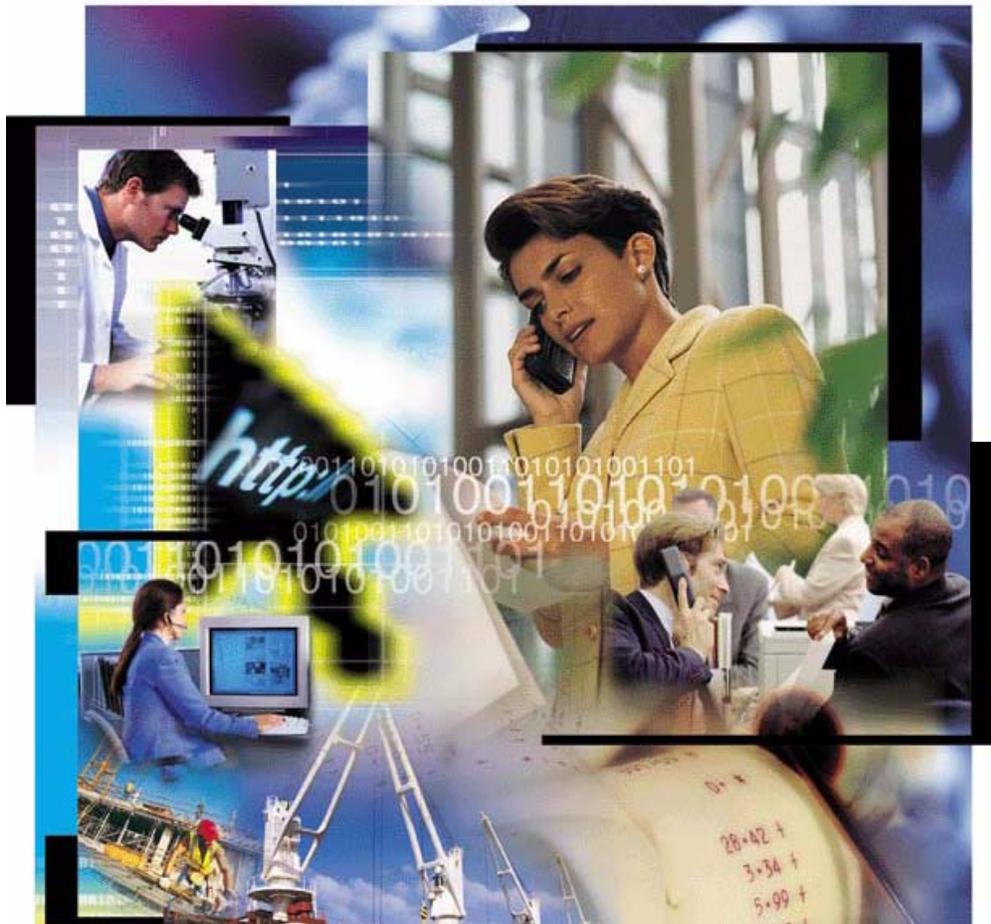


Information Exchange Charges Reference

Version 4 Release 7

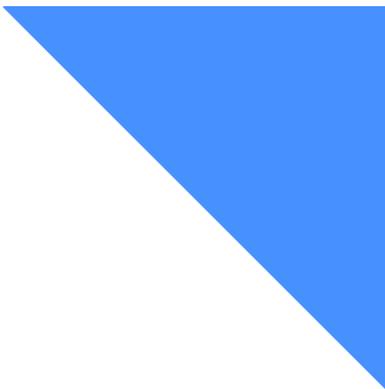


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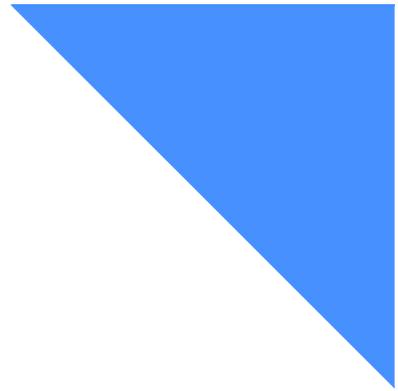
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To the reader

This book describes Information Exchange charges and payment options. Tables are provided to help you quickly find valid combinations of regular message charge codes and profile payment levels.

What this book covers

This book provides information on the following Information Exchange charges:

- Regular message charges
- Carbon copy message charges
- Library charges
- Other charges users may incur when using Information Exchange functions

Who should read this book

This book is intended for Information Exchange users and service administrators who need to understand Information Exchange charges.

