marshall Islands
35	Bermuda	120	Greenland	190	Mauritania
36	Bhutan	121	Grenada	191	Mauritius
37	Bolivia	123	Guadeloupe	194	Mexico
40	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1124	Guam	195	Micronesia
41	Botswana	127	Guatemala	1196	Midway Atoll
43	Brazil	129	Guinea	197	Moldova
44	Brunei	130	Guinea-Bissau	199	Mongolia
46	Bulgaria	131	Guyana	202	Montserrat
47	Burkina	132	Haiti	203	Morocco
48	Burma	1133	Hawaii	205	Mozambique
49	Burundi	136	Honduras	207	Namibia

52	Cambodia	137	Hong Kong	208	Nauru
53	Cameroon	1138	Howland Island	1374	Navassa Island
54	Canada	139	Hungary	209	Nepal
55	Canary Island	140	Iceland	210	Netherlands
56	Cape Verde	141	India	211	Netherlands Antilles
58	Cayman Islands	142	Indonesia	213	Caledonia
59	Central African Republic	143	Iran	217	New Zealand
61	Chad	144	Iraq	219	Nicaragua
350	Chagos Archipelago	145	Ireland	220	Niger
63	Chile	148	Israel	221	Nigeria
64	China	149	Italy	222	Niue
68	Colombia	150	Jamaica	223	Norfolk Island
69	Comoros	151	Japan	1363	Northern Mariana Island
70	Congo	1369	Jarvis Island	226	Norway
71	Cook Islands	1153	Johnston Atoll	230	Oman
74	Costa Rica	154	Jordan	231	Pacific Islands (Palau)
75	Cote d'Ivoire	52	Kampuchea	232	Pakistan
76	Croatia	156	Kazakhstan	1234	Palmyra Atoll
77	Cuba	157	Kenya	235	Panama
79	Cyprus	1371	Kingman Reef	237	Papua New Guinea
238	Paraguay	332	Vanuatu		
239	Peru	334	Venezuela		
241	Philippines	335	Vietnam		
244	Poland	337	Virgin Islands, British		
245	Portugal	1338	Wake Island		
1247	Puerto Rico	340	Wallis and Futuna		
248	Qatar	343	Western Sahara		
253	Reunion	344	Western Samoa		
254	Romania	345	Yemen		
257	Russia	347	Zaire		
258	Rwanda	348	Zambia		
264	Saint Helena	349	Zimbabwe		
265	Saint Kitts and Nevis				
266	Saint Lucia				
269	Saint Pierre and Miquel				
270	Saint Vincent and the G				
277	Sao Tome and Principe				
279	Saudi Arabia				
281	Senegal				
282	Serbia				
283	Seychelles				
286	Sierra Leone				
287	Singapore				
385	Slovakia				
289	Slovenia				
290	Solomon Islands				
291	Somalia				
292	South Africa				
293	Spain				
294	Sri Lanka				
295	Sudan				
296	Suriname				
298	Swaziland				
299	Sweden				
300	Switzerland				
301	Syria				
303	Taiwan				
304	Tajikistan				
305	Tanzania				
307	Thailand				
310	Togo				
312	Tonga				
315	Trinidad and Tobago				
316	Tunisia				
317	Turkey				
318	Turkmenistan				
319	Turks and Caicos Island				
320	Tuvalu				
321	Uganda				
322	Ukraine				
325	United Arab Emirates				
326	United Kingdom				
1327	United States (contermi)				

328 Uruguay
330 Uzbekistan
1331 U.S. Virgin Islands

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-2615 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-U

47 CFR Part 63

[IB Docket No. 95-22, FCC 95-475]

Market Entry and Regulation of Foreign-affiliated Entities

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Correction to final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the final regulations (FCC 95-475), which were published Friday, December 29, 1995 (60 FR 67332). The regulations relate to the market entry of foreign-affiliated carriers into the United States for the provision of international telecommunications services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 29, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Schagrin (202) 418-1407.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Need for Correction

As published, the final regulations contains an error which needs to be corrected.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication on December 29, 1995 of the final regulations (FCC 95-475) which were the subject of FR Doc. 95-31099 is corrected as follows:

§ 63.17 [Corrected]

Paragraph 1. On page 67339, in the first column, in § 63.17, paragraph (b), the phrase "Except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) * * *" is corrected to read "Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) * * *".

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-2840 Filed 2-8-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Parts 251 and 258

[FRA Docket No. RRR-1, Notice No. 1]

RIN 2130-AB03

Removal of Federal Railroad Regulations Pursuant to Regulatory Reform

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In connection with the President's Regulatory Reform Initiative, the FRA has reviewed all of its exiting regulations. This review identified regulations in 49 CFR Chapter II that are being removed because they are obsolete or the authorization for them does not currently exist. The FRA expects that this final rule will reduce the administrative burden to government and industry, reduce government printing costs, and provide a more concise and useful Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The rule becomes effective on March 11, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Sorrells, Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, FRA, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590, (telephone: (202) 366-4782).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 4, 1995, the President issued a memorandum directing the heads of federal departments and agencies to conduct a page-by-page review of all agency regulations now in force and eliminate or revise those that are outdated or otherwise in need of reform. FRA has conducted a page-by-page review of all of its regulations and identified obsolete regulations for removal, as follows:

49 CFR Part 251—Loans and Guarantees of Loans Under Rail Service Passenger Act of 1970

This part is being removed because the authorities for it, 45 U.S.C. 602 (section 602 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970) and 45 U.S.C. 621 (section 701 of the Rail Service Passenger Service Act of 1970) were initially repealed, respectively, on October 27, 1992 by Pub. L. No. 102-533, sec. 7(c), 106 Stat. 3519 and on April 7, 1986, by Pub. L. No. 99-272, sec. 4007(c), 100 Stat. 108, and again on July 5, 1995 by Pub. L. No. 103-272, the Codification of Certain U.S. Department of Transportation Laws as Title 49, United States Code.

49 CFR Part 258—Regulations Governing Section 505 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, As Amended

This part is being removed because authorization for it has expired and no reauthorization is anticipated.

Regulatory Impact

Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies

This final rule has been evaluated in accordance with existing regulatory policies. The regulatory document is considered to be a nonsignificant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that Order. This rulemaking has been reviewed under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979) and found to be a nonsignificant rule.

In its regulatory analysis, FRA has determined that this rulemaking presents no substantive issue which it could reasonably expect would produce meaningful public comment since it is merely removing, pursuant to Presidential directive, obsolete regulations, retention of which could serve no useful purpose. Accordingly, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 (c) and (d), the