

Cloud Object Storage

Purchase Guide



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Billing Overview

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This document describes COS billing modes, billable items, billing cycles, and prices.

Billing Mode

COS supports two billing methods: Pay-As-You-Go (postpaid) and Resource Packages (Prepaid). Details are as follows:

Billing Mode	Note
Pay-as-you-go (postpaid)	This is the default billing mode of COS supported in all regions as described in Regions and Access Endpoints , where you use resources first and pay later. Fees of various billable items are calculated, settled, deducted, and billed daily. For more information, see Pay-As-You-Go .
Resource Package (Prepaid)	COS offers different types of prepaid resource packs for different billable items. Your actual usage will be first deducted from your resource packs, and any excess will be billed in a pay-as-you-go manner. Resource packs are available only in public cloud regions, not in finance cloud regions. For more information, see Resource Packages (Prepaid) .

Billing Item

Billable items in COS include [Storage Usage Fees](#), [Traffic Fees](#), [Request Fees](#), [Data Retrieval Fees](#), and [Management Fees](#).

Note

- For information on the usage period and deduction of COS resource packs, see [Resource Packages \(Prepaid\)](#).
- Starting from September 1, 2022, COS storage usage, request, and data retrieval fees are settled daily. For more information, see [Daily Billing for COS Storage Usage, Request, and Data Retrieval](#).

Details are as follows:

Products	Classification	Billable Item	Billable Item Description	Billing Cycle	Description	Billing Sequence
COS	Storage Usage Fees	STANDARD Storage Usage Fees	Calculated based on the actual storage duration and capacity used by the data	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Free Tier Resource Package > Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go. If there is no free tier and resource packages, it will be charged by usage.
		MAZ_STANDARD Storage Usage Fees	Calculated based on the actual storage duration and capacity used by the data	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
		STANDARD_IA Storage Usage Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the storage duration is less than 30 days, it will be calculated as 30 days – If the size of a single file is below 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB – If the size of a single file is above 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go

	64 KB, it will be calculated as the actual size			
MAZ_STAN_DARD_IA_Storage_Usage_Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– If the storage duration is less than 30 days, it will be calculated as 30 days– If the size of a single file is below 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB– If the size of a single file is above 64 KB, it will be calculated as the actual size	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
ARCHIVE_Storage_Usage_Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– If the storage duration is less than 90 days, it will be calculated as 90 days– If the size of a single file is below 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB– If the size of a single file is above 64 KB, it will be calculated	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go

		as the actual size		
DEEP ARC HIVE Storage Usage Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the storage duration is less than 180 days, it will be calculated as 180 days – If the size of a single file is below 64 KB, it will be billed as 64 KB – If the size of a single file is equal or greater than 64 KB, it will be calculated as the actual size 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
INTEL LIGEN T_TIE RING Storage Usage Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If your objects are stored in the frequent access tier, you will be charged at STANDARD prices. If your objects are stored in the infrequent access tier, you will be charged at STANDARD_IA prices. – Objects smaller than 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go

			<p>64 KB will be stored in the frequent access tier all the time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– For data of the intelligent tiered storage type, additional object monitoring fees will be charged due to automated monitoring		
MAZ_INTELLIGENT TIERING storage usage fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– If your objects are stored in the frequent access tier, you will be charged at MAZ_STANDARD prices.If your objects are stored in the infrequent access tier, you will be charged at MAZ_STANDARD_IA prices.– Objects smaller than 64 KB will be stored in the frequent access tier all the time– For data of the	Daily	<p>Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.</p>	Pay-As-You-Go	

		intelligent tiered storage type, additional object monitoring fees will be charged due to automated monitoring			
Traffic Fees	Public network download traffic fees	Traffic generated by data transfer from COS to client over the internet	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
	CDN origin-pull traffic fees	Traffic generated by data transfer from COS to Tencent Cloud CDN edge server	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
	Cross-region replication traffic fees	Traffic generated by replication of data in a bucket in one region to another bucket in another region	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
	Global acceleration traffic fees	Traffic generated by data transfer with a user-enabled acceleration domain name	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go

		<p>Read request fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of read requests – Both successful and failed requests sent to COS are billable 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
Request Fees		<p>Write request fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of write requests – Both successful and failed requests sent to COS are billable 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Resource Packages > Pay-As-You-Go
		<p>DEEP ARCHIVE data retrieval request fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both successful and failed requests sent to COS are billable 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
		<p>INTEL LIGENT TIERING object monitoring fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated based on the number of objects uploaded 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
Data Retrieval Fees		<p>STANDARD_IA data retrieval fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated based on the size of data actually read by the user 	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go

	ARCHIVE data retrieval fees	Calculated based on the size of data actually read by the user	Daily		Pay-As-You-Go
	DEEP ARCHIVE data retrieval fees	Calculated based on the size of data actually read by the user	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
Management Fees	Inventory feature fees	Generated when you get a list of bucket objects using the COS inventory feature, and billed by a million listed objects	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
	Select feature fees	Generated when you extract object(s) using the COS extraction feature, and billed by the size of extracted data	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go
	Batch Operation Fees	You will be billed by the number of jobs created and objects processed	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.	Pay-As-You-Go

		for using this COS feature		
	Object Tagging Fees	You will be billed by the number of tags you set on your COS objects	Daily	Fees for a day are settled and billed the next day.

Pricing

You can check the prices of COS billable items at [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#). Details are as follows:

- Pay-As-You-Go pricing: Public cloud pricing applies to public cloud regions, and financial cloud pricing applies to financial cloud regions. For details, see [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#).
- Resource Packages pricing: Public cloud resource package pricing applies to general regions in mainland China, Hong Kong, China, and general regions overseas. For details, see [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#) or [Resource Packages Purchase](#).

Price calculator

You can estimate the usage of fees based on your business needs, calculate them through the [price calculator](#), and export a budget list.

Related documentation

- For more information on COS fees calculation and billing in different scenarios, see [Billing Examples](#).
- For more information on the COS overdue policy (data retention and destruction), see [COS Payment Overdue](#).
- Regarding resource pack usage: After understanding the resource pack purchase instructions, you can visit the resource pack purchase page to make a selection. Please refer to [COS Resource Pack Purchase Instructions](#) and [CI Resource Pack Purchase Instructions](#).
- For more information on billing cycles, see [Bill Management](#).
- If you have more questions about COS billing, see [FAQs](#) or [contact us](#).

Billing Modes

Pay-as-you-go (postpaid)

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COS supports the pay-as-you-go (postpaid) billing mode by default in all regions, where you use resources first and pay later. Fees of various billable items are calculated, settled, deducted, and billed daily. For more information about the regions, see [Regions and Access Endpoints](#).

If you have a detailed estimate of your usage, we recommend that you use a [resource pack \(prepaid\)](#) to save costs. You can purchase the desired resource pack at [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#).

Product Pricing

For pay-as-you-go pricing of COS, see [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#).

Billing Item

COS billable items are calculated as follows:

Billing Item	Billing Item Description	Billing formula
Storage Usage Fees	Calculated based on the storage used at a unit price that varies by storage class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily storage usage fees = Monthly storage usage unit price / 30 * Daily storage usage• Daily storage usage = Sum of "storage usage every 5 minutes" for the day / 288 (number of sampling points)
Request	Calculated based on the number of requests at a unit price that varies by storage class.	Request fees = unit price per 10,000 requests * daily accumulated number of requests / 10,000
Data retrieval Fees	Calculated based on the volume of data retrieved at a unit price that varies by storage class. This billable item applies when data in STANDARD_IA and ARCHIVE storage classes is downloaded	Data retrieval fees = unit price per GB * daily amount of data retrieved

Traffic Fees	Calculated based on the public network downstream traffic, CDN origin-pull traffic, cross-region replication traffic, and global acceleration traffic at a unit price that varies by traffic type	Traffic fees = unit price per GB * daily accumulated traffic
Management Feature Fees	Fees incurred by management features that you enabled and used, including inventory, COS Select, batch operation, and object tagging.	<p>Inventory fees = unit price per million objects listed * number of objects listed / 1 million</p> <p>COS Select fees = Unit price per GB x Daily accumulated select traffic</p> <p>Batch operation fees include job fees and object processing fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task fees = Unit price per task * Number of tasks created Object processing fees = Unit price per 10,000 processed objects * Number of objects / 10,000 <p>Object tagging fees = unit price per 10,000 tags * number of tags / 10,000</p>

⚠ Note:

- For detailed information and limitations on billing items, please refer to the [Billing Items](#) documentation.
- 288 (number of sampling points) refers to the 5-minute count within 24 hours, with a statistical period from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59. Therefore, there are 288 daily samplings, i.e., 288 sampling points.

Billing Cycle

COS billable items are billed daily as detailed below:

Billing Item	Billing Cycle	Note
Storage Usage Fees	Daily	Fees incurred yesterday (00:00-23:59:59) will be settled every day

Request Fees	Daily	Fees incurred yesterday (00:00-23:59:59) will be settled every day
Data retrieval fees	Daily	Fees incurred yesterday (00:00-23:59:59) will be settled every day
Traffic Fees	Daily	Fees incurred yesterday (00:00-23:59:59) will be settled every day
Management Feature Fees	Daily	Fees incurred yesterday (00:00-23:59:59) will be settled every day

! Note:

There may be some delay in the billing system, and daily bills are generated around 08:00 each day.

Example

Assume that on March 1, 2019, user A activated COS and uploaded 100 GB of files to the STANDARD storage class in a bucket in Beijing region. On March 15, the user downloaded 10 GB of data over the public network. 10,000 STANDARD read/write requests were generated. Apart from these operations, the user did not perform any other operations in March.

Therefore, the following fees were incurred in March:

- STANDARD storage usage fees: The storage usage fees for 100 GB of data in the month.
- Traffic fees: The public network downstream traffic fees for 10 GB of data in the month.
- Request fee: The request fees for 10,000 STANDARD read/write requests in the month. Among them, uploading data generated STANDARD write requests, and downloading data generated STANDARD read requests.

! Note:

- To learn more about COS cost calculation and billing details in different scenarios, please see [Billing Examples](#).
- To view the COS bill, see [Viewing and Downloading Bill](#).