How this book is organized

This book is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, “Information Exchange charges,” provides general information about the charges for regular messages and carbon copy messages, as well as library charges and other charges that users may incur when using Information Exchange functions.
- Chapter 2, “Charge resolution for regular messages,” explains how Information Exchange resolves regular message charges, including controlling assignment of charges, explaining payment-level information, and describing what happens if payment combinations or destinations are invalid. The message charge codes are also provided, along with an explanation of how to use them.

- Chapter 3, “Charge resolution for messages exchanged with Internet transfer,” explains how Information Exchange resolves regular message charges for customers exchanging messages with Business Exchange Services Internet transfer. The message charge codes are also provided, along with an explanation of how to use them.
- Chapter 4, “Charge resolution for carbon copy messages,” explains how Information Exchange resolves carbon copy message charges, including controlling assignment of charges, explaining when and where carbon copy charges are specified, and describing what happens if payment is not authorized or destinations are not valid.
- Chapter 5, “Charge resolution for messages received from libraries,” provides a table to explain who pays for receiving a message retrieved from a library.

Related books

The following books contain information related to the topics covered in this book. For your convenience, these documents can be viewed at: <http://www.gxs.com>.

- *Information Exchange Administration Services User’s Guide*, GC34-2221
- *Information Exchange Administration Services Supplement*, GN10-4073
- *Information Exchange Interface Programming Guide*, GC34-2222
- *Information Exchange Administration Mailbox Command Reference*, GC34-2260

Summary of changes

The Information Exchange charges information covered in this publication includes the following changes:

- The previous single chapter has been divided into separate chapters for general charges information (Chapter 1), regular message charges (Chapter 2), and library charges (Chapter 4) to make it easier to find information.
- A new chapter on carbon copy message charges (Chapter 3) has been added.

Information Exchange charges

This chapter provides general information about the charges for regular messages and carbon copy messages, as well as library charges and other charges generated by Information Exchange. Check the Information Exchange charges documentation in your country for additional information regarding charges specific to your country.

Regular message charges

Every time trading partners exchange messages with each other, Information Exchange assigns two charges:

- A send-side charge for sending the message
- A receive-side charge for receiving the message

If both trading partners are on the same Information Exchange system, these charges may be:

- Paid by the sender
- Paid by the receiver
- Split between the sender and the receiver

When a sender sends a message to a trading partner connected to a messaging service other than the sender's local Information Exchange system, restrictions on payment options may apply. For additional information on regular message charges, see "Charge resolution for regular messages" on page 5.

There are slightly different charging rules for messages exchanged between Information Exchange and the Business Exchange Services Internet transfer service. For more information, see Chapter 3, "Charge resolution for messages exchanged with Internet transfer."

Carbon copy message charges

The carbon copy feature enables the delivery of an electronic copy (carbon copy) of a message to one or more recipients. The carbon copy is sent in addition to the original message. Either the sender or receiver of the message can request a carbon copy to occur.

With the carbon copy feature, a receiver can also redirect a message to another mailbox. Redirect differs from carbon copy in that the original message is not delivered to the original target mailbox. Instead the message is purged at the target mailbox and diverted (redirected) to an alternate mailbox.

Unless otherwise noted, the processing for a redirect message is the same as for a carbon copy message. The term carbon copy, as used in this book, refers to both carbon copy and redirect.

Requesting carbon copy messages results in additional charges that derive from:

- Processing (generating) the carbon copy
- Receiving the carbon copy

If both trading partners are on the same Information Exchange system, each charge may be paid by one of the following:

- The carbon copy requester
- The carbon copy recipient
- The partner in the carbon copy relationship

If either the partner or recipient in a carbon copy relationship is connected to a message service other than the user's local Information Exchange system, restrictions or payment options apply. For additional information on carbon copy charges, see "Charge resolution for carbon copy messages" on page 21.

Library charges

A library is a facility of Information Exchange that allows data to be stored for an extended period of time. The library owner sets up authorization for other users to access the library.

Send-side or receive-side charges can be incurred when you do any of the following:

- Add or replace a library member
- View the text of a library member
- Receive a message generated by a library member retrieve request

The following charges are incurred for each of these functions:

- **Add or replace a library member**
The message sender incurs a send-side charge for storing a member in the library. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a receiver ID of *SYSTEM**LIBRARY*.
- **View a library member**
A receive-side charge for the number of characters viewed is incurred when a library member is viewed. If the library owner is willing to pay for viewing the library member, the owner incurs the receive-side charge. If the library owner is not willing to pay for viewing, or payments between the library owner and the requester cannot be resolved, the requester incurs a charge for viewing the library member. Charges for viewing library members are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM*LIBBRWS*.
- **Retrieve a library member**

When you request that a library member be sent to a mailbox (retrieve), Information Exchange generates a message that contains the library member. When that message is received from the mailbox, Information Exchange receive-side charges are incurred. The message charge requested determines who pays these charges. For additional information on library charges, see “Charge resolution for messages received from libraries” on page 27.



