

TSG-SA Working Group 1 (Services) meeting #2
Edinburgh, Scotland 9th-12th March 1999

TSGS1#2(99)xxx

Agenda Item: 9.4
Source: Ericsson
Title: Requested changes to TS 22.15 version 3.0.0
Document for: Approval

CHANGE REQUEST No :		A002	<i>Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.</i>	
Technical Specification 3GPP:		22.15	Version	3.0.0
Submitted to	<input type="checkbox"/>	for approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	without presentation ("non-strategic")
TSG SA	<input type="checkbox"/>	for information	<input type="checkbox"/>	with presentation ("strategic")
<small>list plenary meeting or STC here ↑</small>				
<small>PT SMG CR cover form. Filename: crf26_3.doc</small>				

Proposed change affects: SIM ME Network
(at least one should be marked with an X)

Work item: UMTS Charging & Billing

Source: Ericsson **Date:** 8 March, 1999

Subject: Clarifications of the charging service

Category:	F Correction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Release:	Phase 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<small>(one category and one release only shall be marked with an X)</small>	A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release	<input type="checkbox"/>		Release 96	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B Addition of feature	<input type="checkbox"/>		Release 97	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C Functional modification of feature	<input type="checkbox"/>		Release 98	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D Editorial modification	<input type="checkbox"/>		Release 99	<input type="checkbox"/>
				UMTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Reason for change:

- Short time and real time defined.
- For multimedia calls (eg H324M) it is not always possible to identify the different media streams and not possible to define separate CDRs for the different media streams.
- 7.2.3 is restructured and the section is renamed
- The charging mechanism is also a function of the service and tariff variants in the serving network.
- The serving network should also be able to do fraud control.
- GSM 02.31 FIGS may be considered.
- A mobility event can also be an example of a chargeable event.
- It is here interpreted that the chargeable party can be changed at the call set-up.
- Accumulated charges in the currency of the serving network should not be a CDR requirement.

Clauses affected:

Other specs affected: Other releases of same spec → List of CRs:
 Other core specifications → List of CRs:

MS test specifications / TBRs	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
BSS test specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
O&M specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	

**Other
comments:**

1 Scope

This ETSI Technical Specification describes the Service Aspects of charging and billing of the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS).

This standard is not intended to duplicate existing standards or standards being developed by other groups on these topics, and will reference these where appropriate. This standard will elaborate on the charging requirements described in the Charging Principles in UMTS 22.01 Service Principles. It will allow the generation of accurate charging information to be used in the commercial and contractual relationships between the parties concerned.

2 Normative references

References may be made to:

- a) specific versions of publications (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.), in which case, subsequent revisions to the referenced document do not apply; or
- b) all versions up to and including the identified version (identified by "up to and including" before the version identity); or
- c) all versions subsequent to and including the identified version (identified by "onwards" following the version identity); or
- d) publications without mention of a specific version, in which case the latest version applies.

A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

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|-----|---|
| [1] | DTS/SMG-012201U, 1996: "Service Aspects; Service Principles (UMTS)"; |
| [2] | <u>GSM 02.31: "Fraud Information Gathering System (FIGS); Service description - Stage 1".</u> |
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3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this TS, the definitions in [1] are supplemented by the following definitions:

Accounting: The process of apportioning charges between the Home Environment, Serving Network and User.

Billing: A function whereby CDRs generated by the charging function are transformed into bills requiring payment.

Call Detail Record (CDR): A formatted collection of information about a chargeable event (e.g. time of call set-up, duration of the call, amount of data transferred, etc) for use in billing and accounting. For each party to be charged for parts of or all charges of a chargeable event a separate CDR shall be generated, i.e more than one CDR may be generated for a single chargeable event, e.g. because of its long duration, or because more than one charged party is to be charged.

Chargeable Event: An activity utilising telecommunications network infrastructure and related services for user to user communication (e.g. a single call, a data communication session or a short message), or for user to network communication (e.g. service profile administration), or for inter-network communication (e.g. transferring calls, signalling, or short messages), or for mobility (e.g. roaming or inter-system handover), which the network operator wants to charge for. The cost of a chargeable event may cover the cost of sending, transporting, delivery and storage. The cost of call related signalling may also be included.

Charged Party: A user involved in a chargeable event who has to pay parts or the whole charges of the chargeable event, or a third party paying the charges caused by one or all users involved in the chargeable event, or a network operator.

Charging: A function whereby information related to a chargeable event is formatted and transferred in order to make it possible to determine usage for which the charged party may be billed.

Real time: Time, typically in number of seconds, to perform the on-line mechanism used for fraud control and cost control.

