

Exhibit I

**Guidelines on Application of Applicable Laws and Regulations etc.
within the Telecommunications Business Act in Relation to
Telecommunication Accidents**

September 29, 2010

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/ict>

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I. Purpose of the Guidelines

The penetration of internet protocol-based (IP-based) networks has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of telecommunication accidents that are among others related to internet connections or email services.

In light of current situation the Information and Communications Council (chaired by Takuma Otoshi, Chairman of IBM Japan) held discussions on telecommunication accident issues in accordance with “Technical Requirements for Telecommunications Equipment Supporting IP-based Networks” Inquiry No. 2020 of October 31 2005. The council then submitted the partial findings of “Safety/Reliance Measures for IP-based Networks” (May 24 2007) and “Technical Requirements for IP Telephone Terminals and Issues Related to Telecommunication Accidents” (July 28 2009) to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

In response to these partial findings the MIC then developed “Guidelines on Application of Applicable Laws and Regulations etc. within the Telecommunications Business Act in Relation to Telecommunication Accidents” in establishing standard criteria for accidents that would need to be reported to the Minister of MIC and provide guidance for carriers subject to them in complying with the applicable laws based on the Telecommunications Business Act (Act No. 86 of 1984, hereinafter referred to as the Act) or any other applicable ministerial ordinances.

MIC continues to improve security and reliability in the provision of telecommunication services (herein after referred to as “services”) through effective analysis and assessment of telecommunication accident cases as based on reports being made by carriers.

II. Scope of the Guidelines

The guidelines cover any accident that has occurred within the coverage of a carrier. The term “carriers” refers to **those that registered according to Article 9 of the Act** and **those that filed a notification according to Article 16 paragraph (1) of the Act**. To identify whether an entity falls into the category of being a carrier ensure to refer to “Manual for Market Entry into Japanese Telecommunications Business [Revised version] – Cases where notifications are required and examples of them” provided by MIC.

III. Applicable Laws and Regulations etc.

Applicable laws, regulations etc. in relation to the guidelines are as follows.

- Telecommunications Business Act
- Regulations for Enforcement of the Telecommunications Business Act (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT) No. 25 of 1985: hereinafter referred to as the Regulations)
- Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business (Ministerial Ordinance of MPT No. 46 of 1988: hereinafter referred to as the Rules)
- Criteria Applied to Cases Where the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Considers the Number of Users Affected by Suspension of Provision of Telecommunications Services to be Unknown (MIC Announcement No. 248 of 2004)
- Accidents and Forms, and Minor Accidents Further Specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC Announcement No. 136 of 2010)

IV. Criteria for Accidents

Telecommunications carriers are required to report the following accidents to the minister of MIC by the Act and other applicable ministerial ordinances, etc.

