

# Alibaba Cloud

## Object Storage Service Pricing









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# Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
 <b>Danger</b>	A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Danger:</b> Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
 <b>Warning</b>	A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Warning:</b> Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.
 <b>Notice</b>	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 <b>Notice:</b> If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
 <b>Note</b>	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	 <b>Note:</b> You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click <b>Settings&gt; Network&gt; Set network type</b> .
<b>Bold</b>	<b>Bold</b> formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click <b>OK</b> .
<b>Courier font</b>	Courier font is used for commands	Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid</code> <i>Instance_ID</i>
[ ] or [a b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>switch {active stand}</code>


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# 1. Billing items and methods

## 1.1. Overview

This topic describes the billing details and methods of Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service (OSS).

 **Note** This topic describes the billing details of OSS. For more information about prices, see [Object Storage Service Pricing](#).

### Billing cycle

OSS calculates fees on an hourly basis. OSS calculates all resource usage in each billing cycle and charges fees for actual usage.

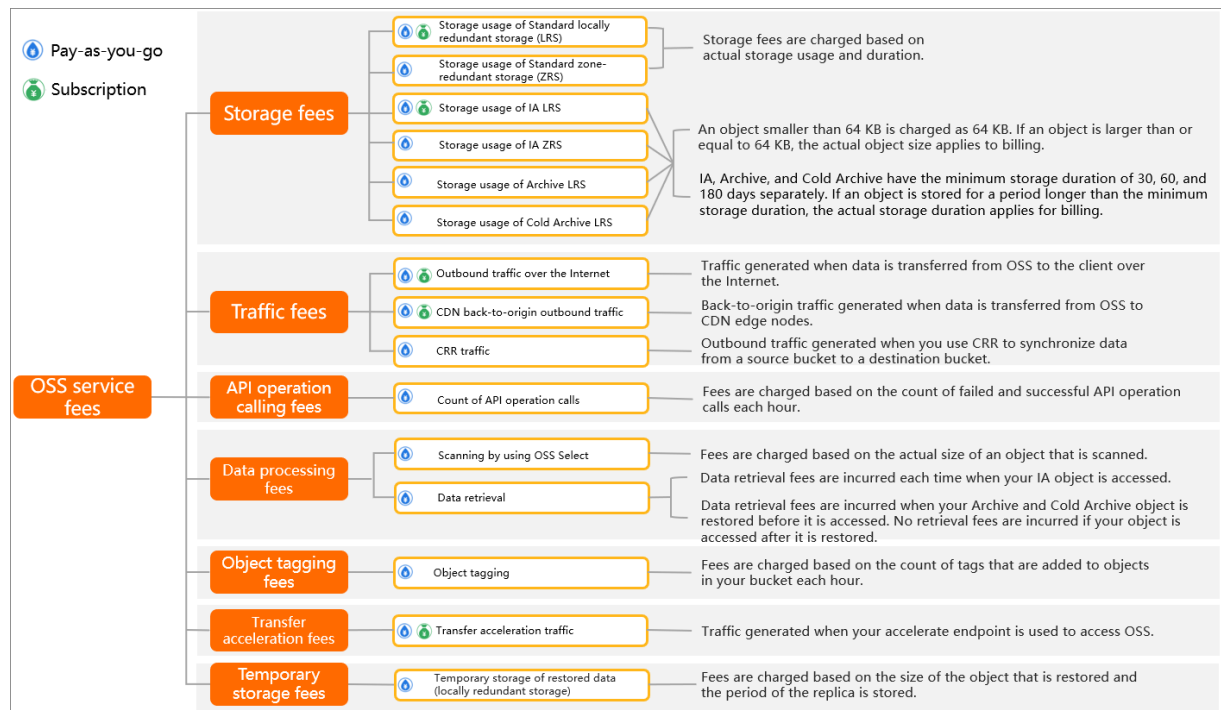
### Billing methods

OSS supports the following billing methods:

- **Pay-as-you-go:** OSS charges fees for actual usage and calculates fees. You can complete the payment after the bill arrives. Fees are calculated based on the formula:  $Fees = Actual\ usage \times Unit\ price$ . For more information, see [Pay-as-you-go](#).
- **Subscription:** You can use resources only after you purchase resource plans. Resource plans are used to deduct fees incurred when you use resources in each billing cycle. For more information, see [Purchase resource plans](#).