Settlement: Payment of amounts resulting from the accounting process.

Short time: Time, typically in number of minutes, to perform the off-line mechanism used for accounting.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

CDR Call Detail Record

4 Requirements

The main new requirements for UMTS charging and accounting are:

- to provide a call detail record for all charges incurred and requiring settlement between the different commercial roles;
- to allow fraud control by the Home Environment and the Serving network; ~~cost control by the User by providing CDRs to the Home Environment at short notice.~~
- to allow cost control by the user ~~based on a charge limit per user or per subscription;~~
- to provide at the beginning of a chargeable event an indication to the ~~charged party~~ user (if involved in the chargeable event) of the charges to be levied for this event;
- to allow itemised billing for all services charged to each subscription, including voice and data calls, and services offered by home environments.

These new requirements will allow users more freedom to obtain service when roaming, whilst providing effective cost and credit control for the Home Environment and User.

5 Generation of Call Detail Records

The standard shall support the creation and transfer of charging records in order to facilitate:

- interworking with pre-UMTS systems (e.g. GSM);
- fraud management procedures;
- detailed itemised billing.

5.1 Call Detail Record Requirements

Call Detail Records shall be generated in the Serving Network to record chargeable User or Mobile Station activity and inter-carrier connections. Some of the information is provided by the user, other information is only available in the network element of the serving network.

Depending on the type of chargeable event some of the information may not be available or might not be required.

5.1.1 Information provided by the user

The user incurring the charge shall provide the following information to the serving network:

- User identity used for authentication;
- Home environment identity;
- Terminal Identity and Terminal Class;
- Destination endpoint identifier for service requested (e.g. B number);
- Resource requested (e.g. bandwidth, connectionless);
- QoS parameters (e.g. maximum delay).

5.1.2 Information provided by the serving network

The serving network serving the user shall provide the following information to the home environment:

- All of the information listed in section above (Information provided by the user);
- Serving network identity;
- Recording network element identity;
- Universal Time (UT) at which the service request was initiated;
- Universal Time (UT) at which resources were provided for the service;
- Resource allocated to the user;
- Quantity of data transferred by the user;
- QoS provided to the user;
- Location of the user (definition of location is required) ;
- whether GSM Optimal Routing was applied;
- If IN or CAMEL services were applied, the service parameters and the actually used destination number and calling party number identification;

- Time duration covered by this call record to an accuracy of at least 1 second;
- ~~Charge accumulated for this call in the currency of the serving network~~
- Unique identity of the chargeable event which allows the billing system to correlate all records belonging to the same chargeable event;
- Unique CDR identity (unique per network element in a period of about 100 days).

5.1.3 Charged Party

For subscription related chargeable events the CDR shall indicate the charged party, i.e. normally the calling party. As alternative it should be possible to apply reverse charging or to charge the event to a party not involved in the event itself (e.g. a company as VPN subscriber). It should be possible for multiple leg calls (e.g. forwarded, conference or roamed) to be charged to each party as if each leg was separately initiated. However, in certain types of call, the originating party may wish/be obliged to pay for other legs (e.g. SMS MO may also pay for the MT leg.).

~~Provision-It shall be made for possible to change the chargeable party to be changed during the life of the call at the call set-up.~~

In case of inter-network chargeable events, the CDR usually does not contain the charged party, but it can be derived from network configuration information contained in the CDR.

For each party to be charged for a chargeable event or parts of it a separate CDR shall be generated.

5.2 Special Cases

5.2.1 Long calls

The advent of packet data calls, which can extend for very long periods of time (days, weeks etc), although at low cost because charges are based on data throughput, may mean that billing records are only output at the end of very long periods. This may require call records to be generated mid-call, either when some charge value is reached or some duration or both, to allow for both charging settlement and cost control.

5.2.2 Multimedia calls

During one call the user may invoke different services like speech, data transmission, video and audio, ~~each which may leading~~ to a separate CDR for each service. ~~The Unique identity of the chargeable event in each~~ If several CDRs shall allow will be the result of each multimedia call, the billing system shall be able to correlate these records and to indicate to the user on the bill that they belonged to one call.

6 Transfer of Charging Information

The efficient transfer of charging information between serving networks and from serving networks to home environments requires a standardised interface between these entities. Transfer of charging information between serving network and home environment shall be done at the following times:

- when a chargeable event occurs;
- when a chargeable event is initiated by the user;
- when a chargeable event terminates
- at regular intervals during a chargeable event.

The format of the charging information exchanged (see 5.1) shall be standardised. It shall be possible for the relevant parties to agree minimum and maximum age of call information tranfered between themselves.