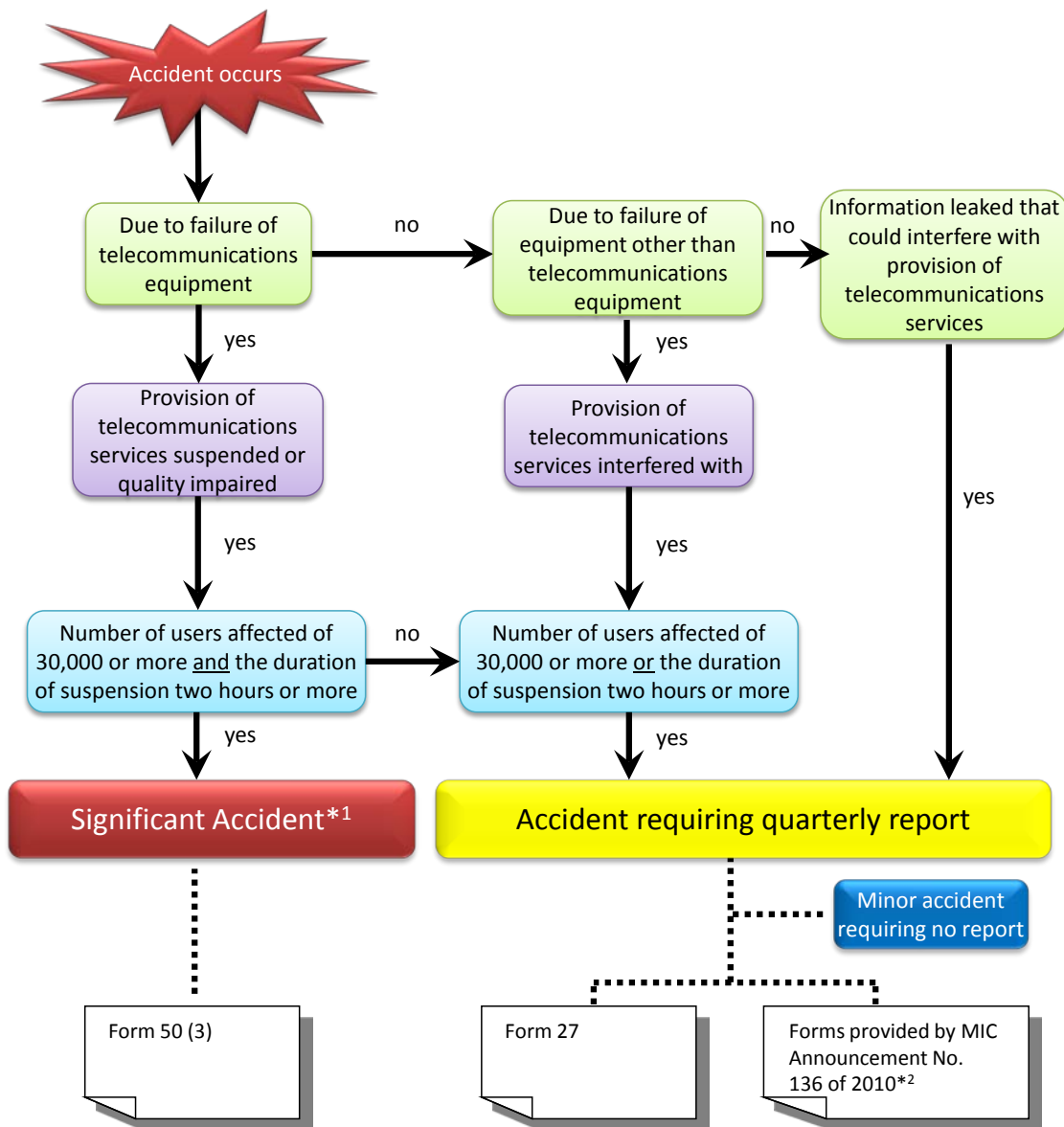
1. **Significant accidents**
2. **Accidents requiring quarterly reports**

Minor Accidents requiring no reports: provided by MIC Announcement No. 136 of 2010.

Although reports being made on any other accident that does not fall into any of the above is at the discretion of carriers it is advisable that any incident which could be considered to have a social impact be reported.

To determine whether an incident falls under being an accident that needs to be reported the concerned carrier should consider it on a case-by-case basis and according to the applicable laws and these Guidelines. In any cases where this proves difficult ensure to consult MIC.

Please note that when multiple incidents occur within a specific period of time they are regarded as a single incident.



*¹ Any accident that occurred due to the failure of essential telecommunications equipment in which all communication was disabled for two hours or more is regarded as being a “Significant accident” regardless of the flowchart.

*² Any accidents that occurred due to a failure of one of the following pieces of equipment can be reported using the forms provided by MIC Announcement No. 136 of 2010.

- Terminal transmission facilities connected to mobile terminal facilities
- RSBM-Satellite building or RSBM-Feeder point
- Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM)

Fig. 1 Determining What Category an Incident Falls into

(1) Significant Accidents

Applicable laws in relation to significant accidents are as follows.

○ Telecommunications Business Act

Article 28 (Reporting on Suspension, Etc. of Business Activities)

When a telecommunications carrier suspends its telecommunications activities in part pursuant to the provision of Article 8 paragraph (2), or when a violation of secrecy of communications or any other serious accident specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications has occurred with respect to telecommunications activities, it shall report without delay to the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications to that effect including its reason or cause.