Prepaid Packages

Resource Pack Overview

Last updated: 2025-04-11 18:11:16

Overview

Resource packages (prepaid) are discounted packages offered by COS for different billable items. You can purchase different resource packages for deduction of the usage of billable items such as storage, requests, and traffic. Compared with pay-as-you-go billing, resource packages are cheaper and available only in public cloud regions (not in finance cloud regions), and you can choose to purchase them on your own.

This document describes resource packages (prepaid). A resource package consists of one or multiple billable items. Compared with pay-as-you-go billing, resource packages are cheaper. Currently, available types of resource packages cover most billable items of COS, and you can purchase them based on your business needs.

Pricing

For the pricing details of resource packages, see [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#).

Purchase Entrance

You can purchase the resource package you need on [the resource pack purchase page](#).

Purchase Notes

- Resource packages are available only in public cloud regions, not in finance cloud regions. For more information on regions, see [Regions and Access Endpoints](#).
- Resource packs can only be used to deduct resource costs generated by storage buckets in the same general region (such as a public cloud region in the Chinese mainland, not a finance cloud region). Therefore, be sure to select a resource pack in the same [region](#) as your bucket.
- Resource packs are prepaid and can be configured to take effect immediately or at a specified time based on your actual use case. If a resource pack is configured to take effect immediately, it will take effect immediately on the day of purchase without any operation required. If a resource pack is configured to take effect at a specified time, it will take effect at the specified time, and your usage will be billed on a pay-as-you-go model before the resource pack takes effect.
- For resource packages purchased or renewed before December 1, 2021, the period of one month is calculated as 30 days. For resource packages purchased or renewed on or after

December 1, 2021, the period of one month is calculated from the effective date and will expire on the same day of the following month. Special cases are described as follows:

- If a resource package takes effect on the last day of the current month, it will expire on the last day of the target month.
- If the effective date of the resource pack exceeds the total number of days in the target month, it will expire on the last day of the target month.. For example, if a resource package with 1-month period takes effect on January 30, it will expire on February 28 or 29.
- Resource packs can be purchased for multiple cycles, and in such cases, the resource pack resetting date will be applicable. For more information, see [Validity Period](#) .
- The unused portion of a resource package in a cycle does not carry over to the next cycle.
- A self-service refund is supported for resource packs. If you purchase an inappropriate resource pack by mistake, you can request a [self-service refund](#) refund if the refund conditions are met.
- Multiple resource packs can be used together. If you purchase multiple resource packs at a time, their specifications can be combined, but their validity periods will not. For more information on the validity period, see [Validity Period](#) .
- After a resource package expires or is used up, you don't need to migrate the data in your bucket, and pay-as-you-go billing will be adopted.
- While a resource package is effective, bills will be settled in the following sequence: **free tier > resource package > pay-as-you-go**. Usage beyond the free tier and the resource package's quota will be billed using the **pay-as-you-go** model.
- If an account has overdue payments (the account's balance is below 0), COS service will be suspended after 24 hours, regardless of whether the resource package is still effective.
- Currently, resource packages are available only for certain billable items (such as storage and requests). During the use of COS, other fees (such as data retrieval fees and management feature fees) may be incurred and will be charged based on your actual usage.

! **Note:**

- The billing unit of the storage capacity billing item and storage capacity packages is GB, and the capacity unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of standard storage capacity equals 1,024 GB. A standard storage capacity package of 1 TB can deduct fees of 1,024 GB of standard storage capacity.
- The billing unit of the traffic billing item and traffic packages is GB, and the traffic unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of public network downstream traffic equals 1,024 GB. A public network downstream traffic package of 1 TB can

deduct fees of 1,024 GB of public network downstream traffic. This conversion rule will take effect from April 1, 2025.

- The billing unit for read and write requests, as well as request packages, is 10,000 requests, with each request representing 10,000 units. For example, 10,000 STANDARD storage write requests are equivalent to 10,000 requests. A package of 100,000 STANDARD storage requests would be converted to 100,000 STANDARD storage requests.

Applicable Regions

Resource packages are classified into resource packages for regions in the Chinese mainland and resource packages for regions outside the Chinese mainland by region.

- Resource packages for regions in the Chinese mainland are available in public cloud regions in the Chinese mainland, not in finance cloud regions.
- Resource packages for regions outside the Chinese mainland apply to regions outside the Chinese mainland.

Types and Deduction Rules

The resource packages are classified by type in the following table:

Note:

- For more information on the billable items as described in the table, see [Billable Items](#).
- Currently, INTELLIGENT TIERING storage capacity packs are only supported in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, and Singapore regions, while DEEP_ARCHIVE storage capacity packs are only supported in Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, and Singapore regions.
- When a resource pack is used up or expires, the billing mode will be automatically switched to pay-as-you-go billing. To avoid incurring additional fees, we recommend that you promptly upgrade or renew the resource pack.

Resource Package Type	Resource Package Description	Resource Package Deduction Rules
Storage Package	<p>There are several types of storage packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard Storage Package: Applies to	The average storage usage of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every day.

the deduction of standard storage usage fees, but cannot be used to deduct Multi-AZ standard storage usage fees.

- **Infrequent Access Storage Package:** Applies to deduction of Infrequent Access storage usage fees, but cannot be used to deduct multi-AZ Infrequent Access storage usage fees.
- **Intelligent Tiering Storage Package:** Applies to the deduction of Intelligent Tiering storage usage fees, but cannot be used to deduct storage usage fees for multi-AZ Intelligent Tiering storage.
- **Archive Storage Capacity Pack:** Applies to deduction of archive storage usage fees, suitable for data settled to COS archive storage type through COS lifecycle and also applicable to data directly uploaded to the archive storage type.
- **DEEP ARCHIVE Storage Package:** Applies to the deduction of DEEP

Example: Xiao Yun purchases a 20 GB STANDARD storage package on the 1st of the month. His storage bucket has 10 GB of STANDARD storage on the 1st, increases to 20 GB on the 2nd, and 30 GB on the 3rd. The 20 GB package can deduct 10 GB on the 1st, 20 GB on the 2nd and 3rd, with an excess of 10 GB on the 3rd, which will be charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

	ARCHIVE storage usage fees.	
Request Package	<p>The following types of request packages are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STANDARD request package: Applies to deduction of STANDARD read/write requests.• STANDARD_IA request package: Applies to deduction of STANDARD_IA read/write requests.	<p>The total number of requests of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every month.</p> <p>For example, if you purchased a STANDARD request package of 1,000,000 requests on the 1st day of the month, and your bucket generated 100,000 requests every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, then 100,000 requests would be deducted from the request package every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, and there would still be 700,000 requests available on the 4th day.</p>
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Applies to deduction of public network downstream traffic	<p>The total amount of traffic of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every month.</p> <p>For example, if you purchased a public network downstream traffic package of 100 GB on the 1st day of the month, and your bucket generated 10 GB of public network downstream traffic every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, then 10 GB of traffic would be deducted from the traffic package every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, and there would still be 70 GB of traffic available on the 4th day.</p>
CDN Origin-Pull Traffic Package	Used for deducting CDN/EdgeOne origin-pull traffic fees.	<p>The total amount of traffic of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every month.</p> <p>Example: Xiao Yun purchased a 100 GB CDN origin-pull traffic package. His storage bucket generates 10 GB of CDN origin-pull traffic daily from the 1st to the 3rd. The 100 GB traffic package will deduct 10 GB of traffic each day from the 1st to the 3rd, leaving 70 GB of traffic available for use on the 4th.</p>

Cross-Region Replication Traffic Package	Used for deducting cross-region replication traffic fees.	<p>The total amount of traffic of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every month.</p> <p>Example: Xiao Yun purchased a 100 GB cross-region replication traffic pack for regions in the Chinese mainland. They configured a cross-region replication rule for their Guangzhou storage bucket to replicate new data to a storage bucket in Hong Kong (China). From the 1st to the 3rd of the month, 10 GB of cross-region replication traffic was generated daily. The 100 GB traffic pack will deduct 10 GB of traffic each day from the 1st to the 3rd, leaving 70 GB of traffic available for use on the 4th.</p>
Global Acceleration Traffic Package	<p>Used to deduct global accelerated traffic costs, including public network global accelerated traffic and private global accelerated traffic.</p> <p>Global acceleration traffic packages are divided into the following categories according to the data transfer acceleration direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For regions in the Chinese mainland: Applies to deduction of global acceleration traffic (upstream and downstream) generated by transfer between regions in the Chinese mainland, not finance cloud regions.For regions outside the Chinese mainland: Applies to global acceleration traffic	<p>The total amount of traffic of the day is deducted every day, and the quota is reset every month.</p> <p>For example, if you purchased a global acceleration traffic package of 100 GB, and your bucket generated 10 GB of global acceleration traffic every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, then 10 GB of traffic would be deducted from the traffic package every day from the 1st day to the 3rd day, and there would still be 70 GB of traffic available for deduction on the 4th day.</p>

(upstream and downstream) generated by transfer between regions in the Chinese mainland and outside the Chinese mainland or between regions outside the Chinese mainland.

Specifications

Different types of resource packages have different specifications. For more information, see [Resource Package Purchase Page](#).

Validity Period Options

Note:

Note:

- Starting from December 1, 2021, the validity period policy for COS resource packs has been adjusted as follows:
 - For resource packs purchased or renewed before December 1, 2021, the validity period of one month is calculated as 30 days. To ensure you enjoy the best discount, historical resource packs support renewal, and the renewal duration is calculated according to the new validity period policy.
 - For resource packs purchased or renewed after December 1, 2021, the validity period is one month, starting from the effective date and expiring on the same day of the following month. The following are explanations for special cases:
 - If the resource pack becomes effective on the last day of the month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month.
 - If the effective date of the resource pack is greater than the total number of days in the target month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month. For example, if the resource pack becomes effective on January 30th, it will expire on February 28th or 29th. For more information, see the calculation logic for the validity period duration below.
- Starting from March 7, 2022, the extension operation for COS resource packs has been renamed to renewal operation.