NOTE: The library owner is also charged a storage fee for the number of characters of data in library members. This charge is based on the maximum amount of storage used per day.

Other charges

Receive-side charges can be incurred when you do any of the following:

- View audit trail
- Receive messages generated by an audit retrieve
- View inbound or outbound message
- View archived message
- Receive messages generated by an archive retrieve
- Verify a distribution list
- Receive messages generated by a distribution list retrieve
- Receive messages generated by an alias table retrieve
- Receive messages generated by a session trace retrieve
- Validate addresses and payment authorization

The following charges are incurred for each of these functions:

- View audit trail
The audit viewer incurs a receive-side charge for the number of characters viewed. Charges for viewing audits are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**ADTBRS*.
- Audit trail retrieval
The requester incurs a receive-side charge when receiving a message generated from a retrieve request. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**AUDITS*.
- View inbound or outbound message
The message viewer incurs a receive-side charge for the number of characters viewed. Charges for viewing messages are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**MSGBRS*.
- View archived message
The message viewer incurs a receive-side charge for the number of characters viewed. Charges for viewing archived messages are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**MSGBRS*.
- Archive retrieval
The receiver incurs a receive-side charge when receiving a retrieved archived message.



NOTE: Archiving is a billable function. Archive charges are based on the message size and the number of days the message remains in archive. Charges are incurred when the message is deleted or purged from archive.

- List verification

The receiver incurs a receive-side charge when receiving the response to a list verify request. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**LSTRSP*.

- Distribution list retrieval
The receiver incurs a receive-side charge when receiving a message generated from a retrieve request. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM*ADMINGET.
- Alias table retrieval
The receiver incurs a receive-side charge when receiving a message generated from a retrieve request. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM*ADMINGET.
- Session trace retrieval
The receiver incurs a receive-side charge when receiving a message generated from a retrieve request. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**EVENTS*.
- Address and payment authorization validation
The requester incurs a receive-side charge if the address is invalid. Charges are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**PRBRSP*.

The following charges can be incurred when Information Exchange executes a function that you requested:

- Event notification, dial out
The requester incurs a charge for each dial out event notification processed by Information Exchange. Charges for the notification are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**DIALOUT.
- Event notification, call out
The requester incurs a charge for each call out event notification processed by Information Exchange. Charges for the notification are shown in the billing detail with a sender ID of *SYSTEM**CALLOUT.

Messages that do not generate charges

Information Exchange does not charge for receiving or viewing messages generated by the following IDs:

- *SYSTEM**ERRMSG*
- *SYSTEM**ADMIN**
- *SYSTEM***X400**

Charge resolution for regular messages

This chapter explains how Information Exchange resolves regular message charges, including controlling who will pay, explaining payment-level information, and describing what happens if payment combinations or destinations are invalid. The message charge codes are provided, along with an explanation of how to use them.

How do you control assignment of charges?

Information Exchange uses two kinds of information to assign charges for each message:

- A message charge code, as shown in the following table, that you can use with several Information Exchange commands and functions to specify who you want to pay for a message.
- Payment-level information that you and your trading partners have specified in trading partner lists and user profiles. Information Exchange uses payment-level information from both the sender and the receiver to assign charges.

The following sections explain how these two kinds of information work together to determine who will pay each charge.

Message charge codes

The table below shows the six message charge codes you use with Information Exchange.

Message charge code:	Means:
1	The receiver pays all the charges for the messages.
2	The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and the receiver split the charges.

Message charge code:	Means:
3	The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and the receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges.
4	The sender and the receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges.
5	The sender and the receiver split all the charges.
6	The sender pays all the charges.

The following scenario is an example of how message charge codes are used:

- The sender sends a message with message charge code 4 specified in the SEND command.
- The sender’s trading partner list shows the sender has agreed to pay for sending and receiving.
- The receiver’s trading partner list shows the receiver will not pay for sending or receiving.
- Therefore, the sender pays the send-side and receive-side charges.

Where is payment-level information specified?

To determine payment levels, Information Exchange checks the following:

- What you specified for “Send” and “Receive” in your trading partner list or
- What you specified for “As sender(Y/N):” and “As receiver(Y/N):” in your user profile.