### Billing details

OSS fees consist of [Storage fees](#), [Traffic fees](#), [API operation calling fees](#), [Data processing fees](#), [Object tagging fees](#), [Transfer acceleration fees](#), and [Temporary storage fees](#).




## 1.2. Storage fees

OSS charges storage fees based on the size and duration of objects you store.

OSS provides the following storage classes: Standard, Infrequent Access (IA), Archive, and Cold Archive. For more information, see [Overview](#).

Storage fees are charged based on actual storage usage and duration. The following table describes storage fees incurred for different storage classes.

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Storage usage of Standard locally redundant storage (LRS)	Fees incurred when you store Standard LRS objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: Standard LRS plan.</li> </ul>
Storage usage of Standard zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	Fees incurred when you store Standard ZRS objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Storage usage of IA LRS	Fees incurred when you store IA LRS objects. <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><span style="color: #00aaff;">?</span> <b>Note</b> IA and Archive have the minimum billable size of 64 KB for each object. An object smaller than 64 KB is charged as 64 KB. If an object is larger than or equal to 64 KB, the actual object size applies to billing.</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: IA LRS plan.</li> </ul>
Storage usage of IA ZRS	Fees incurred when you store IA ZRS objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Storage usage of Archive LRS	Fees incurred when you store Archive objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Storage usage of Cold Archive LRS	Fees incurred when you store Cold Archive objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>


Billing item	Description	Billing method
Storage usage of IA, Archive, and Cold Archive objects whose actual storage duration is less than the minimum storage duration	<p>IA has the minimum storage duration of 30 days (720 hours) for each object. Archive has the minimum storage duration of 60 days (1,440 hours) for each object. Cold Archive has the minimum storage duration of 180 days (4,320 hours) for each object. If the storage duration is less than the minimum storage duration, OSS charges the storage fees for the minimum storage duration, including the remaining duration in the next billing cycle.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note</b> If an IA, Archive, or Cold Archive object is overwritten, for example, you upload or copy an object with the same name to the same location, the object is also deleted.</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Size of deleted objects (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (Minimum storage duration - Actual storage duration).</li> </ul> <p>Example: An Archive object of 100 GB is deleted after it is stored for 50 days (1,200 hours). The fees are charged based on the formula: Storage fees = 100 (GB) × USD 0.0045/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (1,440 - 1,200) = USD 0.15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

### 1.3. Traffic fees

OSS charges total usage of traffic generated when you access OSS.

Traffic fees are charged based on outbound traffic over the Internet, outbound traffic over the internal network, inbound traffic over the Internet, inbound traffic over the internal network, CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic, and cross-region replication (CRR) traffic. For more information about prices, see [Object Storage Service Pricing](#).

Billing item	Description	Billing method
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Billing item	Description	Billing method
Outbound traffic over the Internet	Traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to the client over the Internet.	<p>OSS provides the free quota of 5 GB for outbound traffic over the Internet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic usage ≤ 5 GB: free of charge.</li> <li>Traffic usage &gt; 5 GB: Fees = Unit price of the current tier × Total traffic usage in the current billing cycle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Example: A total of 100 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet is generated when you use a bucket located in the US (Virginia) region. 2 GB is generated in the current billing cycle. 100 GB falls into the tier of 5 GB to 10 TB. The fees for outbound traffic over the Internet in the current billing cycle are calculated as follows: Fees = USD 0.076 × 2 (GB) = USD 0.152.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Note</b> Unit prices of traffic fees in mainland China regions vary with different periods of time. The prices on the actual buy page apply.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Inbound traffic over the Internet	Traffic generated when data is transferred from the client to OSS over the Internet.	Free of charge.
Outbound traffic over the internal network	Traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to the client over the internal network. For more information about how to use internal endpoints, see <a href="#">Use an internal endpoint to access OSS</a> .	Free of charge.
Inbound traffic over the internal network	Traffic generated when data is transferred from the client to OSS over the internal network.	Free of charge.