○ Regulations for Enforcement of the Telecommunications Business Act

Article 58 (Significant Accidents Requiring Reports)

(1) Significant accidents as specified under the applicable ministerial ordinance of the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications in accordance with Article 28 of the Law shall be as follows:

- i) Accidents that have caused suspension or impaired quality of the entire or part of the provision of telecommunications services (excluding those pertaining to the provision of supplementary functions) due to a failure of telecommunications equipment (including any caused by the failure of telecommunications equipment of another telecommunications carrier) fall within the following scope:
 - a) Accidents where the number of users affected by the suspension or impaired quality of provision of the said telecommunications services is 30,000 or more (in cases where the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications considers the number of said users to be difficult to determine, accidents that fall within any criteria otherwise specified by the said Minister).
 - b) Accidents where the duration of suspension or impaired quality of provision of the said telecommunications services is two hours or more.
- ii) Accidents where the failure of satellites, submarine coaxial cables, or other essential telecommunications equipment has resulted in all communications using the said telecommunications equipment having been disabled for two hours or more

○ Criteria Applied to Cases Where the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications

Considers the Number of Users Affected by Suspension of Provision of Telecommunications Services to be Unknown

Under the provision of Article 58 i) a) of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Telecommunications Business Act (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No. 25 of 1985), criteria applied to cases where the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications considers the number of users affected by suspension of provision of telecommunications services to be unknown are defined as follows:

- (1) Accidents where the total transmission speed of telecommunications equipment that was being utilized at the time the provision of telecommunications services was suspended exceeds two million kilobits per second
- (2) Any case of suspension of provision of telecommunications services in which communication to internet connection points is mediated by terminal transmission facilities (limited to facilities one end of which is connected to mobile terminal facilities) one end of which is configured wirelessly and is connected to cellular phone services, PHS (Personal Handy-phone System) services, or users' telecommunication facilities, which shall be as follows:
 - i) Accidents where the number of users within the area covered by the provision of telecommunications services by base station(s) concerning suspension of provision of the said services for the duration of the suspension (if this number is hard to determine, in principal, the number of users within the said area at the same hours on any day within a week prior to the day of the accident) is 30,000 or more
 - ii) If i) cannot be determined any accident where the number of base station(s) concerning suspension of provision of telecommunications services divided by the

[Commentary]

Any accident corresponds to one of the following conditions falls into the category of being a significant accident. The concerned telecommunications carrier must report* the incident occurrence to MIC without delay and include the **date, time, and site of occurrence, general description of the accident, extent of the impact, number of concerned users, the reason or cause, counter measures taken, situation stated by users, and any other useful information** and then submit another report* to MIC using **Form 50 (3) within 30 days of the incident occurring**.

Note that an initial report is also required even if the accident was only suspected to be significant but the **number of concerned users and/or duration of suspended services** are/is

unknown.

* Reports are to be made to the following contacts.

	Major coverage area of the concerned carrier exceeds jurisdiction of a single Regional Bureau of Telecommunications (including Okinawa Office of Telecommunications: hereinafter the same shall apply)		Major coverage area of the concerned carrier does not exceed jurisdiction of a single Regional Bureau of Telecommunications	
	Initial report	Form 50 (3)	Initial report	Form 50 (3)
Registered carrier	MIC	MIC	Regional Bureau of Telecommunications	Regional Bureau of Telecommunications
Carrier that filed notification	Regional Bureau of Telecommunications	MIC	Regional Bureau of Telecommunications	Regional Bureau of Telecommunications

- Due to ⁽¹⁾a failure of telecommunications facilities the provision of ⁽²⁾telecommunications services (excluding ⁽³⁾those pertaining to supplemental functions) was ⁽⁴⁾suspended or its quality impaired where ⁽⁵⁾the number of users affected by the accident is 30,000 or more and ⁽⁶⁾the duration of suspension is two hours or more (abstract of Article 58 (1) (i) of the Regulations)
- Accidents where as a result of the failure of ⁽⁷⁾essential telecommunications equipment (satellites, submarine coaxial cables, or equivalent) ⁽⁸⁾all communications using the said telecommunications equipment were disabled for two hours or more (abstract of Article 58 (1) (ii) of the Regulations)

(1) Failure of telecommunications facilities

- (i) The term “telecommunications facilities” refers to “machines, equipment, wires and cables or other electrical facilities for the operation of telecommunications” (Article 2 paragraph (ii) of the Act) and confined to those subject to a carrier’s ownership. Suspension due to the failure of a users’ terminal equipment, therefore, does not need to be reported.
- (ii) The term “failure” includes not only the failure of hardware facilities in the narrowest

sense but also of facilities in the broader sense of unintended software bugs, damage to facilities resulting from natural disasters (earthquakes, fires, etc.), human error, and erroneously established communication channels.