Definition

1. **Validity period:** A period of time from the effective date to the expiration time of a resource pack.
2. **Resetting date:** The date on which the specification of a resource pack is reset, after which you will get the same amount of usage as the specification.
 - **Storage pack:** The usage of a resource pack is reset every day during its validity period. The resetting date is subject to the validity period, not the purchase date.
 - **Read/Write request pack and traffic pack:** The usage of a resource pack is reset every cycle during its validity period. The resetting date is subject to the validity period, not the purchase date. If you purchase a resource pack with a validity period of three months, and one month is a cycle by default, then the resource pack has two resetting dates.
3. **Cycle:** The validity period of a resource pack is divided into several cycles, and **one month is a cycle by default**. If you purchase a resource pack with a validity period of three months, the resource pack has three cycles.
 - To view the resource pack cycle division, go to [COS Console](#) > **Resource Packages Management** > **Self-purchased Resource Packages** > **Operation**, and click on **Usage Details** to view the cycle division of the resource pack, as well as the usage details of the current and historical cycles.
 - To view the resource pack reset date, go to [COS Console](#) > **Resource Packages Management** > **Self-purchased Resource Packages** > **Usage Description**.

For example:

1. If you purchased a **STANDARD** storage pack of 10 GB with a validity period of one month on December 1, 2021, then:
 - **Validity period:** From 00:00:00 on December 1, 2021 to 23:59:59 on January 1, 2022.
 - **Resetting date:** The resource pack will be reset to 10 GB every day during its validity period, that is, 10 GB of **STANDARD** storage usage can be deducted every day.
 - **Cycle:** The resource pack has only one cycle, i.e., from December 1, 2021 to January 1, 2022.
2. If you purchased a public network downstream traffic pack of 10 GB with a validity period of three months on December 1, 2021, then:
 - **Validity period:** From 00:00:00 on December 1, 2021 to 23:59:59 on March 1, 2022.
 - **Resetting date:** The resource pack has two resetting dates: 24:00:00 on January 1, 2022 (i.e., 00:00:00 on January 2, 2022) and 24:00:00 on February 1, 2022 (i.e., 00:00:00 on February 2, 2022). You can get new 10 GB of public network downstream traffic on each resetting date for deduction of the public network downstream traffic generated in the current cycle.

- Cycle: The resource pack has three cycles: From December 1, 2021 to January 1, 2022, from January 2, 2022 to February 1, 2022, and from February 2, 2022 to March 1, 2022.

Calculation logic

Validity period and reset date of a purchased resource package

Note: If you purchased a traffic pack or read/write request pack with a validity period of N month(s) on a day (B) in a month (A), then the resource pack would expire on the same day (B) in the month (A+N) and be reset at 24:00:00 on the same day (B) every month, and have (N-1) resetting dates and N cycles.

Logic:

1. If the resource pack becomes effective on the last day of the month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month.
2. If the effective date of the resource pack is greater than the total number of days in the target month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month. For example, if the resource pack becomes effective on January 30th, it will expire on February 28th or 29th. For more information, see the calculation logic for the validity period duration below.

For example:

Resource Package Type	Action	Duration	Purchase Date	Effective time	Expiration Time	Resetting Time
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	One month	2021.12.01	2021.12.01 00:00:00	2022.01.01 23:59:59	—
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	2 months	2021.12.01	2021.12.01 00:00:00	2022.02.01 23:59:59	2022.01.01 24:00:00
Public Network Downstream	Purchase	Three months	2021.12.01	2021.12.01 00:00:00	2022.03.01 23:59:59	2022.01.01 24:00:00 2022.02.

Traffic Package						01	24:00:00
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	One month	2021.12.15	2021.12.15 00:00:00	2022.01.15 23:59:59	—	
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	2 months	2021.12.15	2021.12.15 00:00:00	2022.02.15 23:59:59	2022.01.15 24:00:00	
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	Three months	2021.12.15	2021.12.15 00:00:00	2022.03.15 23:59:59	2022.01.15 24:00:00 、 2022.02.15 24:00:00	
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	One month	2021.12.29	2021.12.29 00:00:00	2022.01.29 23:59:59	—	
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	2 months	2021.12.29	2021.12.29 00:00:00	2022.02.28 23:59:59	2022.01.29 24:00:00	
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase	Three months	2021.12.29	2021.12.29 00:00:00	2022.03.29 23:59:59	2022.01.29 24:00:00 、 2022.02.28 24:00:00	

Validity period of a renewed resource package: the same as a purchased resource package

Note: If you purchased a traffic pack or read/write request pack with a validity period of N month(s) on a day (B) in a month (A) and renewed it for M month(s), the resource pack would expire on the same day (B) in the month (A+N+M) and be reset at 24:00:00 on the same day (B) every month, and have (N+M-1) resetting dates and (N+M) cycles.

Logic:

1. If the resource pack becomes effective on the last day of the month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month.
2. If the effective date of the resource pack is greater than the total number of days in the target month, the expiration date will be the last day of the target month. For example, if the resource pack becomes effective on January 30th, it will expire on February 28th or 29th. For more information, see the calculation logic for the validity period duration below.

For example:

Resource Package Type	Action	Duration	Purchase Date	Effective time	Expiration Time Before Renewal	Renewal Duration
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.01	2021.12.01 00:00:00	2022.01.01 23:59:59	One month
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.01	2021.12.01 00:00:00	2022.01.01 23:59:59	2 months
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.15	2021.12.15 00:00:00	2022.01.15 23:59:59	One month

Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.15	2021.12.15 00:00:00	2022.01.15 23:59:59	2 months
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.29	2021.12.29 00:00:00	2022.01.29 23:59:59	One month
Public Network Downstream Traffic Package	Purchase and renewal before expiration	One month	2021.12.29	2021.12.29 00:00:00	2022.01.29 23:59:59	2 months

Examples

Deduction example

Assume that you purchased two **STANDARD storage packs** of 200 GB for regions in the Chinese mainland with a validity period of three months and two **public network downstream traffic packs** of 200 GB for regions in the Chinese mainland with a validity period of three months on January 15, 2019, then:

Resource Package Type	Deduction Description	Validity Period
Two STANDARD storage packs	Within the validity period, they could be applied to deduction of 400 GB of STANDARD storage used by buckets in public cloud regions in the Chinese mainland (not finance cloud regions).	January 15, 2019 to April 14, 2019
Two public network downstream traffic packs	Every month (30 days), they could be applied to deduction of 400 GB of public network downstream traffic generated by buckets in public cloud regions in the Chinese mainland (not finance cloud regions).	January 15, 2019 to April 14, 2019

Deduction order example

Assume that you purchased a STANDARD storage pack of 500 GB for regions in the Chinese mainland, and the resource pack was within the validity period. The following describes the deduction order of resource packs in different use cases:

- Different unit price usage scenarios

If 700 GB of STANDARD storage data was uploaded to a **Guangzhou** storage bucket and 300 GB of STANDARD storage data was uploaded to a **Chengdu** storage bucket on the same day, the **higher unit price priority deduction rule** will be applied. The 500 GB STANDARD storage pack will be prioritized to deduct the STANDARD storage usage of the **Guangzhou** storage bucket.

- Same unit price usage scenario

If 700 GB of STANDARD storage data was uploaded to a Guangzhou storage bucket and 300 GB of STANDARD storage data was uploaded to a Beijing storage bucket on the same day, the 500 GB STANDARD storage pack will be deducted in the following order: **Shanghai > Guangzhou > Beijing 1 > Singapore > Chengdu > Hong Kong, China > Toronto > Frankfurt > Beijing > Seoul > Mumbai > Virginia > Silicon Valley > Bangkok > Tokyo > Nanjing > Jakarta > São Paulo > Chongqing.**

Examples of deduction items and regions

Assume that you purchased a **STANDARD storage pack of 200 GB for regions in the Chinese mainland** with a validity period of three months on January 15, 2019.

If, from January 15 to January 31, your bucket in **Guangzhou region** used **100 GB of STANDARD storage**, 50 GB of STANDARD_IA storage, and 1 million read/write requests and downloaded 10 GB of data over the public network, and your bucket in **Singapore region** used 50 GB of STANDARD storage, then:

Billing Items Generated	Whether the Resource Package is Effective
100 GB of STANDARD storage usage in Guangzhou region	Yes. The resource pack would be applied to deduction of 100 GB of STANDARD storage usage every day during the validity period.
50 GB of STANDARD_IA storage usage in Guangzhou region	No. The resource pack could not be applied to deduction of STANDARD_IA storage usage, which would be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.
1 million read/write requests in Guangzhou region	No. The resource pack could not be applied to deduction of read/write requests, which would be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

10 GB of public network downstream traffic in Guangzhou region	No. The resource pack could not be applied to deduction of public network downstream traffic, which would be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.
50 GB of STANDARD storage usage in Singapore region	No. The resource pack could not be applied to deduction of your usage in Singapore region, which would be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Note

To learn more about the detailed cost calculation of COS and billing details in different scenarios, see [Billing Examples](#).

Purchase/Renewal/Upgrade/Refund

For detailed directions, see the following documents:

- [Purchasing resource packs](#)
- [Renewing resource packs](#)
- [Upgrading resource packs](#)
- [Requesting Refund on a Resource Pack](#)

FAQs

If you have any questions about resource packs, see [Billing](#).

Purchasing a resource pack

Last updated: 2025-04-11 18:11:35

Cloud Object Storage (COS) offers a variety of resource packages for users to choose from, including storage capacity packages, request packages, outbound traffic packages, CDN back-to-origin traffic packages, and global acceleration traffic packages. You can select and combine different resource packages based on your business requirements.

Note:

- The billing unit of the storage capacity billing item and storage capacity packages is GB, and the capacity unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of standard storage capacity equals 1,024 GB. A standard storage capacity package of 1 TB can deduct fees of 1,024 GB of standard storage capacity.
- The billing unit of the traffic billing item and traffic packages is GB, and the traffic unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of public network downstream traffic equals 1,024 GB. A public network downstream traffic package of 1 TB can deduct fees of 1,024 GB of public network downstream traffic. This conversion rule will take effect from April 1, 2025.
- The billing unit for read and write requests, as well as request packages, is 10,000 requests, with each request representing 10,000 units. For example, 10,000 STANDARD storage write requests are equivalent to 10,000 requests. A package of 100,000 STANDARD storage requests would be converted to 100,000 STANDARD storage requests.