Billing item	Description	Billing method
CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic	Back-to-origin traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to CDN edge nodes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Traffic fees = Total CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic/hour (GB) × Unit price/GB.</li> <li>Subscription: back-to-origin traffic plan.</li> </ul>
CRR traffic	Outbound traffic generated when you use CRR to synchronize data from a source bucket to a destination bucket.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Traffic fees = Total CRR traffic/hour (GB) × Unit price/GB.</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

## 1.4. API operation calling fees

Operations in OSS are implemented by calling OSS API operations. Fees are calculated based on the count of API operation calls.

OSS charges API operation calling fees based on the count of API operations you call to send PUT requests and GET requests. For more information about prices, see [Object Storage Service Pricing](#).

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Count of PUT requests	Fees generated when you call OSS operations to send PUT requests. The counts of failed and successful requests are calculated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Calling fees = Actual calls × Unit price per 10,000 calls/10000.</li> </ul>
Count of GET requests	Fees generated when you call OSS operations to send GET requests. The counts of failed and successful requests are calculated.	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p> <b>Notice</b> You can call OSS API operations 50,000 times free of charge to perform operations on buckets located in the China (Beijing) and China (Shenzhen) regions. Additional calls incur fees.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

 **Notice** Operations in the OSS console are implemented by calling OSS API operations. For example, GetService (ListBuckets) is called when you view the list of buckets. GetBucket (ListObjects) is called when you access the Files page on the OSS console. Therefore, OSS also charges API operation calling fees for operations in the OSS console.

The following table lists the details of PUT and GET requests.

- **PUT Request**

API request	Operation
PutBucket	Creates a bucket.
PutBucketACL	Configures bucket ACL.
PutBucketLogging	Configures bucket logging.
PutBucketWebsite	Configures static pages.
PutBucketReferer	Configures hotlink protection.
PutBucketLifecycle	Configures lifecycle rules.
DeleteBucket	Deletes a bucket.
DeleteBucketLogging	Disables logging.
DeleteBucketWebsite	Deletes static website hosting configurations.
DeleteBucketLifecycle	Deletes lifecycle rules.
PutObject	Uploads an object.
CopyObject	Copies an object.
AppendObject	Appends an object.
DeleteObject	Deletes an object.
DeleteMultipleObjects	Deletes multiple objects at a time.
PutObjectACL	Configures object ACL.
PostObject	Uploads objects by using POST requests.
PutSymlink	Creates a symbolic link.
RestoreObject	Restores an Archive object.
UploadPart	Uploads parts.
AbortMultipartUpload	Cancels a multipart upload task.
UploadPartCopy	Copies parts.
DeleteBucketcors	Deletes cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) configurations for a bucket.
PutBucketcors	Adds CORS configurations for a bucket.
CompleteMultipartUpload	Completes a multipart upload task.
InitiateBucketWorm	Creates a retention policy.

API request	Operation
AbortBucketWorm	Deletes an unlocked retention policy.
CompleteBucketWorm	Locks a retention policy.
ExtendBucketWorm	Extends the retention duration (days) of objects in a bucket for which a retention policy is locked.
PutBucketVersioning	Specifies the versioning status of a bucket.
PutBucketPolicy	Configures bucket policies.
DeleteBucketPolicy	Deletes bucket policies.
PutBucketTags	Adds or modifies tags for a bucket.
DeleteBucketTags	Deletes bucket tags.
PutBucketEncryption	Configures encryption rules for a bucket.
DeleteBucketEncryption	Deletes encryption rules for a bucket.
PutBucketRequestPayment	Configures the pay-by-requester mode for a bucket.
PutObjectTagging	Configures or updates object tags.
DeleteObjectTagging	Deletes tags for a specified object.
PutLiveChannel	Creates a LiveChannel.
DeleteLiveChannel	Deletes a specified LiveChannel.
PutLiveChannelStatus	Switches the status of a LiveChannel.
PostVodPlaylist	Generates a playlist used for broadcasts for a LiveChannel.