6.1 Integrity, Secrecy and Validation of Content and Receipt of Charging Information

The transmission mechanism for charging information collected in 5.1 above shall ensure its integrity and secrecy.

A mechanism to validate the source and integrity of the information shall be provided so that:

- The home environment shall be able to validate the source and integrity of the charging information supplied by the serving network;
- The serving network shall be able to validate the source and integrity of the charging information supplied by the user;
- The serving network shall have proof that services were provided to a specified user.

7 Accounting and Settlement

The serving network shall collect and process the charging data generated in its network elements. The record of each individual transaction shall be reported to the home environment at short ~~time~~^{notice} in order to provide itemised bills, and to deal with any disputes regarding charges both for users and for other UMTS networks and home environment.

7.1 Delegation of charging authority

The registration process allows the home environment to authenticate users before they incur any charges. Once authenticated, the home environment then delegates authority to the serving network operator with which he has a direct commercial relationship to incur charges for services supplied to that user. The direct commercial relationship may be with either the serving network operator if known directly by the home environment or a network operator known to the home environment. This procedure uses each network as trusted third parties in a chain of delegation between entities, thus allowing commercial transactions between entities who have no direct commercial dealings. There shall be an authentication procedure between all entities in the UMTS system which have a commercial relationship.

7.2 Fraud Control and Cost Control

~~A mechanism shall be provided which allow fraud control by the serving networks and the home environment, and shall allow cost control by the user.~~

7.2.1 Fraud Control by the Home Environment

Charging information shall be collected by the home environment in ~~real~~^{short} time intervals from all serving networks which its users are allowed to use. The billing system in the home environment shall process the information in real time and provide the means to set charge thresholds per time interval upon which some actions may be started, such as informing the customer care centre or even barring the user in the HLR.

7.2.2 Fraud Control by the Serving Network

Charging information shall be collected from the network elements and processed in ~~real~~^{short} time intervals. This will allow the serving network to always be aware of the exposure to visitors. A limit for the accumulated charges for all visitors from one home environment or a limit per visitor may be agreed between the home environment and the serving network.

7.2.3 Cost Control ~~by the User~~

A mechanism shall be standardised providing an indication to the user (if involved in the chargeable event) of the charges to be levied for a chargeable event. This mechanism shall be able to handle all possible charging scenarios, and all service and tariff variants that the home environment and the serving network may offer to the user.

The user shall be able to set in his home environment a limit for the accumulated charges per time interval. Upon exceeding this limit or prior to incurring a charge which would exceed the limit, certain actions may be desired by the user:

- notification to the user, requesting to extend the limit, or
- HLR barring allowing no further originating calls, or
- HLR barring cancelling the roaming permission.

~~7.2.3.1 Charging Limit~~

~~The user shall be able to set in his home environment a limit for the accumulated charges per time interval. Upon exceeding this limit or prior to incurring a charge which would exceed the limit, certain actions may be desired by the user:~~

- ~~• notification to the user, requesting to extend the limit, or~~
- ~~• HLR barring allowing no further originating calls, or~~
- ~~• HLR barring cancelling the roaming permission.~~

~~7.2.3.2 Advice of Charge~~

~~A mechanism shall be standardised providing an indication to the chargeable party (if involved in the chargeable event) of the charges to be levied for a chargeable event. This mechanism shall be able to handle all possible charging scenarios, and all service and tariff variants that a home environment may offer to the user.~~

7.3 Inter-network Settlement

Mechanisms shall also be provided to allow inter-network settlement of charges on a bulk basis. The same mechanisms shall be used between home environments and serving networks. This will allow each of these parties to meter the total input and output of charges and thus determine the payments required on a periodic basis between each of the parties with which they directly interact. The mechanisms used shall allow each of the parties to meter charge flows independently, with the aim of matching the values recorded at both sides of the same interface. The imbalance in charge flow shall be accumulated in short real-time, such that each entity can be informed when a threshold has been exceeded and determine whether to continue.

7.4 E-Commerce

The UMTS system may be used to trade soft goods (e.g. information, video, audio), or hard goods (e.g. books) of high or low value per item between the user and a merchant. It shall be possible for such merchants to charge users directly for services they provide. Electronic payment mechanisms are or shall be made available through other standards (micropayment, credit card payment, etc), and therefore are outside the scope of this specification UMTS shall not prohibit the use of these mechanisms, and, where possible, shall provide the basic communications transport to allow them to be used effectively.

However, if the serving network acts as merchant of soft goods, it may charge the user directly, creating a CDR as described above or using micropayment mechanisms.