Follow the steps below to purchase a resource pack:

1. Log in to the [COS Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Resource Pack Management > Self-purchased Resource Packs** to enter the resource pack management page.
3. Click **Purchase resource pack** to enter the resource pack purchase page and select an appropriate resource pack as needed.

Note:

For information on COS resource pack types, purchase considerations, validity period, and scope of effect, please refer to [Resource Pack Introduction](#).

4. Set the effective date of the resource pack as needed. You can select **Now** or **Specified time**.

5. Click Buy Now.

Note:

If your business requires data processing and CDN acceleration, you can purchase data processing resource packs and CDN traffic packs as needed. After completing the information configuration, click **Buy Now**. For an introduction to data processing resource packs and CDN traffic packs, please refer to [CI Resource Pack Introduction](#) and [CDN Traffic Pack Introduction](#).

6. Complete the payment as prompted on the page. Once the payment is completed, you can enjoy the resource pack deduction benefits within its effective period. To check the usage of your resource pack, visit the [Resource Pack Management Page](#).

Billable Items

Traffic Fees

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Traffic is the cumulative value of data traffic generated when users access and utilize Cloud Object Storage (COS). Traffic can be categorized into public outbound traffic, public inbound traffic, private outbound traffic, private inbound traffic, and CDN/EdgeOne back-to-origin traffic. COS charges users based on the actual accumulated traffic consumed.

 **Note:**

- For more information about storage types, see [Storage Class Overview](#).
- The billing unit of the traffic billing item and traffic packages is GB, and the traffic unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of public network downstream traffic equals 1,024 GB. A public network downstream traffic package of 1 TB can deduct fees of 1,024 GB of public network downstream traffic. This conversion rule will take effect from April 1, 2025.

Traffic Fees Billable Item

Billing Item	Applicable Storage Type	Billing Item Description	Applicable Billing Mode
Public network downstream traffic	MAZ_STANDARD MAZ_STANDARD_IA MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING MAZ_INTELLIGENT_GENT_TIERING	Traffic generated by data download from COS to the local system or client over the public network (internet).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pay-as-you-go: Public network downstream traffic (GB) * unit price per GBResource Pack: Public

	STANDARD Infrequent Access Storage ARCHIVE DEEP ARCHIVE	Network Downstream Traffic Package
Public network upstream traffic	Traffic generated by data upload from the local system or client to COS over the public network (internet).	Free
Private network upstream traffic	Traffic generated when data is transmitted from the client to COS via Tencent Cloud's private network. Note: Within the same region, Tencent Cloud services will automatically use private network access, which does not incur traffic fees. To determine whether the access is within Tencent Cloud's private network, see Private Network Access .	Free
Private network downstream traffic	Data traffic generated when transferring data from COS to clients via Tencent Cloud's private network. Note: Within the same region, Tencent Cloud services will automatically use private network access, which does not incur traffic fees. To determine whether the access is within Tencent Cloud's private network, see Private Network Access .	Free
CDN origin-pull traffic	When users utilize COS as the origin for CDN/EdgeOne, the back-to-origin traffic generated from transferring data from COS to Tencent Cloud CDN/EdgeOne edge nodes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay-as-you-go: CDN origin-pull traffic (GB) * unit price per GB • Resource Package: CDN Back-

		to- Origin Traffic Package
Cross- region replicati on traffic	<p>Traffic generated by replicating data from a bucket in one region to a bucket in another region</p> <p>Note: Traffic generated by replication between storage buckets within the same region is free of charge. Cross-region replication traffic fees are calculated based on the unit price of the source storage bucket's region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay-as-you-go: Cross-region replication traffic (GB) * unit price per GB• Resource Pack: Cross-region Replication Traffic Package
Global accelera tion traffic	<p>Traffic generated when users enable global acceleration and use global acceleration domain names for data transfer. Accelerated traffic is divided into upstream accelerated traffic and downstream accelerated traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upstream acceleration traffic refers to the traffic generated when users upload local data to COS using global acceleration domain names. If users upload files using global acceleration domain names and the data goes through the private acceleration link, upstream acceleration traffic fees will be charged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay-as-you-go: Global acceleration traffic (GB) * unit price per GB• Resource Pack: Global Acceleration Traffic Package

- Downstream acceleration traffic refers to the traffic generated when users view or download data to their local devices via global acceleration domain names. If users download files using global acceleration domain names and the data goes through the private acceleration link, download acceleration traffic fees will be charged.

! **Note:**

If data is downloaded using a global acceleration domain, both **global acceleration outbound traffic fees** and **public outbound traffic fees** will be incurred. If a global acceleration domain is used as the origin domain for CDN/EdgeOne back-to-origin, both **global acceleration outbound traffic fees** and **CDN back-to-origin traffic fees** will be incurred.

Billing Restrictions

1. ARCHIVED data cannot be read or downloaded until it is restored to the STANDARD storage class. Therefore, traffic generated from these requests is counted in the STANDARD storage class.
2. Public network downstream traffic is generated when the data is returned to COS through origin-pull by using a third-party CDN service.
3. Public network downstream traffic is generated when a user downloads objects through **object links** or browses objects through a **static website endpoint**.
4. Cross-region replication traffic is generated when you replicate data from a bucket in one region to a bucket in another region using APIs or the cross-region replication feature. The traffic fees will vary depending on the region where the source bucket resides.
5. For INTELLIGENT TIERING, traffic fees are subject to those of the storage class after object movement.

Traffic Generated by Using COS as CDN Origin

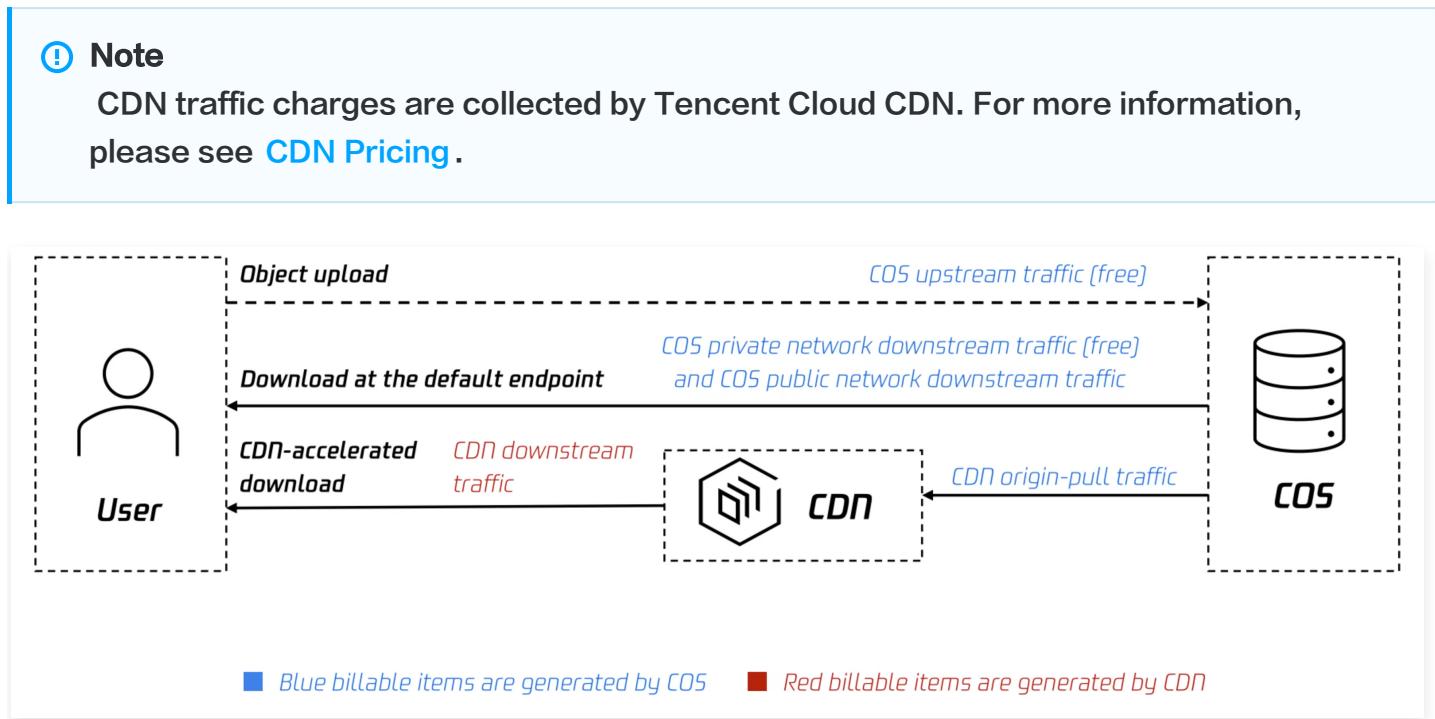
After you enable the CDN acceleration domain name, data downloads and access through it will incur fees:

Billing Item	Billing Item Description

CDN origin-pull traffic	When users utilize COS as the origin for CDN/EdgeOne, the back-to-origin traffic generated from transferring data from COS to Tencent Cloud CDN/EdgeOne edge nodes.
CDN Downstream Traffic	When users use COS as the origin for CDN/EdgeOne, the traffic generated when data is downloaded from CDN/EdgeOne edge nodes to the user's local or client is considered CDN/EdgeOne outbound traffic.
COS request	When users utilize COS as the origin server for CDN/EdgeOne, data transmission from COS to Tencent Cloud CDN/EdgeOne edge nodes generates COS request counts. Request fees are calculated based on the number of request instructions sent to COS.

! Note

CDN traffic charges are collected by Tencent Cloud CDN. For more information, please see [CDN Pricing](#).