- **Get Request**

API request	Operation
GetService(ListBuckets)	Displays all buckets.
GetBucket(ListObject)	Displays all objects.
GetBucketAcl	Queries the bucket ACL.
GetBucketLocation	Queries the data center where a bucket is located.
GetBucketInfo	Queries bucket information.
GetBucketLogging	Queries bucket logging configurations.
GetBucketWebsite	Queries static website hosting configurations for a bucket.


API request	Operation
GetBucketReferer	Queries hotlink protection configurations for a bucket.
GetBucketLifecycle	Queries the lifecycle configurations for a bucket.
GetObject	Downloads an object.
CopyObject	Copies an object.
HeadObject	Queries object metadata.
GetObjectMeta	Queries basic object metadata.
GetObjectACL	Queries the object ACL.
GetSymlink	Queries a symbolic link.
ListMultipartUploads	Displays all ongoing multipart upload tasks.
ListParts	Displays uploaded parts.
UploadPartCopy	Copies parts.
GetBucketcors	Queries CORS configurations for a bucket.
GetBucketWorm	Queries retention policy configurations for a bucket.
GetBucketVersioning	Queries the versioning status of a specified bucket.
GetBucketVersions(ListObjectVersions)	Displays the version information of all objects in a bucket.
GetBucketPolicy	Queries bucket policy configurations.
GetBucketReferer	Queries the hotlink protection configurations for a bucket.
GetBucketTags	Queries the bucket tags.
GetBucketEncryption	Queries the encryption rules for a bucket.
GetBucketRequestPayment	Queries the pay-by-requester configurations for a bucket.
SelectObject	Scans an object.
GetObjectTagging	Queries the object tags.
ListLiveChannel	Displays a specified LiveChannel.
GetLiveChannelInfo	Queries the configuration information of a specified LiveChannel.
GetLiveChannelStat	Queries the ingestion status of a specified LiveChannel.

API request	Operation
GetLiveChannelHistory	Queries the ingestion history of a specified LiveChannel.
GetVodPlaylist	Queries the playlist generated during a specified period of time for a specified LiveChannel.

## 1.5. Data processing fees

Data processing fees are incurred when you use data processing features to process objects stored in OSS.

Data processing fees are incurred based on the following operations: Image Processing (IMG), video snapshots, scanning by using OSS Select, and data retrieval. For more information about prices, see [Object Storage Service Pricing](#).

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Scanning by using OSS Select	Fees incurred when you use SelectObject to scan objects in OSS. The actual size of an object that is scanned applies to billing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Scanning fees = Scanned object size (GB) × Unit price of SelectObject-based scanning</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Data retrieval of IA objects	<p>Data retrieval fees are incurred each time when your IA object is accessed. The fees are calculated based on the size of the retrieved data.</p> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #d9e1f2;"> <p> <b>Note</b> If you use SelectObject or HTTP Range methods to obtain a part of an IA object, data retrieval fees are calculated based on the size of the retrieved data in bytes. If you use other methods to access an IA object, data retrieval fees are calculated based on the size of the object.</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of retrieved data (GB) × Unit price of data retrieval of IA objects.</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Data retrieval of Archive objects	Data retrieval fees are incurred when your object is restored before it is accessed. No retrieval fees are incurred if your object is accessed after it is restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of the restored object (GB) × Unit price of data retrieval of Archive objects.</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Data retrieval of Cold Archive objects	Data retrieval fees are incurred when your object is restored before it is accessed. The unit price differs in the modes of data retrieval. No retrieval fees are incurred if your object is accessed after it is restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of the restored object (GB) × Unit price of the corresponding mode of data retrieval.</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

## 1.6. Object tagging fees

If you add tags to objects in your bucket, OSS charges fees for object tagging.

For more information about object tagging, see [Object tagging](#).

