

482-0170, E-Mail:
Kathryn Hollander@ita.doc.gov

**Natural Gas Technology/Power Plant
Retrofitting Business Development
Mission to Mexico**

Mexico City and Monterrey, Mexico
September 10-14, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: Samuel
Beatty, U.S. Department of Commerce,
Tel: 202-482-0179, Fax: 202-482-
0170, E-Mail:
Samuel Beatty@ita.doc.gov

District Heating Mission to Russia

Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia
October 15-21, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: Rachel
Halpern, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 202-482-4423, Fax:
202-482-0170, E-Mail:
Rachel Halpern@ita.doc.gov

**Clean Energy Trade Mission to Saudi
Arabia**

The United Arab Emirates, Qatar and
Oman
October 24-November 1, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: Joseph
Ayoub, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 202-482-0313, Fax:
202-482-0170, E-Mail:
Joseph Ayoub@ita.doc.gov

**Natural Gas and Cogeneration
Technologies Business Development
Mission**

Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil
November 5-9, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: Sam
Beatty, U.S. Department of Commerce,
Tel: 202-482-4179, Fax: 202-482-
0170, E-mail:
Samuel Beatty@ita.doc.gov

**Power Plant Renovation &
Modernization/Natural Gas Utilization/
Renewable Energy**

Trade Mission to South Africa,
Pretoria and Johannesburg, South Africa
November 13-17, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: John
Rasmussen, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 482-1889, Fax: 202-
482-0170, E-mail: John
Rasmussen@ita.doc.gov

Clean Energy Trade Mission to China

Beijing, Chengdu and Guangzhou, China
November 20-24, 2000
Recruitment closes June 1, 2000
For further information contact: Kathryn
Hollander, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 202-482-0385, Fax:

202-482-0170, E-mail:
Kathryn Hollander@ita.doc.gov

Clean Energy Trade Mission to India

New Delhi, Chennai, Calcutta and
Mumbai, India
November 26-December 3, 2000
Recruitment closes June, 2000
For further information contact: Nazir
Bhagat, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 202-482-3855, Fax:
202-482-5666, E-mail
Nazir Bhagat@ita.doc.gov

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Reginald Beckham, U.S. Department of
Commerce, Tel: 202-482-5478, Fax:
202-482-1999.

Dated: April 12, 2000.

Tom Nisbet,

*Director, Promotion Planning and Support
Division, Office of Export Promotion
Coordination.*

[FR Doc. 00-9689 Filed 4-17-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**National Telecommunications and
Information Administration**

[Docket No. 000410098-0098-01]

RIN 0660-ZA12

**Market for Satellite Communications
and the Role of Intergovernmental
Satellite Organizations**

AGENCY: National Telecommunications
and Information Administration,
Commerce.

ACTION: Notice, request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce
requests comments regarding the
advantages accorded signatories of the
International Telecommunications
Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), in
terms of immunities, market access, or
otherwise, in the countries or regions
served by INTELSAT, the reason for
such advantages, and an assessment of
progress toward fulfilling a pro-
competitive privatization of that
organization.¹ The International Anti-
Bribery and Fair Competition Act of
1998, Pub. L. No. 105-366, implements
the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Convention on Combating Bribery of
Foreign Public Officials in International
Business Transactions (the OECD
Convention). In that legislation, the U.S.
Congress imposed certain reporting
requirements for the Department of

¹ The Department notes that Inmarsat privatized
on April 15, 1999 and therefore this section of the
RFC is limited to INTELSAT.

Commerce to begin in 1999 and to
continue annually for each of the next
five years. The Secretary of Commerce
issued the first report in July 1999. See
Addressing the Challenges of
International Bribery and Fair
Competition—The First Annual Report
Under Section 6 of the International
Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act
of 1998, July 1999. The report may be
viewed at [http://www.ita.doc.gov/legal/
master.html](http://www.ita.doc.gov/legal/master.html).

The House report on the legislation
expresses an expectation for extensive
fact-findings on the nature of the market
for satellite communications and, in
particular, the role of the then
intergovernmental satellite
organizations (ISOs) INTELSAT and
Inmarsat. The report required by the
legislation monitors the implementation
and enforcement of other nations'
commitments under the OECD
Convention and tracks the reduction of
privileges and immunities for the ISOs.
This Request for Comments (RFC) will
assist the Secretary of Commerce in
responding to those reporting
requirements.

Moreover, on March 17, 2000, the
President signed into law the Open-
Market Reorganization for the
Betterment of International
Telecommunications (ORBIT) Act, Pub.
L. No. 106-180. This legislation seeks to
“promote a fully competitive global
market for satellite communications
services for the benefit of consumers
and providers of satellite services and
equipment by fully privatizing the
intergovernmental satellite
organizations, INTELSAT and
Inmarsat.” *Id.* at sec. 2. In addition, the
ORBIT Act requires the President to
provide an annual report to Congress on
the progress of privatization in relation
to the objectives, purposes, and
provisions of the Act, including the
“(v)iews of the industry and consumers
on privatization” and the “[i]mpact
privatization has had on United States
industry, United States jobs, and United
States industry’s access to the global
marketplace.” *See id.* at sec. 646(b)(3)
and (4). By this public notice and RFC,
we are also soliciting the views of the
industry and consumers on such
privatization.