Billing Modes and Calculation Formulas for Traffic Fees

Billing Mode	Applicable Billable Items	Calculation Formula
Pay-as-You-Go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Network Downstream Traffic Fees CDN origin-pull traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily billed Traffic Fees = Unit price per GB x Daily accumulated traffic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cross-region replication traffic• Global Acceleration Traffic Fees	
Traffic Resource Packages (Prepaid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Network Downstream Traffic Fees• CDN Origin-pull Traffic Fee• Cross-region Replication Traffic• Global Acceleration Traffic Fees	<p>The following traffic packages are available based on traffic type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Network Downstream Traffic Package: Used to offset public network downstream traffic.• CDN Back-to-Origin Traffic Package: Used to offset CDN/EdgeOne back-to-origin traffic.• Cross-region Replication Traffic Package: Used to offset cross-region replication traffic.• Global Acceleration Traffic Package: Used for deducting global acceleration traffic. Based on the direction of data transfer acceleration, it is divided into the following categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mainland China only: Applies to the deduction of Global Acceleration traffic fees (inbound and outbound) for the "Mainland China to Mainland China" transfer direction, excluding financial cloud regions.○ Including Hong Kong and overseas: Applies to the deduction of Global Acceleration traffic fees (inbound and outbound) for the following transfer directions: "Mainland China – Hong Kong and overseas", "Hong Kong and overseas – Hong Kong and overseas", and "Hong Kong and overseas – Mainland China". <p>Within the validity period of the traffic package, the traffic generated every 30 days (including the day of purchase) can be offset by the package's specifications. Any insufficient portion will be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.</p>

Traffic Pricing

The table below shows the pay-as-you-go pricing for traffic. To view the pricing for traffic packages, see [Product Pricing – Resource Package Pricing](#).

Regions	Traffic Fees (CNY/GB)			
	Public network downstream traffic	CDN origin-pull traffic	Cross-region replication traffic	Global acceleration traffic
Chengdu, Chongqing, Beijing Zone 1, Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	0.5	0.15	0.5	<p>Transferring within the Chinese Mainland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inbound Traffic Unit Price: 0.5 • Downstream Traffic Unit Price: 0.5 <p>Transferring from the Chinese mainland to Hong Kong (China) and overseas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inbound Traffic Unit Price: 1.25 • Downstream Traffic Unit Price: 1.25
Beijing Finance, Shanghai Finance, and Shenzhen Finance	0.8	0.8	0.8	Unavailable
Hong Kong (China), Mumbai, Jakarta, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Sao Paulo	0.75	0.75	0.75	<p>Transferring from Hong Kong (China) and outside Chinese mainland to the Chinese mainland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inbound Traffic Unit Price: 1.25 • Downstream Traffic Unit Price: 1.25
Singapore, Silicon Valley,	0.5	0.5	0.5	Transferring from Hong Kong (China) and regions outside

Virginia				Chinese mainland to Hong Kong (China) and regions outside Chinese mainland: • Inbound Traffic Unit Price: 1.25
Seoul, Bangkok	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Toronto	0.45	0.45	0.75	• Downstream Traffic Unit Price: 1.25

Billing Examples

Note

The prices in the following examples are for reference only. For actual prices, see [COS Product Pricing](#).

Example: STANDARD storage fees + STANDARD request fees + Public downstream traffic fees

Suppose that on November 1, 2020, user A uploaded a 10 GB file in the STANDARD storage class to a COS bucket in the Guangzhou region, generating 100 requests. On the same day, the user spent 3.6 CNY to purchase a 10 GB public outbound traffic package valid for 1 month, applicable to mainland China. On the 2nd and 3rd days, the user downloaded the 10 GB file to a local device using public network without enabling CDN/EdgeOne, generating 100 requests per day, with no other operations during the rest of the time. Storage capacity fees, request fees, and traffic fees are settled daily. In this case:

- STANDARD storage usage fees: Settled daily starting from November 2, 2020.
- STANDARD request fees: Settled on November 2, 3, and 4, 2020.
- Traffic fees: Settled on November 3 and 4, 2020.

An analysis is performed as follows based on the two billing modes:

- Pay-as-you-go:
 - STANDARD storage usage fees = $0.118 \text{ CNY/GB/month} / 30 * 10 \text{ GB} * 30 \text{ days} = 1.18 \text{ CNY}$
 - Standard storage request fees = $0.01 \text{ CNY/10,000 requests} * 100 \text{ requests} / 10,000 * 3 = 0.0003 \text{ CNY}$
 - Public network downstream traffic fee = $0.5 \text{ CNY/GB} * 10 \text{ GB} * 2 = 10 \text{ CNY}$
- Traffic Package: From November 1, 2020, to November 30, 2020, 10 GB of traffic is deducted on November 3. On November 4, as the traffic package is exhausted, 10 GB is charged on a pay-as-you-go basis, calculated as $0.5 \text{ CNY/GB} * 10 \text{ GB} = 5 \text{ CNY}$.

In summary, the total cost for user A in November is calculated as follows: $1.18 + 0.0003 + 3.6 + 5 = 9.7803$ CNY.

Storage Usage Fees

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Storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by user data, with costs calculated based on both the storage volume and duration. The pricing structure is categorized into several types of storage usage fees, each with distinct characteristics.

Different storage types vary in terms of unit pricing, individual file size limits, and storage duration requirements, as detailed below. Whether storage usage fees apply depends on the user's actual usage scenario and the storage type associated with the data.

! **Note:**

- For more information on storage classes, see [Storage Class Overview](#).
- The billing unit of the storage usage billing item and storage usage packages is GB, and the usage unit conversion ratio is 1:1,024. For example, 1 TB of standard storage usage equals 1,024 GB. A standard storage usage package of 1 TB can deduct fees of 1,024 GB of standard storage usage.

Storage Usage Fees

STANDARD storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
STANDARD storage usage refers to the size of your data stored in the STANDARD storage class. You will be charged depending on the actual STANDARD storage usage and how long you store the data.	All regions	Pay-as-You-Go STANDARD Storage Pack

MAZ_STANDARD storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
MAZ_STANDARD storage usage refers to the size of your data stored in the MAZ_STANDARD storage class. You will be charged by the actual MAZ_STANDARD storage usage and how long you store the data.	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, and	Pay-as-You-Go

Shanghai
Finance

STANDARD_IA storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>STANDARD_IA storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's STANDARD_IA data. The fees are calculated based on specific circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For STANDARD_IA storage types, if the storage duration is less than 30 days, it will be calculated as 30 days. If a single file is less than 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB. For files larger than or equal to 64 KB, the actual size will be used for calculation.If you upload an object with the same name as an existing STANDARD_IA storage type object without enabling versioning, COS will delete the original object upon successful upload. In this case, you will also be charged for the storage fees incurred due to the early deletion of the object.	All regions	Pay-as-You-Go STANDARD_IA Storage Pack

MAZ_STANDARD_IA storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>MAZ_STANDARD_IA storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's MAZ_STANDARD_IA data. The fees for this storage type are calculated based on specific conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For MAZ_STANDARD_IA data, if the storage duration is less than 30 days, it will be calculated as 30 days. If a single file is less than 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB. For files larger than or equal to 64 KB, the actual size will be used for calculation.If you upload an object of the same name with the MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage class without enabling versioning, COS will delete the original object with the same name after the upload is successful. In this case, you will also be charged for the storage fees incurred due to the early deletion of the object.	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Shanghai Finance	Pay-as-You-Go

INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's intelligent tiered data. The fees need to be calculated based on specific circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage usage fees for INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage class change with the transition of data tiers. When data is in the frequent access tier, the storage usage fees are similar to STANDARD storage, and when data is in the infrequent access tier, the storage usage fees are similar to STANDARD_IA storage. Objects smaller than 64KB will be continuously stored in the Frequent Access tier. For INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage type, the size of each individual file, regardless of its size, is calculated based on the actual data size. 	Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, Singapore and Virginia	Pay-as-You-Go INTELLIGENT_TIERING Storage Pack

MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING data. The fees need to be calculated based on specific circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage usage fees for MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage vary depending on the data tier. When the data is in the frequent access tier, the storage usage fees are similar to MAZ_STANDARD storage. When the data is in the infrequent access tier, the storage usage fees are similar to MAZ_STANDARD_IA storage. Objects smaller than 64KB will be continuously stored in the Frequent Access tier. 	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	Pay-as-You-Go

- For MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING, the actual data size is used for calculating fees, regardless of the individual file size.

ARCHIVE storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>ARCHIVE storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's ARCHIVE storage type data. The cost is calculated based on specific circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For ARCHIVE storage type, if the storage duration is less than 90 days, it will be calculated as 90 days. If a single file is less than 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB. If it is equal to or greater than 64 KB, the actual size will be used for calculation. If you upload an ARCHIVE storage class object with the same name without enabling versioning, COS will delete the original object with the same name upon successful upload. In this case, you will also be charged for the storage fees incurred due to the early deletion of the object. 	Public cloud regions (excluding Jakarta) and financial cloud regions	Pay-as-You-Go ARCHIVE Storage Pack

MAZ_ARCHIVE storage usage fees

Billing Description	Applicable Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>MAZ_ARCHIVE usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's MAZ_ARCHIVE type data. The cost is calculated based on specific circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For MAZ_ARCHIVE data, if the storage period is less than 90 days, it will be calculated as 90 days. For each stored file smaller than 64KB, it will be calculated as 64KB. Files 64KB or larger will be calculated at their actual size. If you upload an object of the same name with the MAZ_ARCHIVE type without enabling the versioning feature, COS will delete the original object with the same name after successful upload. At this point, 	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong (China), Singapore and Shanghai Finance	Pay-as-you-go

storage fees generated by early object deletion will also be charged.

DEEP_ARCHIVE storage usage fees

Billing Item Description	Region	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>DEEP_ARCHIVE storage usage refers to the storage space occupied by the user's DEEP_ARCHIVE storage class data. The fees need to be calculated based on specific circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For DEEP_ARCHIVE storage class data, if the storage duration is less than 180 days, it will be calculated as 180 days. If a single file is smaller than 64 KB, it will be calculated as 64 KB. If the file size is equal to or greater than 64 KB, the actual size will be used for calculation.If you upload an object of the DEEP_ARCHIVE storage class with the same name without enabling versioning, COS will delete the original object with the same name after the upload is successful. In this case, you will also be charged for the storage fees incurred due to the early deletion of the object.	Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, and Singapore	Pay-as-You-Go DEEP_ARCHIVE Storage Usage Package

Early Deletion Fee

1. Definition

Early Deletion Fee: For storage types with a "minimum storage duration" (STANDARD_IA, MAZ_STANDARD_IA, ARCHIVE, MAZ_ARCHIVE, DEEP_ARCHIVE), if an object is deleted before reaching the "minimum storage duration" after uploading, a one-time storage usage fee will be charged based on the "remaining duration," abbreviated as "early deletion fee."