- (iii) However, services being temporarily suspended in carrying out preplanned renovations (maintenance) under the carriers' control and transmission controls for alleviating the congestion of networks after natural disasters such as earthquake or preplanned events are not included as being a "failure" as they are necessary in maintaining telecommunications facilities and keeping the services in order.

(2) Telecommunications services

The term "telecommunications services" refers to, in case of carriers who have been registered as a telecommunications business in accordance with Article 9 of the Act, the services specified in Form 4 (provision of telecommunications services) provided in Article 4 paragraph (3) item (ii) of the Regulations, while in case of carriers who have filed a telecommunications business notification in accordance with Article 16 of the Act it refers to the services specified in Form 4 (provision of telecommunications services) provided in Article 9 item (ii) of the Regulations. To identify whether the provision of a certain service falls into the category of being a telecommunications service ensure to refer to Article 164 (Exemption, Etc.) of the Act and the "Manual for Market Entry into Japanese Telecommunications Business [Revised version] – Cases where notifications are required and examples of them" provided by MIC.

[Examples of non telecommunications services]

- Television broadcasts
- LANs or internal lines within an enterprise

(3) Those pertaining to the provision of supplementary functions

Any suspension of the provision of functions supplementary to telecommunication services does not need to be reported.

[Examples of supplementary functions]

- Services related to charging systems (discount services, reverse charge services, and price notification services)
- Other functional services (call waiting, access limitation, virus checks)
- Solutions (helpdesks, website hosting)

(4) Suspended or quality impaired

The term of the provision of telecommunications services was “suspended” includes suspension of either transmission or reception alone as well as complete suspension of the service provided. The term “quality impaired” refers to **situations equivalent to user services being disabled due to a failure of the carriers’ telecommunication facilities.**

Detailed criteria for determining individual cases are as follows:

(i) Voice transmission services

Any situation corresponding to one of the following is considered to be a case where the “quality has been impaired” on the condition that with analog telephones, ISDN, cellular phones, and PHS phones the speech and connection qualities provided for by the Regulations for Telecommunications Business Facilities (Ministerial Ordinance of MPT No. 30 of 1985) are met, and with IP telephony using 0AB-J numbers the overall, networking, and stability qualities provided for by the said Regulations are met.

- Situations where the quality level typically considered tolerable is not met (where the probability of loss is equivalent to or higher than that of the maximum communication restriction for large scale disasters, which is approximately at least 80%)
- Situations where the noise level is high, communication interrupted, or significantly difficult

Note that silent calls and one-sided calls correspond to the suspension of the provision of a service as the call itself cannot be established.

(ii) Data transmission services (Best effort services)

Situations where links or joint sessions between users’ terminal equipment and carriers’ line concentrators cannot be established correspond to “suspension” of provision of telecommunications services.

(iii) Electronic mail services

Situations where a failure in the facilities within the coverage of carriers (from demarcation point (point of interface) of a third party carrier or user to another demarcation point (POI) of another third party carrier or user via telecommunication facilities managed by the carrier concerned) has resulted in a delay (detention) of electronic mail for longer than approximately one day are considered to be “quality impaired.”

Note that disabled electronic mail services* or loss of electronic mail correspond to “suspension” of the provision of telecommunications services.

Article 11 of the Act on Regulation of Transmission of Specified Electronic Mail

(Act No. 26 of 2002) in which it is deemed that if there is justifiable grounds to refuse the provision of electronic mail services in preventing any occurrence of disturbed transmission and reception of electronic mail the “suspension” of the provision of telecommunications services resulting from deletion or other actions taken by a carrier against large volumes of mail, including cases where normal transmission or reception is disabled (for example, collateral loss of normal e-mail), to the extent necessary to prevent the said disturbances, however, in principal, does not correspond to being an “accident.” Deletion of e-mail under the said Act, however, in principal, should not lead to any collateral deletion of normal e-mail.

* This includes cases where users cannot access electronic mail servers (POP, SMTP, HTTP, etc.) due to a failure of the telecommunications facilities.