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Object tagging	OSS calculates fees for object tagging based on the count of tags that are added to objects in your bucket.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay-as-you-go: Tagging fees = Count of OSS object tags/hour × Unit price of tags/month/30 (days)/24 (hours)/10,000.</li> <li>Subscription: none.</li> </ul>

## 1.7. Transfer acceleration fees

If you enable transfer acceleration and the accelerate endpoint is used to access your bucket, OSS charges transfer acceleration fees.

Transfer acceleration fees are calculated separately and based on the outbound traffic over the Internet. For example, an accelerate endpoint is used to download 1 GB of data from a bucket that has transfer acceleration enabled. OSS charges fees based on 1 GB for transfer acceleration and 1 GB for outbound traffic over the Internet. For more information about transfer acceleration, see [Transfer acceleration](#).

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Acceleration AccM2Min	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between mainland China regions.	
Acceleration AccM2MOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between mainland China regions.	
Acceleration AccM2OIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China.	

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Acceleration AccM2OOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pay-as-you-go: Traffic fees = Total transfer acceleration traffic/hour (GB) × Unit price/GB.</li> <li>• Subscription: none.</li> </ul>
Acceleration AccO2MIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2MOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2OIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between regions outside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2OOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between regions outside mainland China.	

## 1.8. Temporary storage fees

A Standard replica is generated for access when you restore a Cold Archive object. OSS charges the temporary storage fees of the replica for the duration during which the replica is available.

### Notice

- OSS calculates the temporary storage fees and the storage fees of Cold Archive objects separately. For example, if you restore a Cold Archive object of 1 GB and set the validity period of the replica to one day, you are charged for the storage fees of the Cold Archive object and the replica.
- Temporary storage fees are not charged because the Cold Archive storage class is in public preview and will be charged after the public preview.

Billing item	Description	Billing method
Temporary storage of restored data (locally redundant storage)	Cold Archive objects generate Standard replicas for access when you restore the data. OSS charges the temporary storage fees of the replica for the duration during which the replica is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pay-as-you-go: Temporary storage fees = Restored object size (GB) × Unit price/month/30 (days)/24 (hours).</li><li>• Subscription: none.</li></ul>



## 2. Billing methods


### 2.1. Pay-as-you-go

By default, the billing method is pay-as-you-go after you activate OSS. For some billing items, you can purchase resource plans (subscription) to further minimize OSS costs. This topic describes the billing details for pay-as-you-go instances.

For more information about the billing items and methods of OSS, see [Billing items and methods](#).


#### Billing cycle

The fees incurred within an hour are deducted from your account balance in the next hour. For example, the billing system bills you at 09:30 for the fees incurred from 08:00 to 09:00.

 **Notice** If you receive a bill at 09:30, the bill may include fees only from 07:00 to 08:00 due to system latencies.

#### Formula

OSS charges fees based on actual usage. Fees are calculated based on the formula: Fees = Actual usage × Unit price.

 **Notice** Storage fees are calculated in GB/month. When you use pay-as-you-go, fees are calculated based on the formula: Fees = Actual usage × Unit price. For more information, see [Object Storage Service Pricing](#). Therefore, when you calculate storage fees charged based on actual storage usage, you must convert GB/month to GB/hour to calculate the fees based on the formula: Unit price in GB/hour = Unit price in GB/month/30/24. If the unit price of the Standard LRS is CNY 0.12 in GB/month, the unit price in GB/hour is CNY 0.000167 in GB/hour.

#### Example

Alice creates an OSS bucket in the China (Qingdao) region, uploads objects of 100 GB to it, and activates Alibaba Cloud Content Delivery Network (CDN). When a user accesses OSS data by using CDN, Alice needs to pay the following fees:

- Storage fees
- CDN outbound traffic fees that are charged by CDN
- CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic fees
- API operation calling fees

If Alice also configures tagging for each object, object tagging fees are incurred. You are charged for the features you use. For more information, see [Billing items and methods](#).