2. Trigger Scenario

The following operations will delete an object. If the storage duration is less than the minimum storage duration at this time, an early deletion fee will be generated, including:

- Manually delete objects. For example: delete completely STANDARD_IA objects with insufficient "minimum storage duration."
- Modify object attributes. For example: set custom headers, change storage type.

- Lifecycle settlement. For example: perform data settlement through the lifecycle feature, then delete the original object with the same name after settlement.
- When versioning is not enabled, upload an object with the same name to overwrite.

3. Billing Formula

Early deletion fee = Early deletion amount * Remaining duration * Corresponding storage type price * Applicable discount.

Remaining duration = Minimum storage duration – Stored duration.

Minimum storage duration

- STANDARD_IA/MAZ_STANDARD_IA: 30 days.
- ARCHIVE/MAZ_ARCHIVE: 90 days.
- DEEP_ARCHIVE storage: 180 days.

4. Billing Rules

The billing rule for early deletion fees is described in the statement below. Details as follows:

! Note:

The relevant fields in the table below correspond to the L3 detailed bill. Please download the bill in advance. For operation guidance, please refer to [Bill Export Center – Export L3 Detailed Bill](#). For more information, view the document [Billing Introduction](#).

Influencing Factor	Details
Billing Mode (corresponds to the "Billing Mode" field in L3 bills)	Pay-as-you-go.
Billing item (corresponds to the "Component Name" field in L3 bills)	The bill does not separately reflect the "early deletion usage fee," which is merged into the "storage usage fee" of the corresponding storage type. This means that for storage types with a minimum storage duration limitation, the storage usage fee equals the normal storage usage fee plus the early deletion fee. For example: STANDARD_IA usage fee = normal STANDARD_IA usage fee + STANDARD_IA early deletion fee.
Billing Cycle	Remain consistent with the billing cycle of storage usage. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily settlement: Billed on the day of early deletion, with charges deducted the next day.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly settlement: Billed in the month of early deletion, with charges deducted on the 1st of the next month.
Early deletion amount (corresponds to the "amount" field in L3 bills)	Billing follows the billing period, calculated by the daily/monthly average storage usage of early deleted objects.
Storage duration (corresponds to the "usage start time" and "usage end time" fields in L3 bills)	<p>Billing follows the billing period. If the storage duration is less than the minimum duration, it will be completed to the minimum duration. If it exceeds the minimum duration, no early deletion fee applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If STANDARD_IA/MAZ_STANDARD_IA data is deleted early and the storage duration is less than 30 days, it will be billed for 30 days. If deep ARCHIVE/deep MAZ_ARCHIVE data is deleted early and the storage duration is less than 90 days, it will be billed for 90 days. If DEEP_ARCHIVE storage type data is deleted early and the storage duration is less than 180 days, it will be billed for 180 days.
Price (corresponds to the "List price" field in L3 bills)	<p>Billing follows the billing period, based on the monthly or daily settlement price of the storage usage in the region of early deleted objects. Among them, the price per object per day = monthly price / 30.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If STANDARD_IA/MAZ_STANDARD_IA data is deleted early, it will be charged according to the storage usage pricing of STANDARD_IA/MAZ_STANDARD_IA. If ARCHIVE/MAZ_ARCHIVE data is deleted early, it will be charged according to the storage usage pricing of ARCHIVE/MAZ_ARCHIVE. If DEEP_ARCHIVE data is deleted early, it will be charged according to the DEEP_ARCHIVE storage usage pricing.
Applicable discount (corresponds to the "Discount rate" field in L3 bills)	The actual discount for early object deletion of storage usage applies.

5.Typical Case

Case: User A has 10GB of STANDARD_IA data in a bucket in Beijing, with daily pay-as-you-go billing for storage usage and no discount. The data was stored in COS for 3 days. On day 4,

User A permanently deleted the 10GB of STANDARD_IA data. After the deletion was completed on the day, the STANDARD_IA data became 0GB. On day 4, User A incurred an early deletion fee for STANDARD_IA. On day 5, the early deletion fee was billed and charged. How to calculate User A's early deletion fee?

Analysis

- Basic information: daily pay-as-you-go, 10GB infrequent access storage usage, Beijing, no discount, stored for 3 days.
- Storage duration: The minimum storage duration for STANDARD_IA is 30 days. It has been stored for 3 days, not reaching the minimum storage duration. Remaining duration (30-3) days = 27 days.
- Price: The Beijing STANDARD_IA list price is 0.08 CNY/GB/month, with a daily price conversion of $0.08/30 \text{ CNY/GB/day} = 0.00266667 \text{ CNY/GB/day}$.
- Early deletion fee: $10\text{GB} \times 27 \text{ days} \times 0.00266667 \text{ CNY/GB/day} \times 1 \text{ (no discount)} = 0.7200009 \text{ CNY}$.

Result: User A received the deduction bill for Day 4 on Day 5. Among them, the "STANDARD_IA storage usage fee" is the early deletion fee for Day 4, totaling 0.7200009 CNY.

Note: Since the STANDARD_IA Storage Data was cleaned up on Day 4, there is no normal STANDARD_IA storage usage fee for that day, only an early deletion fee.

Billing Mode and Calculation Formula

Billing Mode	Applicable Billable Item	Calculation Formula
Pay-as-You-Go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STANDARD Storage Usage Fees • STANDARD_IA Storage Usage Fees • MAZ_STANDARD Storage Usage Fees • MAZ_STANDARD_IA Storage Usage Fees • INTELLIGENT_TIERING Storage Usage Fees • ARCHIVE Storage Usage Fees • MAZ_ARCHIVE Storage Usage Fees • DEEP_ARCHIVE Storage Usage Fees 	<p>Billing Formula: $\text{Daily average storage usage fee} = \text{daily average storage usage} \times \text{storage duration} \times \text{price per object per day} \times \text{applicable discount}$. $\text{Monthly average storage usage fee} = \text{monthly average storage usage} \times \text{storage duration} \times \text{monthly storage unit price} \times \text{applicable discount}$.</p> <p>Among them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If billed daily: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily average storage usage = sum of "storage usage per 5 minutes" that day / 288 (number of sampling points). • Storage duration: days.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily storage unit price = monthly storage unit price / 30.• Applicable discount: subject to the actual discount on storage usage. <p>2. If billed monthly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monthly average storage usage = sum of daily average storage usage in current month / days in the month.• Storage duration: months.• Monthly storage unit price: Check Product Pricing. Storage usage monthly unit price is displayed by default.• Applicable discount: subject to the actual discount on storage usage.
Storage Usage Resource Packages (Prepaid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• STANDARD Storage Usage Fees• STANDARD_IA Storage Usage Fees• INTELLIGENT_TIERING Storage Usage Fees• ARCHIVE Storage Usage Fees• DEEP_ARCHIVE Storage Usage Fees	<p>There are several types of storage usage packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STANDARD usage package: Used to deduct the STANDARD usage. It cannot be used to deduct the MAZ_STANDARD usage.• STANDARD_IA usage package: Used to deduct the STANDARD_IA usage. It cannot be used to deduct the MAZ_STANDARD_IA usage. <p>Within the validity period of the storage usage package, the storage space occupied each day (including the purchase day) can be deducted from the specifications of the storage usage package. The insufficient part will be billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.</p> <p>Storage usage package can be one of the following:</p>

- STANDARD usage package: for offsetting standard storage usage, non-deductible for standard storage (multi-AZ) storage usage
- STANDARD_IA usage package: for offsetting STANDARD_IA storage usage, non-deductible for MAZ_STANDARD_IA storage usage
- INTELLIGENT_TIERING usage package: for offsetting Intelligent Tiered Storage Usage
- ARCHIVE usage package: for offsetting ARCHIVE usage, suitable for data archived to COS Archive through lifecycle as well as data directly uploaded to ARCHIVE
- DEEP_ARCHIVE usage package: for offsetting DEEP_ARCHIVE storage usage

During the validity period of the storage usage package, the occupied storage space each day (including purchase on the same day) can be offset by the storage usage package specifications. The insufficient portion will be charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Note:

- Billing days: If settled monthly, billing is based on **30 days per month**. If settled daily, billing is based on **the actual number of days in each month**.
- Bill fluctuation: With unchanged usage each month, storage usage bills will fluctuate. For a full month's use, January is billed for 31 days, February for 28 (or 29) days, and April for 30 days.

Storage Usage Pricing

The following table shows the pay-as-you-go pricing for storage usage. For information on storage usage package pricing, see [Product Pricing – Resource Package Pricing](#).

Regions	Storage Type	Storage Usage Cost (CNY/GB/month)
Chengdu, Chongqing	STANDARD	0.099
	STANDARD_IA	0.08
	ARCHIVE	0.03
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	MAZ_STANDARD	0.15
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.1
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.0429
Beijing Zone 1, Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	STANDARD	0.118
	STANDARD_IA	0.08
	ARCHIVE	0.033
Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, Singapore, and Virginia	INTELLIGENT_TIERING	Varied by the storage class after intelligent tiering
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING	Varied by the storage class after intelligent tiering
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Chengdu, and Chongqing	DEEP_ARCHIVE	0.01
Beijing Finance, Shanghai Finance, and Shenzhen Finance	STANDARD	0.3
	STANDARD_IA	0.2
Beijing Finance	ARCHIVE	0.033
Shanghai Finance, and Shenzhen Finance	ARCHIVE	0.1
Shanghai Finance	MAZ_STANDARD	0.45

Hong Kong (China)	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.3
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.13
	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
	ARCHIVE	0.033
	MAZ_STANDARD	0.15
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.12
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.0429
	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
Singapore	ARCHIVE	0.033
	DEEP_ARCHIVE	0.013
	MAZ_STANDARD	0.15
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.12
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.0429
Seoul, Bangkok, São Paulo	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
	ARCHIVE	0.033

Jakarta	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
Tokyo	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
Tokyo	ARCHIVE	0.033
	DEEP_ARCHIVE	0.013
Silicon Valley	STANDARD	0.13
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
Silicon Valley	ARCHIVE	0.03
	STANDARD	0.125
Virginia	STANDARD_IA	0.09
	ARCHIVE	0.03
Frankfurt	STANDARD	0.136
	STANDARD_IA	0.09
	ARCHIVE	0.031

Billing Examples

! Note:

- Prices in the example below are for reference only. For the actual prices, please see [COS Pricing](#).
- The storage usage is calculated in binary, for example, 1 TB = 1024 GB.