(5) Number of users affected by the accident

The number of users affected by accident shall be calculated as follows:

- (i) The calculation includes only users that were actually affected by any “suspension” or “impaired quality” in the provision of telecommunications services and does not include those not affected by any “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the said service provision due to duplexing or route dispersion etc.
- (ii) Entities that enter into a contract with carriers to receive services include both enterprises (including carriers) and individuals, both of which are deemed to be a single user.

In cases where the Minister of MIC considers that the number of users affected by suspension of provision of telecommunications services is unknown, however, the following criteria apply (MIC Announcement No. 248 of 2004).

(A) Transmission speed of telecommunications equipment that was being utilized at the time the provision of telecommunications services was suspended (Cases where the total sum exceeds 2 Gbps result in the number of users affected being deemed to be 30,000 or more.)

(B) With cellular and PHS phones, etc. the number of users within the coverage area of the base station(s)

(a) If the above number is difficult to determine, in principal, the number of users within the said area at the same hours as the duration of the suspension on any day within a week prior to the day of the accident

(b) In any case where (a) cannot be determined the number of users should be calculated using the following formula.

$$(\text{Number of base station(s) involved in the suspension}) \div (\text{total number of base stations}) \times (\text{total number of users})$$

Note that for accidents resulting in the entire or part of the provision of telecommunications services being “suspended” or “quality impaired” due to a failure of telecommunications facilities of a third party carrier the number of users affected shall be calculated for each carrier that was involved in the “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the entire or part of the provision of telecommunications services.

(6) Duration of suspension

The duration of the “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the provision of telecommunications services shall be calculated as follows.

- (i) In principal the successive time
- (ii) Duration of the criteria of the “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the provision of telecommunications services being reached until it falls below the criteria.

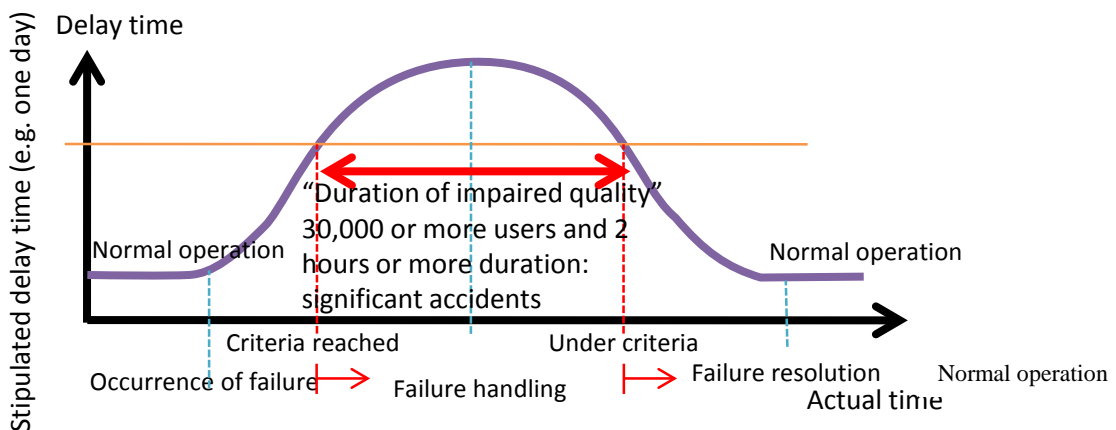


Fig. 2 Duration of Accidents (“impaired quality” of e-mail services)

Note that for accidents where the entire or part of the provision of telecommunications services was “suspended” or “quality impaired” due to a failure of telecommunications facilities of a third party carrier the duration shall be calculated for each carrier that was involved in the “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the entire or part of the provision of telecommunications services.

(7) Essential telecommunications equipment

Essential telecommunications equipment refers to satellites, submarine coaxial cables, or equivalent. Satellites and submarine coaxial cables include those utilized in both national and

international communications.

- (8) All communications using the said telecommunications equipment are disabled for two hours or more

The following accidents do not correspond to situations where “all communications are disabled.”

- (A) Failure of some of the transponders of satellites
- (B) Communication failure between the landing point of a submarine coaxial cable and some other landing point.

(2) Accidents Requiring Quarterly Reports

Applicable laws in relation to accidents requiring quarterly reports are as follows.

- Telecommunications Business Act

Article 166 (Report and Inspection)

(1) The Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications may, within the limit necessary for enforcement of this Act, prompt a telecommunications carrier, etc. to report on their business, or commission ministerial officials to enter into their business offices, offices or other places of business of the telecommunications carrier to inspect their telecommunications facilities, books and records and other properties.