The following figure shows the panel for listing trading partners:

```

M1331US          List Trading Partners
Account ID / user ID ACCT1 / USER2
Start at Sys, Account, and User ID ____ (press Enter)
Codes (multiple selection):
  B = Browse   C = Change   D = Delete   O = Copy

--- Partner User ---      --- Partner Alias ---      --- Pay charges? ---
Code Sys Account User ID  Typ Tbl Name          Send Receive CCP  CCR
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
-   ACCT1 USER1   G   TB5 ALIAS5          Y N N N N N Y N Y
-   ACCT1 USER5   G   TB6 ALIAS6          Y N N N N N Y N Y
-   ACCT1 USER3   O   TB7 ALIAS7          Y Y N N Y N Y N Y
-   ACCT1 USER6

```

Command ==>
Enter F1=Help F2=Add Partner F3=Exit F4=Main Menu F12=Cancel

Figure 1. List Trading Partners

The following figure shows the panel for browsing a user profile:

```

M1450US          Browse a User's Profile          (Panel 1 of 3)
Account ID / user ID..... ACCTL / USER1
Profile type..... 00

As sender (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... Y   Pay for receiving?... Y   Block communication?... N
As receiver (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... N   Pay for receiving?... N   Block communication?... N

As carbon copy partner (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... N           Pay for receiving?..... N
As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... N           Pay for receiving?..... N

Forced archiving? (Y/N)..... N           Archive days (Max 365)..... 000
Authorization level (1-6)..... 4         Number of audit/session/event
Language suffix (Default US)..... US     days (001 - 045)..... 015
Cluster mailbox user? (Y/N)..... N       Number of mailboxes (2-99).....00
  
```

Figure 2. Browse a User's Profile

For more information on trading partners and user profiles, see the *Information Exchange Administration Services User's Guide*.

Specifying payment levels for the sender

To see what the sender specified, Information Exchange checks the following:

- What was specified under “Send” in the sender’s trading partner list
or
- What was specified under “As sender (Y/N):” in the sender’s user profile:
 - **Y** in the “S” column in the trading partner list or **Y** next to “Pay for sending?” in the user profile means the sender is willing to pay the send-side charges when sending a message to the receiver.
 - **Y** in the “R” column in the trading partner list or **Y** next to “Pay for receiving?” in the user profile means the sender is willing to pay the receive-side charges when sending a message to the receiver.
 - **Y** in the “B” column in the trading partner list means the sender is blocked from sending messages to this receiver (trading partner).
 - **Y** next to “Block Communication?” in the user profile means the user cannot send messages to any trading partner not in the trading partner list.

Looking at send-side payment levels

Send-side payment levels define whether the user is willing (**Y**) or is not willing (**N**) to pay when sending messages.

The following combinations are valid for “Pay for sending?” (**S**), “Pay for receiving?” (**R**), and “Block communication?” (**B**):

S	R	B	The sender:
Y	N	N	Is willing to pay only the send-side charge.
Y	Y	N	Is willing to pay both the send-side and receive-side charge.

S	R	B	The sender:
N	N	N	Is not willing to pay any charges.
N	N	Y	Has communications blocked for sending messages.

Specifying payment levels for the receiver

To see what the receiver specified, Information Exchange checks the following:

- What was specified under “Receive” in the receiver’s trading partner list
or
- What was specified under “As receiver (Y/N):” in the receiver’s user profile:
 - **Y** in the “S” column in the trading partner list or **Y** next to “Pay for sending?” in the user profile means the receiver is willing to pay the send-side charges when receiving a message from the sender.
 - **Y** in the “R” column in the trading partner list or **Y** next to “Pay for receiving?” in the user profile means the receiver is willing to pay the receive-side charges when receiving a message from the sender.
 - **Y** in the “B” column in the trading partner list means the receiver is blocked from receiving messages from this sender (trading partner).
 - **Y** next to “Block Communication?” in the user profile means the user cannot receive messages from any trading partner not in the trading partner list.

Looking at receive-side payment levels

Receive-side payment levels define whether the user is willing (**Y**) or is not willing (**N**) to pay when receiving messages.

The following combinations are valid for “Pay for sending?” (**S**), “Pay for receiving?” (**R**), and “Block communication?” (**B**):

S	R	B	The receiver:
N	Y	N	Is willing to pay only the receive-side charge.
Y	Y	N	Is willing to pay both the send-side and receive-side charge.
N	N	N	Is not willing to pay any charges.
N	N	Y	Has communications blocked for receiving messages.

How does Information Exchange use payment-level information?

Payment levels for message charges are defined in:

- The trading partner list
- The user profile

When you set up a user, you must specify the user’s willingness to pay charges for sending and receiving regular messages.

Here are some things to note:

- Payment levels must be set for both sending and receiving regular messages.
- Payment levels set in the trading partner list override the general payment levels specified in the user profile.

When you try to send a message to a trading partner who is outside of your account and on your local system, Information Exchange checks:

- Trading partner lists
- User profiles

If the receiver is in your trading partner list, Information Exchange uses the information in the list to assign the charges. If not, Information Exchange uses the information in your profile to assign the charges.