Example 1: STANDARD storage usage fees + STANDARD request fees

Assuming User A uploaded 10GB of standard storage data to a COS bucket in the Guangzhou region on 2024-01-01, and purchased a 10GB standard storage usage package valid for 1 month (32-day valid period, coming into effect from 2024-01-01 00:00:00 to 2024-02-01 23:59:59) universal in the Chinese mainland for 0.85 CNY on the same day. On the day, 0.01 ten thousand standard storage read/write requests were generated, with no other operations the rest of the time. The 10GB data remained stored in COS. User A's pay-as-you-go billing items were charged at the published rate with no discount, while the resource package enjoyed the official website discount.

Daily settlement of the fees incurred the previous day. So the total fee for user A in January 2024 includes:

- STANDARD storage usage fee: The fee from 2024-01-01 0:00:00 to 2024-01-31 23:59:59 is settled daily.
- STANDARD storage request fees: The standard storage read request and write request fees from 2024-01-01 0:00:00 to 2024-01-31 23:59:59 are settled daily.

Among them, the published rates for billing items related to the Guangzhou region are as follows:

- STANDARD storage usage: 0.118 CNY/GB/month (daily subscription price = monthly subscription price/30)
- STANDARD storage usage resource package: 0.85 CNY
- STANDARD storage read request, write request: 0.01 CNY/10k requests

Cost analysis is as follows:

1. STANDARD storage usage fee: Use the STANDARD usage resource package to deduct 10GB per day. Total: 0.85 CNY.
2. STANDARD storage request fees: billed based on usage, $0.01 \text{ CNY/ten thousand times} \times 0.01 \text{ ten thousand times} = 0.0001 \text{ CNY}$.
3. Total cost: standard storage usage fee + standard request fees = $0.85 \text{ CNY} + 0.0001 \text{ CNY} = 0.8501 \text{ CNY}$

In summary, the total cost for user A in January was 0.8501 CNY.

Example 2: STANDARD_IA storage usage fees + STANDARD_IA request fees

Assuming user B uploaded 10GB of STANDARD_IA data to a COS storage bucket in the Guangzhou region on November 1, 2020, generating 100 requests. The 10GB STANDARD_IA data included 10,000 files with a size of 34KB, while other files were at least 64KB. User B spent 0.58 CNY that day to purchase a 10GB STANDARD_IA Storage Usage Package with a

valid duration of 1 month, universal in the Chinese mainland. There were no other operations during the rest of the time. As daily settlement of the fees incurred the previous day, so:

- STANDARD_IA usage fee: daily settlement starts on November 2, 2020.
- STANDARD_IA request fees: billed on November 2, 2020.

Analysis by two billing modes is as follows:

- Pay-As-You-Go
 - STANDARD_IA storage Usage = $10\text{GB} + 10000 \times (64-34)\text{KB}$, approximately 10.286GB.

! Note:

Since files in STANDARD_IA are less than 64KB, they are calculated as 64KB, so an overcharge of $10,000 \times (64-34)\text{KB}$ storage usage fee will apply.

- STANDARD_IA storage usage fee calculation: $0.08 \text{ CNY/GB/month} / 30 \times 10.286\text{GB} \times 30 \text{ days} \approx 0.82 \text{ CNY}$.
- STANDARD_IA storage request fees = $0.05 \text{ CNY/ten thousand times} \times 100 \text{ times} / 10000 = 0.0005 \text{ CNY}$.
- STANDARD_IA storage Usage Package: From November 1 to November 30, 2020, a total of 30 days, deduct 10GB of STANDARD_IA storage data daily.

Based on the comprehensive analysis above, the entire November spending for User B is $0.58 + 0.0005 = 0.5805 \text{ CNY}$.

Request Fees

Last updated: 2025-10-29 16:07:16

Billable requests include **user requests** and **backend requests** generated after you configure a feature. The request fees are billed by the number of requests sent to COS.

- **User requests:** Include requests sent to COS to upload, download, query, delete, and perform other operations through APIs, SDKs, or the console.
- **Backend requests:** Include requests to delete STANDARD copies (when the restored archived objects expired or after a lifecycle transition), read/write data for cross-bucket replication, and deliver inventory reports.

Based on different storage types and usage scenarios, costs are categorized into read requests, write requests, INTELLIGENT_TIERING object monitoring fees, and retrieval request fees.

! **Note:**

- For more information on storage classes, see [Overview](#).
- The billing unit of the request billing item and request packages is 10,000 requests. For example, a standard storage request package with a quota of 100,000 requests can deduct fees of 100,000 standard storage requests.

Request Cost Billing Items

Read/Write Request Fees

Billing Item Description	Applicable Storage Class	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>Read/Write request count refers to the number of times a request is sent. The fees are calculated based on the total number of requests per day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Billing applies to all requests, regardless of success or failure.• Request fees are billed in increments of 10,000 requests.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If the number of requests per day is less than 10,000, fees will be billed based on the actual number of requests.	All	Pay-as-you-go STANDARD request package STANDARD_IA request package

- If the daily request fee does not reach the minimum charge, the request fee bill will be 0 USD. For more information, see [Frequently Asked Questions](#).
- For archive types (such as ARCHIVE and DEEP_ARCHIVE), data cannot be directly read or downloaded.
 - Uploading archive type data will generate upload requests. These requests are billed as read or write requests for archive types (such as ARCHIVE, DEEP_ARCHIVE). For details, see [Product Pricing](#).
 - If you directly access unrecovered (or unfrozen) archive type data, error requests will occur. These requests are billed as read or write requests for archive types (such as ARCHIVE, DEEP_ARCHIVE). For details, see [Product Pricing](#).
 - If you recover (or unfreeze) ARCHIVE data, a standard storage replica will be created and billed as standard storage. Accessing this replica will generate read and write requests, which will be billed as STANDARD read and write requests.
 - If you recover (or unfreeze) MAZ_ARCHIVE data, a MAZ_STANDARD replica will be created and billed as MAZ_STANDARD. Accessing this replica will generate read and write requests, which will be billed as MAZ_STANDARD read and write requests.
 - If you restore an object in DEEP_ARCHIVE, a copy will be generated in the STANDARD storage class, which will be billed at the STANDARD storage usage price. If you access the copy, a read/write request will be generated, which will be billed at the DEEP_ARCHIVE read/write request price.

Note: request packages are not available for INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage

Intelligent Tiering Storage Object Monitoring Fees

Billing Item Description	Applicable Storage Class	Applicable Billing Mode
When you enable INTELLIGENT_TIERING configuration for a bucket and upload data with INTELLIGENT_TIERING storage class, this fee will	INTELLIGENT_TIERING	Pay-as-You-Go

be incurred. The fee is calculated based on the number of objects greater than or equal to 64 KB.

MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING

Data Retrieval Request Fees

Billing Item Description	Applicable Storage Class	Applicable Billing Mode
<p>When restoring (thawing) data from DEEP_ARCHIVE storage, COS will charge retrieval request fees based on the number of restore requests sent.</p> <p>Fees are divided into the following categories based on the two user-selectable retrieval modes: Standard Retrieval and Bulk Retrieval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEEP_ARCHIVE standard retrieval request fees • DEEP_ARCHIVE bulk retrieval request fee 	DEEP_ARCHIVE	Pay-as-You-Go

Billing Mode and Calculation Formulas

Billing Mode	Applicable Billable Items	Calculation Formula
Pay-as-You-Go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Request Fees • Write Request Fees • INTELLIGENT_TIERING Object Monitoring Fees • DEEP_ARCHIVE Retrieval Request Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily Settlement • Read request fees = Daily price per ten thousand requests × Daily cumulative number of requests/10000 • Object monitoring fees = Monthly price per ten thousand objects for monitoring/30 × Daily cumulative number of objects/10000 = Daily price per ten thousand objects for monitoring × Daily cumulative number of objects/10000 • Retrieval request fees = Daily price per ten thousand requests × Daily cumulative number of requests/10000
Read/Write Request Resource Package (Prepaid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STANDARD Read Request Fees • STANDARD Write Request Fees 	<p>Read/Write request resource package: According to the STANDARD and STANDARD_IA types, it is divided into the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STANDARD request package: Used to deduct the fees incurred by STANDARD

• STANDARD_IA Read Request Fees • STANDARD_IA Write Request Fees	read/write requests • STANDARD_IA request package: Used to deduct the fees incurred by STANDARD_IA read/write requests Note: The request package is not applicable to INTELLIGENT_TIERING.
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Note:

Billing days: If settled monthly, billing will be based on **30 days per month**. If settled daily, billing will be based on the **actual number of days in each month**. If you use the service for an entire month, January will be billed for 31 days, February for 28 (or 29) days, and April for 30 days.

Request Pricing

For request unit price and request package pricing, check [Product Pricing](#).

Note:

Starting from September 30, 2021, the list price for DEEP_ARCHIVE storage read/write requests has been reduced.

- Public cloud regions in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, and overseas are reduced to ¥0.5 CNY/10,000 requests.
- This price will take effect in the bill dated October 1, 2021 (i.e., the bill for September 2021).