## 2.2. Subscription

### 2.2.1. Purchase resource plans

OSS supports the subscription billing method. Subscription allows you to use resources only after you purchase resource plans. Resource plans are used to deduct fees incurred by resource usage. If the resources you use exceed the quotas of the resource plans, the additional resources are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

For example, you purchase a Standard locally redundant storage (LRS) storage plan of 100 GB. Your bucket stores Standard LRS objects and the actual storage capacity is 110 GB. Therefore, the storage fees of 100 GB is deducted from the storage plan, and additional 10 GB is charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

## Types of resource plans

OSS provides Standard LRS storage plans and IA LRS storage plans to deduct fees for corresponding billing items.

- Standard LRS storage plan: deducts the storage fees for Standard LRS objects and ECS snapshots. For more information about storage types, see [Overview](#).
- IA LRS storage plan: deducts the storage fees for IA LRS objects.

### Note

- Billing items to which resource plans do not apply, such as data processing, cross-region replication traffic, requests, and object tagging, are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.
- For more information about billing items and methods, see [Billing items and methods](#).
- For more information about specifications and prices of resource plans, see [Subscription](#).

## Purchase resource plans

Go to the [OSS Storage Plan](#) buy page. On the buy page that appears, set parameters such as Storage Type, Region, OSS Storage Plan, and Order Duration with instructions.

You can renew the purchased resource plans at anytime. When you renew the subscription, you can specify the effective time, subscription duration, and resource plan specification. For more information, see [Renew resource plans](#).

You can upgrade a resource plan based on your business requirements. For more information, see [Upgrade resource plans](#).

## FAQ

- What billing items does OSS provide and which of these billing items resource plans apply to?

Billing item	Resource plan
Standard LRS	√
IA LRS	√
Standard ZRS	x
IA ZRS	x

Billing item	Resource plan
Archive	x
Cold Archive	x
Outbound traffic over the Internet	x
CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic	x
Transfer acceleration traffic	x
Cross-region replication traffic	x
Requests	x
Data retrieval for IA, Archive, and Cold Archive objects	x
Number of object tags	x
Temporary storage fees for Cold Archive objects	x

For more information about billing items, see [Billing items and methods](#).

- **When does a resource plan take effect?**

A resource plan takes effect immediately after you complete the payment for the resource plan.

- **What can I do after the resource plan expires?**

If you fail to renew a resource plan after the resource plan expires, the additional resources are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

- **Can I refund a resource plan?**

Yes, you can refund only intact resource plans. To request a refund, submit a ticket to Alibaba Cloud Customer Service.

- **What can I do if the quota of the resource plan is exceeded?**

If the resources you use exceed the quotas of the resource plans, the additional resources are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

- **Can I purchase multiple storage plans?**

No, you cannot purchase multiple storage plans. Storage plans in the same region can only be purchased once in the same period of time. If you require a storage plan with a higher specification or longer duration, you can [upgrade](#) or [renew](#) the existing storage plan.


## 2.2.2. Upgrade resource plans

OSS allows you to upgrade resource plans.

### Context


You can upgrade resource plans in the following two scenarios:

- [Upgrade OSS resource plans for users who have activated OSS](#)
- [Upgrade OSS resource plans for users who do not activate OSS but use ECS snapshots](#)

 **Note** You can upgrade the configuration of a storage plan. However, you cannot downgrade the configuration of a storage plan.

## Upgrade OSS resource plans for users who have activated OSS

1. Log on to the [OSS console](#).
2. Click **Resource Plans** tab.
3. On the Resource Plans page that appears, click **Upgrade** in the Actions column corresponding to the target resource plan.

 **Note** To allow your RAM user to renew your resource plan, you must grant the RAM user permissions to view, pay for, and cancel orders in User Center.

4. Select the resource plan specification to upgrade. Click **Pay**. Follow the instructions to complete the payment.

## Upgrade OSS resource plans for users who do not activate OSS but use ECS snapshots

1. Before you upgrade the purchased storage plans when you use ECS snapshots but do not activate OSS, you must activate OSS. For more information, see [Activate OSS](#).
2. After OSS is activated, follow the instructions in [Upgrade OSS resource plans for users who have activated OSS](#) to upgrade OSS resource plans.
3. After OSS is upgraded, you can view the storage usage of snapshots used. For more information, see [View the snapshot size](#).

