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SERIES D: GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

General tariff principles – Charging and accounting in the international telephone service

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Charging and accounting principles for the international telecommunication charge card service

ITU-T Recommendation D.120

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)

ITU-T D-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

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ITU-T RECOMMENDATION D.120

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CHARGE CARD SERVICE

Source

ITU-T Recommendation D.120 was prepared by ITU-T Study Group 3 (1993-1996) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution N°1 procedure on the 1st of July 1996.

FOREWORD

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. Some 179 member countries, 84 telecom operating entities, 145 scientific and industrial organizations and 38 international organizations participate in ITU-T which is the body which sets world telecommunications standards (Recommendations).

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1 (Helsinki, 1993). In addition, the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, approves Recommendations submitted to it and establishes the study programme for the following period.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

CONTENTS

Recommendation D.120

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CHARGE CARD SERVICE

(Geneva, 1996)

1 Scope

1.1 This Recommendation covers the principles for charging, and the associated billing, as well as the accounting and reimbursements when customers use the International Telecommunication Charge Card Service (ITCCS).

1.2 The ITCCS, which is defined in Recommendation E.116, allows a holder of a telecommunication charge card (issued by a recognized operating agency in accordance with Recommendation E.118) to make use of a variety of telecommunication services (e.g. telephone, data) provided by the card acceptor, and to have the charges billed to the customers account by the card issuer.

1.3 Since this Recommendation is specific to ITCCS, it does not cover the use of credit cards issued by banks and other companies.

2 References

2.1 The following ITU-T Recommendations are referred to in this Recommendation, or are generally relevant to it:

– CCITT Recommendation D.174 (1972), *Conventional transmission of information necessary for billing and accounting regarding collect and credit card calls.*

– CCITT Recommendation D.176 (1992), *Transmission in encoded form of telephone reversed charge billing and accounting information.*

– ITU-T Recommendation D.285 (1996), *Guiding principles for charging and accounting for intelligent network supported services.*

– CCITT Recommendation E.116 (1992), *International telecommunication charge card service.*

– ITU-T Recommendation E.118 (1996), *The international telecommunication charge card.*

3 Definitions

Fort the purposes of this Recommendation, the following definitions apply.

3.1 **international telecommunication charge card service**: This service allows the holder of an international telecommunication charge card (as described in Recommendation E.118) to make use of a variety of telecommunication services provided by the card acceptor, and to have the charges billed to the customer's account by the card issuer.

3.2 **card issuer (CI)**: The Recognized Operating Agency (ROA) that issued the card. The card issuer is responsible for the collection of charges from the customer, and for making the appropriate reimbursements to the card acceptor for the services used by the card holder.

3.3 **card acceptor (CA)**: The ROA that accepts the use of the card as payment for the provision of certain telecommunication services.

3.4 **card holder (CH)**: The customer of the card issuer, who may also be someone authorized by the card holder to use the card.

4 Charging

4.1 While recognizing that charging of customers is essentially a national matter, the following charging principles are recommended to facilitate some consistency in the arrangements applying when a CH uses a card in various countries other than the CIs.

4.2 For international calls from the CI's network, the CI's tariffs should apply.

4.3 For calls within a second country (i.e. other than the CI's country) or from a second country to a third country, the charge raised against the CH by the CI can be based either on a), or on a) plus b) below:

a) application of the appropriate tariff of the ROA in whose network the call originated;

b) application of a per-call charge to cover the administrative costs of the card transaction.

4.4 For calls from a second country to the CI's country, the charge raised against the CH by the CI can be based on either a) or b), in each case with or without c) below:

a) application of the appropriate tariff of the CI;

b) application of the appropriate tariff of the ROA in whose network the call originated;

c) application of a per-call charge to cover the administrative costs of the card transaction.

5 Billing considerations

5.1 Taking account of the format laid down in Recommendation D.176, the billing information provided to the CI should include the following details for each call, as appropriate:

a) the CH identification (card number in accordance with Recommendation E.118);

b) the calling and called party numbers;

c) the service date;

d) the connect time (legal time in the place of call origin);

e) the chargeable duration and/or volume (e.g. minutes, seconds, packets);

f) the rate level;

g) any additional charges (e.g. for operator assistance);

h) card validation result, if any;

i) the total charge and the currency;

j) the telecommunication service used (e.g. telephone, packet-switched data).

5.2 The currency used in providing the billing information to the CI may, subject to bilateral agreement, be either:

a) the SDR;

b) the national currency in the originating country for the call concerned; or

c) any other currency as agreed between the ROAs concerned (e.g. the national currency in the CI's country).

5.3 This billing information should be assembled and sent on a periodic basis that is bilaterally agreed. This period should not exceed a month, but ideally would be ten days.

6 Remuneration

Subject to bilateral agreement between the ROAs concerned:

6.1 For calls to the CI's network from a network in another country, either:

i) the system based on the existing practices for a charge card call made in the manual mode should apply (see Recommendations D.174 and D.176); or

ii) the CI will reimburse the CA for all the charges, as established by the CA.

6.2 For calls within a second country (i.e. other than the CI's country), the CI will reimburse the CA for all the charges, as established by the CA.

6.3 For calls from a second country to a third country, the CI will reimburse the CA for all the charges, as established by the CA.

7 Traffic accounting

7.1 In the case of 6.1 ii) and 6.3, the CA of the country of origin of the call will include that call in its traffic account with the call destination ROA.

7.2 In the case of 6.1 i), the CI will include the call as an outgoing call in its account with the CA.

ITU-T RECOMMENDATIONS SERIES

Series A	Organization of the work of the ITU-T
Series B	Means of expression
Series C	General telecommunication statistics
Series D	**General tariff principles**
Series E	Telephone network and ISDN
Series F	Non-telephone telecommunication services
Series G	Transmission systems and media
Series H	Transmission of non-telephone signals
Series I	Integrated services digital network
Series J	Transmission of sound-programme and television signals
Series K	Protection against interference
Series L	Construction, installation and protection of cables and other elements of outside plant
Series M	Maintenance: international transmission systems, telephone circuits, telegraphy, facsimile and leased circuits
Series N	Maintenance: international sound-programme and television transmission circuits
Series O	Specifications of measuring equipment
Series P	Telephone transmission quality
Series Q	Switching and signalling
Series R	Telegraph transmission
Series S	Telegraph services terminal equipment
Series T	Terminal equipment and protocols for telematic services
Series U	Telegraph switching
Series V	Data communication over the telephone network
Series X	Data networks and open system communication
Series Z	Programming languages