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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T D.211

(10/96)

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

SERIES D: GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

General tariff principles – Charging and accounting principles for international telecommunication services provided over the ISDN

International accounting for the use of the signal transfer point (STP) in Signalling System No. 7

ITU-T Recommendation D.211

Superseded by a more recent version

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)

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ITU-T D-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

For further details, please refer to ITU-T List of Recommendations.

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ITU-T RECOMMENDATION D.211

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FOR THE USE OF THE SIGNAL TRANSFER POINT (STP) IN SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7

Source

ITU-T Recommendation D.211 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 3 (1993-1996) and was approved by the WTSC (Geneva, October 9-18, 1996).

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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. The ITU-T 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 World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1 (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

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.

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CONTENTS

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Recommendation D.211

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FOR THE USE OF THE SIGNAL TRANSFER POINT (STP) IN SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7

(Melbourne 1988; revised 1996)

The ITU-T,

considering

(a) that in Signalling System No. 7, the signalling need not follow the same path as the traffic, but may be routed via an STP provided by a third Administration;

(b) that in SS No. 7, user-to-user information and Administration data be passed over the signalling system in addition to call control data;

(c) that use of STPs will increase network reliability and resilience, and enable the advantages offered by common channel signalling to be fully realized. Accounting should therefore be on as simple and reasonable basis as possible, so as not to discourage STP working;

(d) that the capability exists for non-circuit-related information transfer which could have considerable impact on the signalling network in general, and the STP in particular, and therefore may justify a more precise method of accounting;

(e) that it will be necessary to measure the levels and types of traffic routed via an STP not only for international accounting purposes, but also for route dimensioning and STP capacity purposes,

recommends the following accounting options

There are several options for international accounting for the use of STPs in SS No. 7, as indicated below.

1 No accounting

1.1 Where signalling traffic volumes are low, and/or to minimize costs, STP providers may decide that no accounting will be necessary in a signalling relation.

1.2 Where facilities are made available by STP providers on a reciprocal basis, (including temporary routing via STP facilities, for example in the case of network failures), STP providers may bilaterally agree to waive international accounting.

2 Flat rate remuneration

With this approach, STP providers are remunerated for the facilities provided on a flat-rate basis. The level of remuneration will be determined by the STP provider on the basis of an apportionment of the associated costs.

3 Traffic volume remuneration

3.1 With this approach, STP providers are remunerated based on the volume of signalling traffic handled for others by their STPs. The level of remuneration will be determined by the STP provider on the basis of an apportionment of the associated costs. [A recommended charging unit(s) is for further study – see Note in 3.2.]

3.2 Additional options under the traffic volume remuneration may be, for example:

– a lower charge may be applied to signalling traffic handled during off-peak signalling traffic periods, with a higher charge applicable to signalling traffic handled during peak signalling traffic periods; and/or

– an STP provider may decide to handle signalling traffic up to an agreed volume at a specified charge rate, with a different charge rate applicable to signalling traffic above the agreed volume.

NOTE – Signalling messages may vary in size up to a maximum of 272 octets. Accounting based on octets may be an alternative therefore to per message accounting, but due to the volume of signalling traffic, these may have to be measured in thousands or millions of octets. For further study.

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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 equipments 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