Similarly, Information Exchange uses the receiver's trading partner list, and if you are not in that list, the receiver's user profile.

When you try to send a message to a trading partner within your account, Information Exchange checks the sender's and receiver's trading partner list. If the trading partner is in the list, Information Exchange uses the payment-level information in the list to assign the charges. If not, Information Exchange asks these questions in this order:

1. Is unrestricted communication permitted between user IDs within your account?
2. Are you and the receiver in user groups that intersect?
3. Is communication permitted based on the user profile?

If the answer to a question is **No**, Information Exchange goes to the next question. As soon as the answer to one of the questions is **Yes**, Information Exchange delivers the message.

If the answer to all questions is **No**, the message is not delivered.

When you try to send a message to a trading partner who is outside of your local system, the remote system checks the recipient's willingness to pay the requested charges for the message.

Restrictions on assignment of charges may apply depending on the billing rules between Information Exchange and the specific remote system.

What happens if a sent message cannot be delivered or is cancelled?

If a sender sends a message using an invalid payment combination or sends to an invalid destination and the message is not delivered, Information Exchange generates an error message and the sender incurs send-side charges. If the sender cancels a message that has not been received, the sender still incurs send-side charges. Because the receiver never interacted with the message, no receive-side charges are incurred.

For example, a company may send a message to a vendor requesting a quote for needed goods or services. If the message is not received within a certain period of time, rather than wait for the receiver to respond, the company may cancel the message and send their request to another vendor. Until the message is received, no receive-side charges are incurred. These messages log as Cancelled by sender. Another way for companies to manage response times is to set a very short retention period for the message, such as one day. These messages log as Expired.

To avoid incurring unnecessary send-side charges for payment combinations or invalid destinations, validate payment authorization and destination address before sending a message to a new or unfamiliar trading partner.

How to use the message charge code tables

The tables in the next two sections show you what happens for each combination of message charge codes (1 through 6) and payment levels, as specified in trading partner lists and user profiles.

Before you use these tables, make sure you know what you and your trading partner have specified for payment levels in the trading partner lists and user profiles.

To use the tables on the following pages, do the following:

1. Select the appropriate message charge code.
 - The first column of the table lists *IF the Sender will pay for...*
 - The second column of the table lists *AND the Receiver will pay for...*
 - The third column of the table lists *THEN...* (who pays the charges)
2. Match the payment levels of the sender and the receiver, and read across to locate how the charges are billed.

If you are exchanging messages with trading partners who use Business Exchange Services Internet transfer, see Chapter 3, “Charge resolution for messages exchanged with Internet transfer.”

Information Exchange message exchange

Message Charge Code 1

The receiver pays all the charges for the messages. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **1** and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	Y	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.

Message Charge Code 2

The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and the receiver split the charges. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code 2 and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	Y	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.

Message Charge Code 3

The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and the receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **3** (the default) and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	Y	Y	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	Y	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	N	The sender pays all the message charges.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.

Message Charge Code 4

The sender and the receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **4** and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	Y	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	N	The sender pays all the message charges.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.

Message Charge Code 5

The sender and the receiver split all the charges. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **5** and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	Y	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	N	Y	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
N	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	Y	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination. The message is not sent.

Message Charge Code 6

The sender pays all the charges. Otherwise, the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **6**, and...

If the Sender will pay for		If the Receiver will pay for		Then
Sending	Receiving	Sending	Receiving	
Y	Y	Y	Y	The sender pays all the message charges.
Y	N	Y	Y	Not a valid combination
N	N	Y	Y	Not a valid combination
Y	Y	N	Y	The sender pays all the message charges.
Y	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination
N	N	N	Y	Not a valid combination
Y	Y	N	N	The sender pays all the message charges.
Y	N	N	N	Not a valid combination
N	N	N	N	Not a valid combination

Charge resolution for messages exchanged with Internet transfer

This chapter explains how Information Exchange resolves message charges between Information Exchange and the Business Exchange Services Internet transfer service. Only valid combinations of Internet transfer relationships and Information Exchange send and receive profile values are shown; any other combination is invalid and the message is not sent.

What payment options are available to Internet transfer users?

The following payment options are available:

- Business Exchange Services Internet transfer (BES/IT) Sponsorship

This is a trading partner relationship between an Internet transfer user and an Information Exchange user where the Internet transfer user has chosen to accept responsibility for both the send and receive charges applicable to the message transfer.

- Information Exchange (IE) Sponsorship

This is a trading partner relationship between an Internet transfer user and an Information Exchange user where the Information Exchange user has chosen to accept responsibility for both the send and receive charges applicable to the message transfer.

