



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

D.65

**CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES**

**GENERAL CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING
PRINCIPLES IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEX
SERVICE FOR MULTI-ADDRESS MESSAGES
VIA STORE-AND-FORWARD UNITS**

ITU-T Recommendation D.65

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation D.65 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 *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

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

Recommendation D.65

GENERAL CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE FOR MULTI-ADDRESS MESSAGES VIA STORE-AND-FORWARD UNITS

(Melbourne, 1988)

Preamble

This Recommendation outlines general charging and accounting principles for the international telex service via store-and-forward units (SFUs) in the case of multi-address delivery in the country or network of destination.

1 General principles

1.1 Four types of international telex store-and-forward facility have been defined in Recommendation F.72.

1.2 The only type of facility considered in this Recommendation is the one in which a subscriber in country of origin A, via an SFU in country A, requires delivery in the country of destination B via an SFU in country B of multiple address messages (case b), § 2 of Recommendation F.72: interconnected store-and-forward refers).

1.3 The following tariff components of the service need to be distinguished:

- the international transmission component and
- the destination country component for storage processing and national delivery.

1.3.1 International transmission component

The international transmission component refers to the transmission of a message from the SFU in country A to the SFU in country B requesting the establishment of a multi-address in country B.

1.3.2 Destination country component

The tariff principles for the destination country component should take into account the cost of storing and processing the message in the SFU as well as the cost for effective deliveries over the national telex network.

2 Collection charges

2.1 Collection charges are a national matter.

2.2 When a message has been effectively delivered to a number of addresses in country B, collection charges are in principle the sum of two components.

2.2.1 The normal collection charge for a single international telex call from the originating subscriber's terminal to the distant country SFU which is a function of message duration including all the addresses.

2.2.2 A charge covering the distant country's SFU storing and processing facility and the national delivery charge which is a function of the number and duration of the messages successfully delivered.

2.3 However, for national reasons, administrations or RPOAs may insert the international transmission component in a single charge per positive delivery in country B, or may adopt any other charging method tending to a total price similar to the one resulting of the application of principles described in § 2.2 above.

2.4 There is no collection charge raised for non-delivery advices sent to the originating subscriber.

3 International accounting

3.1 International transmission component

The level and division of the accounting rate applicable to the single international telex call made to the SFU in country B should be based on that normally applied to the international telex service between country A and B.

3.2 *Destination country component*

3.2.1 The destination country should be entitled to remuneration which covers the costs for the use of its SFU (processing and storage functions) and for the delivery costs of multiple address messages successfully delivered over its national network.

3.2.2 It is desirable that the destination country component be expressed as a function of the duration of the message with one address and of the number of the effectively delivered messages.

3.2.3 In the absence of specific cost studies, the establishment of this destination country component will be for bilateral agreement between the administrations concerned.

3.3 *Non-delivery advices*

Non-delivery advice messages should not be included in the international accounts.

3.4 *Status enquiries*

3.4.1 These messages sent back to the origin country A's SFU, by the destination country SFU, at the request of the originating subscriber, may give rise to international accounting. One approach to this facility would be for the origin country to credit the destination country its normal international accounting rate share for such calls, as if the call originated in country A, based on call data provided by country B.

3.4.2 However, subject to bilateral agreement, administrations may agree to forego, on a mutual basis, accounting for such calls.

3.5 *Exchange of accounting data*

3.5.1 The accounting rate related to the international transmission should be exchanged in the usual way between administrations unless otherwise agreed bilaterally.

3.5.2 Special accounts for multi-address messages in the destination country will be settled and exchanged according to bilaterally agreed rules and formats, as long as a specific Recommendation is not issued on this matter.

4 References

CCITT Recommendation F.72 – International telex store-and-forward

CCITT Recommendation D.60 – Charging and accounting in the international telex service.