## 2.2.3. Renew resource plans


You can renew resource plans anytime. When you renew a resource plan, you can specify its effective time, subscription duration, and specification.

### Context

You can renew storage plans and downstream data transfer plans. For more information, see [Subscription](#).

### Procedure


1. Log on to the [OSS console](#).
2. Click **Resource Plans** tab.
3. On the Resource Plans page that appears, click **Renew** in the Actions column corresponding to the target resource plan.

 **Note** To allow your RAM user to renew your resource plan, you must grant the RAM user permissions to view, pay for, and cancel orders in User Center.

4. Select the renewal duration for the resource plan you want to renew. The system displays the price of the resource plan for the specified renewal duration. Select **OSS Storage Plan Agreement of Service**. Click **Pay**.
5. Follow the instructions to complete the payment.

## 3. Overdue payments

If your account balance is insufficient and you continue to use OSS paid services, you will have an overdue payment.

 **Warning** The system may send you notifications that you have overdue payments. When this occurs, please clear all overdue payments to avoid instances being released. Please note that your instances may be released at a system-selected time after the payment due date.

If you have an overdue payment, note that:

- You will not be affected by the service suspension if you top up your balance within 360 hours.
- Your OSS is suspended automatically if you fail to pay off all overdue bills within 360 hours. However, you will still be charged for the buckets that are being used. Consequently, the overdue amount will continue to increase.
- Your OSS is suspended automatically if you fail to pay off all overdue bills within 360 hours. Your OSS is started automatically if you top up your balance to pay off all overdue bills within 7 days after OSS is suspended.
- If you fail to pay off all overdue bills within 7 days, you will be regarded as voluntarily discarding OSS. Data in your buckets may be deleted and deleted data cannot be recovered. Note that you will still be charged for data stored in OSS before the data is deleted. Therefore, if you wish to no longer use OSS, make sure to delete data stored in OSS.

## 4.FAQ

### 4.1. How does OSS stop charging my resources?

If you deactivate OSS, your business may be affected. Therefore, the deactivation function is unavailable.

- If you no longer use OSS, you can delete all objects in your buckets, parts generated by multipart upload or resumable upload, and [LiveChannel](#). Then, delete the buckets. This way, you are not charged in the next billing cycle. Bills are generated every hour on a pay-as-you-go basis. We recommend that you use lifecycle rules to automatically delete multiple objects. For more information, see [Lifecycle rules](#).
- If you do not want to delete unnecessary data that is stored for more than 30 days, we recommend that you use lifecycle rules to convert Standard objects to IA or Archive objects. For more information, see [Lifecycle rules](#). This way, you can save up to 50% to 80% on OSS costs. For more information about IA and Archive storage classes, see [Overview](#).

### 4.2. Why is the Internet traffic displayed in the OSS console inconsistent with that of Log Service this month?

When you use Log Service, only the data in the last seven days is collected. The OSS console collects the traffic data generated in the whole month. Therefore, the data may be inconsistent.

If you want to query accurate statistics, log on to the Billing Management console to view the billing data.

### 4.3. How do I cancel resource plans?

If you accidentally purchased a wrong resource plan, such as the incorrect effective period, and specifications, you can contact after-sales technical support to cancel the purchased resource plan.

#### Applicable conditions

You can cancel a resource plan if the plan meets the following requirements:

- Your resource plan is within seven days of purchase.
- The resource plan is not used.



Notice Resource plan purchased through upgrade or renewal cannot be canceled.

#### Cancel resource plans

You can [submit a ticket](#) to cancel resource plans.

## 4.4. Why is the billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects greater than their actual storage usage?

The minimum billable size for IA and Archive objects in OSS is 64 KB. Objects smaller than 64 KB are charged as 64 KB. Therefore, if a bucket contains a large number of objects smaller than 64 KB, the billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects may be greater than their actual storage usage.

You can view the actual storage usage and billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects on the Overview page of corresponding buckets in the OSS console. For more information, see [Bucket overview](#).