- No Relationship

This is a trading partner relationship between an Internet transfer user and an Information Exchange user for which no sponsorship arrangement exists. The send and receive charges applicable to a message transfer are split between the sender and the receiver.

Information Exchange to Internet transfer message charges

Message Charge Code 1

The receiver pays all the charges for the messages. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **1**, and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.

Message Charge Code 2

The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and receiver split the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **2**, and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	Y	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.

Message Charge Code 3

The receiver pays all the charges. If the receiver does not agree to pay all the charges, the sender and receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **3**, and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	Y	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
N	N	BES/IT Sponsor	The receiver pays all the message charges.
Y	Y	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	Y	IE Sponsorship	The sender pays all message charges.

Message Charge Code 4

The sender and receiver split the charges. If the receiver does not agree to split the charges, the sender pays all the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **4** and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	Y	IE Sponsor	The sender pays all message charges.

Message Charge Code 5

The sender and receiver split the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **5**, and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.
Y	N	No relationship	The sender pays the sending charges and the receiver pays the receiving charges.

Message Charge Code 6

The sender pays all the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Select message charge code **6**, and ...

If the IE sender will pay for			
Sending	Receiving	And the BES billing level is	Then
Y	Y	IE Sponsor	The sender pays all message charges.

Internet transfer to Information Exchange message transfer

When customers use Business Exchange Services to exchange messages with Information Exchange, message charges are applied based on whether a sponsored relationship is in place.

BES/IT sponsors

If the BES billing option is **BES/IT Sponsor**, the sender pays all charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Information Exchange sponsors

If the BES billing option is **IE Sponsor**, the receiver pays all charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

No Relationship

If there is no sponsor relationship, the sender and receiver split the charges. Otherwise the message is not sent.

Charge resolution for carbon copy messages

This chapter explains how Information Exchange resolves carbon copy message charges, including describing how carbon copy charges are assigned, explaining when and where carbon copy charges are specified, and describing what happens if payment is not authorized or destinations are not valid.

What charges are associated with carbon copy messages?

When carbon copy messages are requested, the following two types of charges may be incurred:

- Carbon copy processing charge
The charge associated with processing the carbon copy message.
- Carbon copy receive charge
The charge associated with receiving the carbon copy message.

Charges are incurred for each carbon copy recipient. The processing charge is applied at the time the carbon copy message is created. This charge is incurred regardless of whether the carbon copy message is successfully delivered to the recipient's mailbox. The receive charge is only incurred if the carbon copy message is received by the recipient.

The following sections explain how Information Exchange resolves charges for carbon copy messages.

How do you control assignment of carbon copy charges?

Information Exchange uses two kinds of information to assign carbon copy charges:

- The user that is specified to pay in the carbon copy relationship definition
- The carbon copy payment authorization that is specified in trading partner lists and user profiles

The following sections explain how these two kinds of information work together to determine who will pay each charge.

When and where are carbon copy charges specified?

The requester of a carbon copy (carbon copy *requester*) specifies a user to pay each of the carbon copy charges when the carbon copy relationship is defined.

The carbon copy requester defines a carbon copy relationship based on the exchange of mail with another user, known as the carbon copy *partner*. If the carbon copy takes place because the carbon copy requester sends mail, the partner is the original intended receiver. If the carbon copy takes place because the carbon copy requester receives mail, the partner is the sender. If the carbon copy requester specifies a user to be copied, this user is the carbon copy *recipient*.

The following figure shows the panel for adding a carbon copy relationship for all data types:

```

M3822US          Add a Carbon Copy Relationship
Requester account ID / user ID ACCT1 / USER4
Carbon copy type..... R
Partner (user / alias or ALL).. ACCT1 USER1
Recipient (user / alias)..... ACCT1 USER5 / G TB6 ALIAS6

Who pays for processing? (O/P/R).... _ Who pays for receiving? (O/P/R).... _
Acknowledgments (A/B/C/D/E/F/R/blank) _ Force selective receive? (Y/blank). _
Retention period (Max 180 )..... 030 Msg class(blank to default).
Purge original message? (Y/N)..... N Archive original message? (Y/N).... N
If archiving, archive reference ID...

---- Criteria -----
Msg class  Msg name      Msg class  Msg name      Msg class  Msg name
_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|
_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|
_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|

Command ==>
Enter F1=Help F3=Exit F4=Main Menu F12=Cancel
    
```

Figure 1. Add a Carbon Copy Relationship (all data types)

