

General Instructions

Public reporting burden for this BE-30 report is estimated to average 4 hours per response. This burden includes 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 to Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-1), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 0608-0011, Washington, DC 20503.

Purpose – Reports are required to obtain quarterly data for use in estimating the international transactions accounts of the United States.

Mandatory Reporting – A U.S. person is required to report if total annual covered revenues (columns (a), (c), and (e)) or total annual covered expenses (columns (d), (f), and (g)) were \$500,000 or more during the prior year, or are expected to be \$500,000 or more during the current year.

Exemptions – A U.S. person that receives this form from BEA but is not required to report data on a mandatory basis, or was not in existence during the reporting period, must complete the exemption claim box located in the lower right corner of the form.

Authority – This survey is being conducted under the authority of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended -- hereinafter "the Act"), and the filing of reports is mandatory under Section 5(b)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104). Regulations for the survey may be found in 15 CFR Part 801.

Penalties – Whoever fails to report may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500, and not more than \$32,500, and to injunctive relief commanding such person to comply, or both. These civil penalties are subject to inflationary adjustments. Those adjustments are found in 15 CFR 6.4. Whoever willfully fails to report shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and, if an individual, may be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violations, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. (See 22 U.S.C. 3105.) Notwithstanding the above, a U.S. person is not subject to any penalty for failure to report if a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number is not displayed on the form; such a number (0608-0011) is displayed at the top of the first page of this form.

Confidentiality – The Act provides that your report to this Bureau is CONFIDENTIAL and can be used only for analytical or statistical purposes. Without your prior written permission, the information filed in your report CANNOT be presented in a manner that allows it to be individually identified. Your report CANNOT be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

Who must report – U.S. carriers must report. Carriers are owners or operators of dry cargo, passenger (including combination), and tanker vessels regardless of whether the vessels are registered in the United States or in foreign countries. Operators are persons who enter into any form of transportation contract with shippers of merchandise (or their agents) for the transportation of freight and cargo between U.S. and foreign ports or between foreign ports, whether on the operators' own vessel or chartered vessels.

How to report – Use separate forms to report data relating to (1) liner service voyages, (2) industrial service voyages, (3) irregular and tramp service voyages, (4) tanker (dry cargo) voyages, and (5) tanker (liquid cargo) voyages. Under each of these categories, use separate forms for the data relating to voyages in (A) U.S.-flag vessels; (B) foreign-flag vessels. If expenses in foreign countries (columns f and g) cannot be distributed in this way, they may be shown under any of the categories with a notation about coverage. Revenues should be shown under the proper type of service and flag vessel as indicated above. Report revenues and expenses in thousands of dollars, and report shipping weights in long tons (2,240 pounds).

Where to send reports – File this form electronically at www.bea.gov/efile or email to BE-30submission@bea.gov. In addition, you may mail the reports to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BE-50 (SSB), Washington, DC 20230.

Frequency – A report must be filed for each calendar quarter within 45 days after the end of the quarter.

Assistance – For assistance in filing this report, call (202) 606-5588 or during office hours on Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time.

United States – Includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions and territories.

Foreign countries – Consists of all other countries and areas.

Specific Instructions

Types of service

1. Liner (dry cargo, passenger, or combination) – Vessels operating on a definite, advertised schedule, giving relatively frequent sailings at regular intervals between U.S. ports and foreign ports.

2. Irregular (dry cargo) – Vessels engaged in carriage of dry cargo operating on an irregular or unscheduled basis.

3. Tanker (dry cargo) – Tankers engaged in carriage of dry cargo.

4. Tanker (liquid cargo) – Tankers engaged in carriage of liquid cargo.

Column (a) – Revenues on cargo outbound from U.S. ports to foreign destinations. Report gross freight revenue and charter revenue (whether collect or prepaid) earned from shippers of merchandise for carrying U.S. exports to foreign countries, net of any special discounts allowed shippers. Include earnings on outbound in-transit cargoes. Specify country of destination of cargo. Exclude earnings on cargoes carried for the U.S. Department of Defense (customarily under military bill of lading or space charter).

If the respondent is a subsidiary, a branch, or another affiliate of the shipper, revenues should be reported even if the amounts are only credited to an intercompany account. Whenever selling and shipping operations are combined in one company and the sales price includes delivery at the port of destination, only the recorded or estimated gross freight or charter revenue component of the value of the cargo should be entered in this column.

