INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CCITT D.250

THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

GENERAL CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR NON-VOICE SERVICES PROVIDED BY INTERWORKING BETWEEN THE ISDN AND EXISTING PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS

Recommendation D.250

Geneva, 1991

FOREWORD

The CCITT (the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). CCITT is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The Plenary Assembly of CCITT which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study and approves Recommendations prepared by its Study Groups. The approval of Recommendations by the members of CCITT between Plenary Assemblies is covered by the procedure laid down in CCITT Resolution No. 2 (Melbourne, 1988).

Recommendation D.250 was prepared by Study Group III and was approved under the Resolution No. 2 procedure on the 15 of July 1991.

CCITT NOTE

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

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GENERAL CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR NON- VOICE SERVICES PROVIDED BY INTERWORKING BETWEEN THE ISDN AND EXISTING PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS

(Melbourne, 1988)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that, during the transition period, it is essential that Administrations provide interworking between existing public data networks and the ISDN in order to continue providing users with non-voice services;

(b) that, it is desirable to adopt general charging and accounting principles for these services when their provision needs interworking between ISDN and existing public data networks;

(c) that, in principle, the interworking between these networks should take place in the ISDN country or in the country of origin (if ISDN is available in both terminal countries);

(d) that, in principle, the cost of interworking between the ISDN and existing networks is one element in the development of the ISDN;

(e) that customers may elect to subscribe to direct access to interworking arrangements to achieve functional benefits;

(f) the relevant D-Series Recommendations,

recommends

1 General principles

The interworking costs inherent in the ISDN should not be passed on in the form of higher collection charges to the customers of the existing networks.

2 Interworking in the country of origin

2.1 *Charging principles*

2.1.1 The charges applied should be appropriate to the service requested without regard to the interworking provided.

2.1.2 Additional charges may be applied for access to interworking, when such access is provided at the customer's request. The form of these charges is for further study.

2.2 *Accounting principles*

The level and division of the accounting rate should be based on those normally applied for the international network used.

3 Interworking in the country of destination

3.1 *Charging principles*

3.1.1 The charges applied should be appropriate to the service requested without regard to the interworking provided.

3.1.2 If the destination Administration seeks compensation for the interworking functions, it is recommended that it does so under the provisions of its own national tariffs.

3.2 *Accounting principles*

3.2.1 In principle, the level and division of the accounting rate should be based on those normally applied to the international network used and there should be no additional accounting for the interworking functions.

3.2.2 If by bilateral agreement additional accounting is agreed, an accounting surcharge may be appropriate.

4 Interworking in a transit country

4.1 *Charging principles*

The charges applied should be appropriate to the service requested without regard to the interworking provided.

4.2 *Accounting principles*

4.2.1 As accounting for transit interworking is very complex, this method of interworking is not recommended.

4.2.2 Interworking provided in a transit country implies dissimilar networks in the two terminal countries. These networks may have radically different accounting rates and the determination of the appropriate accounting arrangement (including the remuneration for the transit Administration) is for further study.