DATES: Comments must be received by
May 8, 2000.

ADDRESSES: The Department invites the
public to submit written comments in
paper or electronic form. Comments
may be mailed to Milton Brown,
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration (NTIA),
Room 4713, U.S. Department of
Commerce, 14th and Constitution

Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230. Paper submissions should include a version on diskette in ASCII, Word Perfect (please specify version), or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format.

Comments submitted in electronic form may be sent to privatization@ntia.doc.gov. Electronic comments should be submitted in the formats specified above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Milton Brown, NTIA/OCC, (202) 482-1816.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

INTELSAT is a treaty-based global communications satellite cooperative with 143 member countries. INTELSAT was created to enhance global communications and to spread the risks of creating a global satellite system across telephone operating companies from many countries.² Inmarsat was created to improve the global maritime communications satellite system that would provide distress, safety, and communications services to seafaring nations in a cooperative, cost-sharing entity. Inmarsat privatized on April 15, 1999.

As an intergovernmental satellite organization, INTELSAT is governed by "Parties" and managed by "signatories." The Parties are the national government members of the organizations who have signed the INTELSAT Agreement. Signatories are designated by each party to participate in the commercial operations of the organization. They hold ownership interests in varying degrees. They also assist with the operation and management of the systems and are distributors of ISO services in their own countries. Signatories may be government-owned or controlled telecommunications monopolies or other telecommunications service providers. The publically traded Comsat Corporation (Comsat) is the U.S. Signatory to INTELSAT.³ INTELSAT is subject to oversight by the Assembly of Parties, and signatories are subject to oversight by their respective governments.

To implement public service obligations effectively and as part of INTELSAT's unique treaty status as an international organization, it benefits from certain privileges and immunities.

As such, it is generally immune from suit, including private or public prosecution on antitrust charges.⁴ Moreover, INTELSAT does not pay taxes on revenues, and exemptions extend to import duties and taxes, communications and property taxes. Signatories, however, are subject to national taxes, including taxes on their share of the organization's distributed returns.

The International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105-366, requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report to the House of Representatives and the Senate that contains information regarding the OECD Convention including the following: (1) A list of countries that have ratified the Convention; (2) a description of the domestic laws enacted by each party to the Convention that implements commitments under the Convention; and (3) an assessment of the measures taken by each party to the Convention during the previous year to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. See Pub. L. 105-366, sec. 6(a). Accordingly, the Secretary of Commerce is required to report, *inter alia*, on the "terms of market access, government ownership, government contracts or connections, privileges and immunities, favorable treatment by national regulatory authorities or tax treatment * * * in the countries or regions served by the (INTELSAT), and the reasons for such advantages." H.R. Rep. No. 105-802, at 9 (1998). In preparation for this report, the Secretary of Commerce is required to seek and incorporate comments from the private sector, including competing satellite companies and satellite services users. *Id.* The Secretary of Commerce issued the first report in July 1999. See Addressing the Challenges of International Bribery and Fair Competition—The First Annual Report Under Section 6 of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, July 1999. The report may be viewed at <http://www.ita.doc.gov/legal/master.html>.

We are now formally soliciting public comment for the Secretary's second annual report on the advantages, in terms of immunities, market access, or otherwise, in the countries or regions served by INTELSAT, the reasons for such advantages, and an assessment of progress toward fulfilling a pro-competitive privatization of this organization. "Pro-competitive

privatization" is defined as "privatization that the President determines to be consistent with the United States policy of obtaining full and open competition to such organizations (or their successors), and nondiscriminatory market access, in the provision of satellite services." See Pub. L. 105-366, sec. 5(a)(2). Respondents may find it useful to review the full text of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998.

On March 17, 2000, the President signed into law the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications (ORBIT) Act. Pub. L. 106-180. The purpose of the ORBIT Act is "to promote a fully competitive global market for satellite communications services for the benefit of consumers and providers of satellite services and equipment by fully privatizing the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat." *Id.* at sec. 2. To achieve this goal, the ORBIT Act provides specific criteria for licensing and market access for INTELSAT, Inmarsat and New Skies Satellites, and changes the statutes affecting Comsat. In addition, the ORBIT Act requires the President to provide an annual report to Congress on the progress of privatization in relation to the objectives, purposes, and provisions of the Act including the "(v)iews of the industry and consumers on privatization" and the "(i)mpact privatization has had on United States industry, United States jobs, and United States industry's access to the global marketplace." See *id.* at section 646(b)(3) and (4). By this public notice and RFC, we are also soliciting the views of the industry and consumers on the privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat with respect to the goals of achieving a pro-competitive privatization of these organizations. Respondents may find it useful to review the full text of the ORBIT Act.

Kathy Smith,
Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 00-9628 Filed 4-17-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

**Proposed Information Collection;
Comment Request**

AGENCY: Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Program Integration, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

² See Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

³ We note that there is a pending merger between Comsat and Lockheed Martin Corporation.

⁴ We also note that the ORBIT Act limits privileges and immunities previously afforded Comsat as the U.S. Signatory to INTELSAT. See Pub. L. 106-180, sec. 642(b).