(2) – (8) (Abbreviated)

○ Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business

Article 7-3 (Reporting Accident Situation)

Telecommunications carriers shall, in cases where the accidents set forth in the items below have occurred, and within a period not exceeding two months after every quarter, submit a written report using Form 27 to the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications on the accident occurrence situation. However, in the case of accidents otherwise specified by the said Minister the report may be submitted in another form otherwise specified by the said Minister.

- (1) Accidents that caused the suspension or impaired quality of the provision of the entire or part of telecommunications services (excluding those pertaining to the provision of supplementary functions) was due to the failure of telecommunications facilities, which fall within the following scope:
 - i) Accidents where the number of users affected by the suspension or impaired quality of provision of the said telecommunications services is 30,000 or more (in cases where said Minister considers that the number of said users is difficult to determine, accidents that are within the criteria otherwise specified by said Minister)
 - ii) Accidents where the duration of the suspension or deterioration of quality of provision of said telecommunications services is two hours or more
- (2) Accidents that disabled provision of telecommunications services was due to failures of facilities other than telecommunications facilities, which are within the scopes as follows:
 - i) Accidents where the number of users (including those who were planning on entering a contract pertaining to provision of telecommunication services with the carrier concerned) affected by the disabled provision of said telecommunications services is 30,000 or more
 - ii) Accidents where the duration of disabled provision of the said telecommunications services is two hours or more
- (3) Information is leaked from telecommunications facilities, which could disable the provision of the said telecommunications services

- Accidents and Forms, and Minor Accidents Further Specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications

Under a provision in Article 7-2 of the Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business (Ministerial Ordinance of MPT No. 46 of 1988) accidents and Forms, and minor accidents further specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications are set forth as follows:

- (1) Accidents further specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, as set forth in Article 7-2 paragraph (1) of the Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business (Ministerial Ordinance of MPT No. 46 of 1988: hereinafter referred to as the Rules), fall within the following scope:
 - i) Accidents caused by a failure of terminal transmission facilities (limited to facilities one end of which is connected to mobile terminal facilities) one end of which is configured wirelessly and is connected to users' telecommunication facilities
 - ii) Accidents caused by a failure of satellite building remote modules or feeder point remote modules, the impact of which thereof is limited to some of the users of the lines covered by the said modules
 - iii) Accidents caused by a failure of digital subscriber line access multiplexers, the impact of which thereof is limited to some of the users of the lines covered by the said equipment

[Commentary]

In the case of an accident corresponding to any one of the following conditions it falls into the category of being an accident that requires a quarterly report. The concerned telecommunications carrier must submit a report* using Form 27 to MIC **within a period not exceeding two months after every quarter.**

* All carriers must report to MIC.

- Due to ⁽¹⁾a failure of telecommunications facilities the provision of ⁽²⁾telecommunications services (excluding ⁽³⁾those pertaining to the provision of supplementary functions) was ⁽⁴⁾suspended or quality impaired where ⁽⁵⁾the number of users affected by the accident is 30,000 or more **or** ⁽⁶⁾the duration of suspension two hours or more (abstract of Article 7-3 (1) of the Rules)
- Due to a failure of ⁽⁷⁾facilities other than telecommunications facilities the ⁽⁸⁾provision of telecommunications services was disabled where the number of users (including ⁽⁹⁾those who were planning on entering a contract pertaining to provision of telecommunication services with the carrier concerned) affected by the accident is 30,000 or more or the duration of suspension two hours or more (abstract of Article 7-3 (2) of the Rules)
- ⁽¹⁰⁾Information is leaked from telecommunications facilities, ⁽¹¹⁾which could disable provision of the said telecommunications services (abstract of Article 7-3 (3) of the

However, in the case of any accident caused by the failure of one of the following facilities the report may be submitted using “Forms Specified in the MIC Announcement No. 136 of 2010.”

- Accidents caused by a failure of ⁽¹²⁾terminal transmission facilities (limited to facilities one end of which is connected to mobile terminal facilities) one end of which is configured wirelessly and is connected to users’ telecommunication facilities
- Accidents caused by a failure of satellite building remote modules or feeder point remote modules where ⁽¹³⁾the impact thereof is limited to some of the users of the lines covered by the said modules
- Accidents caused by a failure of digital subscriber line access multiplexers (DSLAM), where ⁽¹³⁾the impact thereof is limited to some of the users of the lines covered by the said equipment

(1) – (6) Refer to the definitions provided in the section on “Significant accidents.”

