

ITU-T **TELECOMMUNICATION** STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU

**D.400** R

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### CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN INTERNATIONAL **TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES**

# **ACCOUNTING RATES APPLICABLE IN** TELEPHONE RELATIONS BETWEEN **COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA**

ITU-T Recommendation D.400 R Superseded by a more recent version

(Extract from the Blue Book)

### **NOTES**

1	ITU-T Recommendation D.400 R was published in Fascicle II.1 of the Blue Book. This file is an extract from
the Blue	Book. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the Blue Book version, the
contents	of the file are identical to the <i>Blue Book</i> version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2	In	this	Recommendation,	the	expression	"Administration"	is	used	for	conciseness	to	indicate	both	a
telecomn	nuni	catio	n administration and	l a re	ecognized or	perating agency.								

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#### Recommendation D.400 R

# ACCOUNTING RATES<sup>1)</sup> APPLICABLE IN TELEPHONE RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

When, in full exercise of their sovereignty, the Administrations of the countries of Latin America negotiate agreements to determine the accounting rates to be applied in their telephone relations, it is recommended that they consider the provisions below:

### 1 Long-distance relations

It is desirable to achieve some coordination and, as far as possible, standardization of the accounting rates applicable in telephone relations over similar distances between countries of the Latin America region. To this end, it has been considered advisable to establish a scale of accounting rates based on distance, with steps corresponding to distance ranges. This scale was established on the basis of:

- a) accounting rates already in use;
- b) the principle that the increase in rate at each step in the tariff scale is proportionately less the greater the distance, since the costs which vary with distance do not do so in direct proportion to the distance;
- c) the fact that the distance ranges become broader with distance;
- d) the adoption of the tariff step corresponding to the greatest distance (more than 4000 km) as the reference step and the application to it of a maximum rate per minute of 12.2440 gold francs;
- e) the attribution of a coefficient to each distance range, the coefficient 1 being attributed to the reference step and a decreasing coefficient to the other steps.

For each step in the tariff scale it is recommended that the maximum accounting rates below be applied:

Distance ranges	Coefficient	Maximum accounting rate per minute of conversation (in gold francs)					
0 to 500 km	0.375	4.5915					
501 to 1500 km	0.625	7.6525					
1501 to 4000 km	0.83	10.1625					
over 4000 km	1	12.2440					

Telephone relations between countries of Latin America through direct circuits via satellite are included – for international accounting purposes – in the highest rate above, regardless of the geodesic distance separating the international centres involved.

### **2** Frontier telephone relations

The determination of accounting rates and collection charges in frontier telephone relations between countries of Latin America should be governed by the following provisions:

#### a) Local connections

For telephone connections using no trunk exchange of any type, the local telephone rates of the *originating* exchange will be applied, with no renumeration of the *receiving end*.

The accounting rate, as defined in CCITT Recommendation D.000 is the rate unit agreed between Administrations in a given relation that is used for the establishment of international accounts.

### b) Trunk connections

For regional telephone connections using some type of trunk exchange, accounting rates and collection charges will be established by agreement between Administrations; collection charges should under no circumstances exceed the collection charges approved for telephone calls between the main exchanges of each of the two countries.

Whenever possible, frontier telephone relations should not entail the exchange of international accounts, and the collecting Administration should keep the entire amount collected. It should undertake, however, to supply all traffic information required to the Administration of the country of destination.