The following figure shows the panel for adding a carbon copy relationship for EDI data types:

```

M3820US          Add a Carbon Copy Relationship
Requester account ID / user ID... ACCT1 / USER3
Carbon copy type / data type.... R / C
Partner (ID qual / ID or ALL).... _ / IDC01
Recipient (ID qual / ID)..... _ / IDC02

Recipient's mailbox:
User..... _ or
Alias..... _
Put recipient ID qual / ID (Y/N):
In outer envelope?..... _ In inner envelope?..... _

Who pays for processing? (O/P/R).... _ Who pays for receiving? (O/P/R).... _
Acknowledgments (A/B/C/D/E/F/R/blank) _ Force selective receive? (Y/blank). _
Retention period (Max 180 )..... 030 Msg class(blank to default).
Purge original message? (Y/N)..... N Archive original message? (Y/N).... N
If archiving, archive reference ID...
Specify EDI criteria? (Y/N)..... N
    
```

Figure 2. Add a Carbon Copy Relationship (EDI data types)

For more information about adding carbon copy relationships, see the *Information Exchange Administration Services User's Guide*.

When setting up a carbon copy relationship with a partner, carbon copy requesters specify who they want to pay each of the two carbon copy charges in the following fields:

- “Who pays for processing? (O/P/R)”
- “Who pays for receiving? (O/P/R)”

The following values can be specified:

- **O** - Requester pays the charges
- **P** - Partner pays the charges
- **R** - Recipient pays the charges

Restrictions for assignment of charges may apply when the carbon copy recipient is connected to a service other than the local Information Exchange system, depending on the billing rules between Information Exchange and the specific remote system.

Where is carbon copy authorization information specified?

When the carbon copy requester is specified to pay carbon copy charges, the carbon copy is authorized by default. No additional authorization information is required.

When the carbon copy requester specifies the partner or recipient to pay carbon copy charges, Information Exchange checks what is specified in the “As carbon copy partner(Y/N):” or in the “As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):” fields in the trading partner list and user profile to determine if the carbon copy payment is authorized.

The following figure shows the panel for adding a trading partner:

```

M1332US          Add a Trading Partner
Account ID / user ID. ACCT1  / USER2
Partner:
  User.....          ACCT1  USER4  or
  Alias.....
As sender (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... Y  Pay for receiving?... N  Block communication?... N
As receiver (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... N  Pay for receiving?... N  Block communication?... N
As carbon copy partner (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... Y  Pay for receiving?..... N
As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... Y  Pay for receiving?..... Y
Require partner to be ESO? (Y/N)... N

Command ==>
Enter F1=Help F2=Save and continue F3=Exit F4=Main Menu F12=Cancel

```

Figure 3. Add a Trading Partner

The following figure shows the panel for changing a user’s profile:

```

M1410US          Change a User's Profile          (Panel 1 of 3)
Account ID / user ID..... ACCT1  / USER1
Profile type.....          01
As sender (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... Y  Pay for receiving?... Y  Block communication?... N
As receiver (Y/N):
  Pay for sending?... N  Pay for receiving?... N  Block communication?... N
As carbon copy partner (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... N  Pay for receiving?..... N
As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):
  Pay for processing?..... N  Pay for receiving?..... N
Forced archiving? (Y/N)..... N  Archive days (Max 365)..... 000
Authorization level (1-6)..... 4  Number of audit/session/event
Language suffix (Default US )..... US  days (001 - 045)..... 015
Cluster mailbox user? (Y/N)..... N  Number of mailboxes (2-99)..... 00

```

Figure 4. Change a User’s Profile

For more information about adding trading partners and changing user profiles, see the *Information Exchange Administration Services User's Guide*.

If the carbon copy requester specifies the partner (**P**) to pay carbon copy charges, Information Exchange checks what is specified in the “As carbon copy partner (Y/N):” fields in either the partner's trading partner list entry for the requester, or in the partner's user profile, to determine if the carbon copy is authorized.

For “carbon copy partner (Y/N):”

- “Pay for processing? (Y/N)” - **Y** in this field indicates that the user is willing to pay the processing charge associated with carbon copy messages when assigned as the partner in a relationship.
- “Pay for receiving? (Y/N)” - **Y** in this field indicates that the user is willing to pay the receive-side charge associated with carbon copy messages when assigned as the partner in a relationship.

If the carbon copy requester specifies the recipient (**R**) to pay carbon copy charges, Information Exchange checks what is specified in the “As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):” field in either the recipient's trading partner list entry for the requester, or in the recipient's user profile, to determine if the carbon copy is authorized.

For “As carbon copy recipient (Y/N):”

- “Pay for processing? (Y/N)” - **Y** in this field indicates that the user is willing to pay the processing charge associated with carbon copy messages when assigned as the recipient in a relationship.
- “Pay for receiving? (Y/N)” - **Y** in this field indicates that the user is willing to pay the receive-side charge associated with carbon copy messages when assigned as the recipient in a relationship.