Column (b) – Outbound cargo shipping weight. Report outbound cargo shipping weight, in long tons of 2,240 pounds, on which the revenues reported in (a) were earned.

Column (c) – Revenue on cross-trade cargoes. Report gross freight and charter revenue earned in cross-trade, i.e., for carrying cargoes from one foreign port to another. Enter cross-trade revenue under country of destination of the cargo. Exclude cargoes carried for the U.S. Department of Defense. Earnings on cargo inbound for in-transit shipment through the United States or for transshipment, should be included here. If earnings on such shipments cannot be separated from other earnings on inbound cargo they may be reported in column (h) and so noted.

Column (d) – Charter hire and space leasing payments to foreign residents. Report charter hire and space leasing payments to foreign residents (specify foreign residents by country) for outbound and/or cross-trade voyages. Exclude payments made for inbound voyages. Report charter hire payments for vessels leased with crew from foreign residents. Exclude payments for vessels leased without crew (operated by you). Report space leasing payments for space leased on vessels operated by foreign residents. Include payments to foreign subsidiaries or branches of U.S. companies whether the payments are made abroad or in the United States. Exclude payments to U.S. residents including those holding vessels directly under foreign registry. If charter hire is reported net of expenses paid by you for the owner's account, such expenses, if incurred abroad, should be reported in column (g). Payments for cargo containers, under charter hire, lease, or rental arrangements with foreigners, should be reported in this column.

Column (e) – Charter hire and space leasing revenue from foreign residents. Report charter hire and space leasing revenues received from foreign residents (specify foreign residents by country) for inbound and/or cross-trade voyages. Exclude revenues received for outbound voyages. Report charter hire revenue for vessels that were leased with a crew to foreign residents. Exclude revenue from vessels that were leased without a crew and that were operated by the lessee. Report space leasing revenue for space leased to foreign residents. The term "foreign residents" includes subsidiaries and branches of U.S. companies abroad. If chartered hire receipts are net of expenses paid by the foreign residents for the respondent's account, these expenses, even if incurred abroad, should not be reported in column (g). Receipts for cargo containers, under charter hire, lease, or rental arrangements with foreigners, should be reported in this column.

Column (f) – Fuel expenses in foreign countries. Report expenses for fuels and oils (bunkers) taken on in foreign ports. Include expenditures in foreign countries but paid for in the United States, e.g., fuel laden abroad for which payment is made to oil companies in the United States. (If these expenses are combined with fuels laden in U.S. ports in the respondent's records, reasonable estimates for the portion of expenses for fuels laden in foreign ports may be submitted.) Do not report payments to foreign countries for fuel and oil procured in a U.S. port

Column (g) – Expenses in foreign countries (other than fuel expenses). Report all non-fuel expenses in foreign countries, such as stores, repairs, stevedoring, harbor fees, canal tolls, agents' commissions, etc., in connection with both passenger and freight operations whether inbound, outbound, or on voyages between foreign ports. Include advances in foreign ports of wages to crew members. Include expenses incurred in foreign countries but paid for in the United States, e.g., repairs made abroad for which payment is made to companies in the United States. (If these expenses are combined with repairs made in U.S. ports in the respondent's records, reasonable estimates for the portion of expenses for repairs in foreign ports may be submitted.) Include foreign expenses incurred by respondent for own account on cargoes carried for the U.S. Department of Defense. Do not include hull and machinery, protection and indemnity, and other insurances premiums paid to foreign insurers directly or through their domestic agents. Foreign expenses may be reported in the period in which they are entered in the home office books, instead of the period in which they were actually made, if such a procedure is more convenient. If a vessel is chartered from a U.S. resident, expenses abroad paid directly by the respondent should be included in this item. The U.S. resident from whom the vessel is chartered should separately report the expenses that were incurred abroad and that were paid directly by the resident.

Column (h) – Revenues on inbound cargo. Report gross freight revenue and charter revenue earned for carrying imports into the United States. Report the global total only if country of origin of imports is not known. If earnings on inbound transit and transshipment cargoes cannot be separated and reported in column (c), they should be included here and so noted. Industrial concerns operating vessels for their own account should report charges for the cost of importing.

Column (i) – Inbound cargo shipping weight. Report inbound cargo shipping in long tons (1 long ton = 2,240 pounds) on which the revenues that were reported in column (h) were earned.