(7) Facilities other than telecommunications facilities

Refers to facilities pertaining to the following systems which suspension of would have a significant impact on users although it does not directly affect communication services.

- Systems pertaining to MNP (Mobile Number Portability) handling procedures
- Systems pertaining to contracts with users such as new subscription contracts

(8) Provision of telecommunications services was disabled

Refers to situations where a prerequisite for the provision of telecommunications services is lacking but “suspension” or “impaired quality” of the services has not actually occurred. For example, the situation where the services cannot be provided because a contract has yet to have been formed due to disabling of the systems used for new subscription applications but where the services could have been provided if the contract had been signed with the subscription applicant.

(9) Those who were planning on entering a contract pertaining to provision of telecommunication services with the carrier concerned

Refers to those who have applied for a contract but still in the phase where the contract has not yet been formed. Examples include those who have applied for the procedure of changing mobile telephone carrier under MNP system and also for a new subscription contract.

(10) Information on telecommunications facilities

Information on telecommunications facilities includes information on security and configuration of carrier’s telecommunication facilities as well as propriety information (e.g. confidential know-how) being subjected to a carrier or third party entity via a contractual relationship with the carrier. Privacy of communications and personal information, however, is not included.

(11) Which could disable the provision of said telecommunications services

Refers to situations where “suspension” or “impaired quality” of telecommunications services provided by the carrier concerned or a third party carrier could actually occur.

(12) Terminal transmission facilities (limited to facilities one end of which is connected to mobile terminal facilities) one end of which is configured wirelessly and is connected to users’ telecommunication facilities

Refers to wireless base stations used for mobile communications.

(13) Impact thereof is limited to some of the users of the lines covered by the said equipment

Refers to situations where the provision of services to part of users can be maintained since users are physically covered in segments using line cards, thus preventing the impact of accidents from affecting all the equipment.

(3) Minor Accidents Requiring No Reports

Applicable laws in relation to minor accidents requiring no reports are as follows.

- Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business

Article 7-3 (Reports on Accident Situations)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph minor accidents as further specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications do not need to be reported.

- Accidents and Forms, and Minor Accident Further Specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications

Under the provision of Article 7-2 of the Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business (Ministerial Ordinance of MPT No. 46 of 1988) accidents and Forms, and minor accidents further specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications are set forth as follows:

(3) Accidents further specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, as set forth in Article 7-2 paragraph (2) of the Rules for Reporting on Telecommunications Business, fall within the following scope:

- i) Accidents caused by a failure of commercial telecommunication facilities installed in users' buildings or the equivalent where the impact thereof is limited to one premises (including the equivalent area) or building.
- ii) Accidents caused by a failure of terminal transmission facilities (excluding those one end of which connected to users' telecommunication facilities is configured wirelessly) where the failure part thereof falls within the coverage of aerial lines.

[Commentary]

In the case of an accident occurring due to failure of one of the following no report is required.

- Accidents caused by a failure of (1)commercial telecommunication facilities installed in users' buildings or the equivalent where impact thereof is limited to one premises (including the equivalent area) or building.
- Accidents caused by a failure of (2)terminal transmission facilities (excluding those one end of which connected to users' telecommunication facilities is configured wirelessly) (3)where the failure part thereof falls within the coverage of aerial lines.

(1) Commercial telecommunication facilities installed in users' buildings or the equivalent
Refers to facilities such as TAs (Terminal Adaptors), modems, and STBs (Set-top Boxes) installed in users' houses.

(2) Terminal transmission facilities (excluding those one end of which connected to users' telecommunication facilities is configured wirelessly)
Refers to trunk lines, however, are not included.

(3) Where the failure part thereof falls within the coverage of aerial lines
Refers to situations where the failed facilities are located within the aerial lines, for example, between feeder points and protective devices.

V. Future Review of the Guidelines

The circumstances surrounding telecommunication services may change as future services grow more sophisticated and diverse and reports on telecommunication accident cases accumulate. MIC will because of this continue to reconsider and review the guidelines as necessary.