How is carbon copy payment authorization validated?

For a carbon copy message to be delivered, the recipient cannot specify **Y** for receive-side “Block communication?” for the carbon copy requester, and the requester cannot specify **Y** for send-side “Block communication?” for the carbon copy recipient.

When the carbon copy requester is specified to pay carbon copy charges, the carbon copy is authorized by default. No additional authorization information is required.

When you try to send a carbon copy message to a trading partner who is outside of your account and on your local system, Information Exchange checks:

- Trading partner lists
- User profiles

If the requester is in the trading partner list of the user specified to pay (partner or recipient), Information Exchange uses the information in the list to validate the charges. If not, Information Exchange uses the information in the user profile to validate the charges.

When you try to send a carbon copy of a message to a trading partner within your account, Information Exchange checks the trading partner list. If the requester is in the trading partner list of the user specified to pay (partner or recipient), Information Exchange uses the information in the list to validate the charges. If not, Information Exchange asks these questions in this order:

1. Is communication unrestricted between users in the account of the user specified to pay (Partner or Recipient)?
2. Is communication permitted based on the information in the user profile of the user specified to pay (Partner or Recipient)?

If the answer to a question is **No**, Information Exchange goes to the next question. As soon as the answer to one of the questions is **Yes**, Information Exchange delivers the message. If the answer to all the questions is **No**, the message is not delivered.

When you try to send a carbon copy of a message to a trading partner who is outside of your local system, the resolution is performed like regular messages. The remote system checks the recipient's willingness to pay receive-side charges for messages.

Restrictions for assignment of charges may apply when the carbon copy recipient is connected to a service other than the local Information Exchange system, depending on the billing rules between Information Exchange and the specific remote system.

What happens if payment is not authorized or destinations are not valid?

The carbon copy processing charge is applied at the time the carbon copy message is created. This charge is incurred regardless of whether the carbon copy message is delivered to the recipient. That is, if the carbon copy message is rejected for any reason, the processing charge is billed to the carbon copy requester.

In general, the following rules apply:

- Carbon copy destination not valid
 - If the carbon copy or redirect recipient destination is not valid, the carbon copy requester is billed the carbon copy processing charge and the carbon copy is not delivered.
- Carbon copy message payment not authorized
 - If only the processing charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the carbon copy processing charge, and the carbon copy message is delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
 - If only the receive-side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the processing charge, and the carbon copy message is not delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
 - If both the processing charge and the receive-side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the processing charge, and the carbon copy message is not delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
- Redirect message payment not authorized (the "Purge Original Message" field is specified as **Y** in a receive carbon copy relationship)

- If only the processing charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the processing charge, and the redirected message is delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
- If the message is to a local user and only the receive-side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the receive-side charge, and the redirected message is delivered to the recipient's mailbox. The processing charge is billed to the user specified to pay.
- If the message is to a remote (intersystem) user and only the receive- side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the processing charge, and the redirected message is not delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
- If the message is to a local user and both the processing and the receive-side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed both charges, and the redirected message is delivered to the recipient's mailbox.
- If the message is to a remote user and both the processing and the receive-side charge cannot be resolved, the requester is billed the processing charge, and the redirected message is not delivered to the recipient's mailbox.

Charge resolution for messages received from libraries

This chapter explains how charges for receiving messages retrieved from Information Exchange libraries are resolved.

The following tables explain who pays for receiving a message retrieved from a library. The message sender is the library owner, if willing to pay for other users to view or retrieve data in the library; otherwise, the message sender is the requester of the retrieval. The trading partner list or user profile “As sender” and “As receiver” fields are checked.

Message Charge	Message sender “As sender” will pay for receiving?	Recipient “As receiver” will pay for receiving?	Who pays for retrieval?
1 Receiver pays	Yes	Yes	Receiver
	Yes	No	Not Retrieved
	No	Yes	Receiver
	No	No	Not Retrieved
3 Receiver pays; otherwise, sender pays	Yes	Yes	Receiver
	Yes	No	Sender
	No	Yes	Receiver
	No	No	Not Retrieved
5 Sender pays; otherwise, receiver pays	Yes	Yes	Sender
	Yes	No	Sender
	No	Yes	Receiver
	No	No	Not Retrieved

Message Charge	Message sender " <i>As sender</i> " will pay for receiving?	Recipient " <i>As receiver</i> " will pay for receiving?	Who pays for retrieval?
6	Yes	Yes	Sender
Sender pays	Yes	No	Sender
	No	Yes	No Retrieved
	No	No	Not Retrieved