Regions	Storage Class	Request Fees (CNY/10k requests)
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Beijing Zone 1, Nanjing, Chengdu, Chongqing	STANDARD	0.01
	STANDARD_IA	0.05
	ARCHIVE	Billing based on STANDARD storage requests
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong (China), and Singapore	MAZ_STANDARD	0.01

	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.05
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.1
Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, Singapore, and Virginia	INTELLIGENT_TIERING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read requests: 0.01 • Read/Write requests: 0.01 • INTELLIGENT_TIERING Object Monitoring (CNY per 10,000 objects/month): 0.175
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Singapore	MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read requests: 0.01 • Write requests: 0.01 • INTELLIGENT_TIERING Object Monitoring (CNY per 10,000 objects/month): 0.175
Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, and Singapore	DEEP_ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Requests: 0.5 • Write Requests: 0.5 • Standard retrieval request: 7 • Batch retrieval requests: 2
Beijing Finance, Shanghai Finance, and Shenzhen Finance	STANDARD	0.01
	STANDARD_IA	0.1

	ARCHIVE	Billing based on STANDARD storage requests
Shanghai Finance	MAZ_STANDARD	0.01
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.1
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	0.1
Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Seoul, Bangkok, Tokyo, Silicon Valley, Virginia, Frankfurt, Sao Paulo	STANDARD	0.01
	STANDARD_IA	0.05
	ARCHIVE	Billing based on STANDARD storage requests
Jakarta	STANDARD	0.01
	STANDARD_IA	0.05

Billing Examples

! Note:

- Prices in the example below are for reference only. For the actual prices, please see [COS Pricing](#).
- Both successful and failed requests are billed.

Example: STANDARD storage usage fees + STANDARD request fees

Assume that on November 1, 2020, user A uploaded 10 GB of data to a COS bucket in the Guangzhou region with the STANDARD storage class, and spent ¥0.07 to purchase a 100,000 STANDARD request package valid for 1 month, applicable to Mainland China. On the same day, the user called the GET Bucket API repeatedly to query the object list, totaling 100,000 times. With no other operations during the rest of the time, and fees for a day settled the next day:

- **STANDARD storage usage fees:** Settled daily starting from November 2, 2020.
- **STANDARD request fees:** Settled on November 2, 2020.

An analysis is performed as follows based on the two billing modes:

- **Pay-as-you-go:**
 - **STANDARD storage usage fees** = $0.118 \text{ CNY/GB/month} / 30 * 10 \text{ GB} * 30 \text{ days} = 1.18 \text{ CNY}$
 - **STANDARD storage request fee** = $0.01 \text{ CNY/10,000 requests} * 100,000 \text{ requests} = 0.1 \text{ CNY}$
- **STANDARD request package:** User A generated 100,000 requests in total from November 1 to November 30, 2020, which were deducted from the purchased request pack.

In summary, the total bill for user A in November is calculated as follows: $1.18 + 0.07 = 1.25 \text{ CNY}$.

Data retrieval fees

Last updated: 2025-12-01 16:03:21

Retrieving data stored in the STANDARD_IA, MAZ_STANDARD_IA, ARCHIVE, MAZ_ARCHIVE or DEEP_ARCHIVE storage class incurs data retrieval fees, which will be charged by the size of the retrieved data.

 **Note:**

For more information on storage classes, see [Storage Class Overview](#).

Data Retrieval Fee Billing Items

STANDARD_IA / MAZ_STANDARD_IA Data Retrieval Fees

Billing Item Description	Applicable Storage Type	Applicable Billing Mode
Data stored in MAZ_STANDARD_IA or STANDARD_IA can only be read/downloaded after it is restored. The data retrieval fees are calculated based on the size of the object.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">STANDARD_IAMAZ_STANDARD_IA	Pay-as-You-Go

 **Note:**

If you configure a **lifecycle policy** for low-frequency storage data (such as setting low-frequency storage data to settle into archive storage or DEEP_ARCHIVE), **retrieval fees** and **request fees** will occur during the execution lifecycle policy.

ARCHIVE / MAZ_ARCHIVE / DEEP_ARCHIVE Data Retrieval Fees

Billing Item Description	Applicable Storage Type	Applicable Billing Mode
For Archive Type data (such as ARCHIVE, DEEP_ARCHIVE), the data cannot be read or downloaded before it is restored (thawed). To access and download such data, you must first restore it as a STANDARD storage class copy. In this case, data retrieval can also be referred to as data thawing (the process of restoring archived data to standard data).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ARCHIVEMAZ_ARCHIVEDEEP_ARCHIVE	Pay-as-You-Go

Fees are categorized based on different archive types (such as ARCHIVE, DEEP_ARCHIVE) and retrieval modes as follows:

- ARCHIVE Expedited Retrieval Fees
- ARCHIVE Standard Retrieval Fees
- ARCHIVE Bulk Retrieval Fees
- DEEP_ARCHIVE Standard Retrieval Fees
- DEEP_ARCHIVE Bulk Retrieval Fees

Billing Mode and Calculation Formula

Billing Mode	Applicable Billable Items	Calculation Formula
Pay-as-You-Go	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• STANDARD_IA Data Retrieval Fees• MAZ_STANDARD_IA Data Retrieval Fees• ARCHIVE Storage Data Retrieval Fees• MAZ_ARCHIVE Storage Data Retrieval Fees• DEEP_ARCHIVE Data Retrieval Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily billed• Data Retrieval Fees = Unit Price per GB x Daily Data Retrieval Volume

Note:

- Objects of different storage types vary in data retrieval duration and fees. For details, see [Storage Class Overview](#) and [Product Pricing](#). Among them:
 - Standard storage: No need to retrieve data, so no data retrieval fees are generated.
 - Infrequent storage: Data needs to be retrieved with no waiting and fast reading. Data retrieval fees are billed based on usage.
 - ARCHIVE: Data needs to be retrieved, supporting three retrieval modes with varying duration and fees. Data retrieval fees are billed based on usage.
 - Expedited retrieval mode: Recovery tasks can be completed in 1–5 minutes.
 - Standard retrieval mode: Recovery tasks are completed within 3–5 hours.
 - Bulk retrieval mode: Recovery tasks are completed within 5–12 hours.

- **DEEP_ARCHIVE**: Data needs to be retrieved, supporting two retrieval modes with varying duration and fees. Data retrieval fees are billed based on usage.
 - Standard retrieval mode: Recovery time is 12–24 hours.
 - Bulk retrieval mode: Recovery time is 24–48 hours.
- **INTELLIGENT_TIERING**: Only expedited retrieval for the archive tier of intelligent tiering storage is charged, consistent with archive storage expedited retrieval. Retrieving data from other storage types is free of charge.

● Data retrieval fees are charged based on the actual data amount retrieved, determined by the actual completion time of the retrieval task, not the request initiation time.

Example:

User A triggered a standard retrieval request for 10GB deep archive data on September 14, 2025. The task was completed on September 15, 2025. Later, User A initiated another standard retrieval request for 5GB deep archive data on September 15, 2025, and the task was done on September 16, 2025.

Since data retrieval fees are settled daily, the payments generated by the above two retrieval tasks were deducted on September 16, 2025 and September 17, 2025, respectively, corresponding to the actual data retrieval completed on September 15, 2025 and September 16, 2025.

Data Retrieval Pricing

The following table shows the pay-as-you-go pricing for data retrieval, without any resource package pricing.

Regions	Storage Type	Data Retrieval Fees (CNY/GB)
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Beijing Zone 1	STANDARD	0
	STANDARD_IA	0.02
	ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Expedited Retrieval: 0.2● Standard Retrieval: 0.06● Bulk Retrieval: 0.016
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	MAZ_STANDARD	0

	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.02
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.2• Standard Retrieval: 0.06• Bulk Retrieval: 0.016
Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo, Singapore, and Virginia	INTELLIGENT_TIERING	0
Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Singapore	MAZ_INTELLIGENT_TIERING	0
Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Tokyo	DEEP_ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard retrieval: 0.14• Bulk Retrieval: 0.018
Beijing Finance, Shanghai Finance, and Shenzhen Finance	STANDARD	0
	STANDARD_IA	0.04
	ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.4• Standard Retrieval: 0.1• Bulk Retrieval: 0.027
Shanghai Finance	MAZ_STANDARD	0
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.04
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.4• Standard Retrieval: 0.1• Bulk Retrieval: 0.027
Hong Kong (China)	STANDARD	0

	STANDARD_IA	0.024
	ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245• Standard Retrieval: 0.082• Bulk Retrieval: 0.02
	MAZ_STANDARD	0
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.03
	MAZ_ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245• Standard Retrieval: 0.082• Bulk Retrieval: 0.02
Seoul, Sao Paulo	STANDARD	0
	STANDARD_IA	0.024
	ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245• Standard Retrieval: 0.082• Bulk Retrieval: 0.02
	STANDARD	0
Singapore	STANDARD_IA	0.03
	ARCHIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245
	STANDARD	0

Bangkok, Tokyo	DEEP_ARCHIVE	• Standard Retrieval: 0.082
		• Bulk Retrieval: 0.02
	MAZ_STANDARD	0
	MAZ_STANDARD_IA	0.03
Jakarta	MAZ_ARCHIVE	• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245
		• Standard Retrieval: 0.082
		• Bulk Retrieval: 0.02
Silicon Valley, Virginia	STANDARD	0
		0.02
	ARCHIVE	• Expedited Retrieval: 0.245
		• Standard Retrieval: 0.082
	STANDARD	0
	STANDARD_IA	0.024
	STANDARD	0
		0.02

Frankfurt	ARCHIVE	• Expedited Retrieval: 0.2
		• Standard Retrieval: 0.06
	STANDARD	• Bulk Retrieval: 0.016
		0
Frankfurt	STANDARD_IA	0.02
		• Expedited Retrieval: 0.2
Frankfurt	ARCHIVE	• Standard Retrieval: 0.06
		• Bulk Retrieval: 0.016

Billing Case Study

 **Note:**

- Prices in the example below are for reference only. For the actual prices, please see [COS Pricing](#).
- The storage capacity is calculated in binary, for example, 1 TB = 1024 GB.

Example: STANDARD_IA storage usage fees + STANDARD_IA data retrieval fees + STANDARD_IA request fees + Public downstream traffic fees

Assume that on November 1, 2020, user B uploaded 5 GB of data to a bucket residing in Guangzhou region in the STANDARD_IA storage class, generating 100 requests. On November 2, user B read the data over the public network with CDN disabled, generating 100 requests. Apart from these operations, user B did not perform any other operations. As fees for a day were settled the next day, then:

- STANDARD_IA storage usage fees: Settled daily starting from November 2, 2020.
- STANDARD_IA Data retrieval fees: Settled on November 2, 2020.
- STANDARD_IA request fees: Settled on November 2 and 3, 2020.
- Public network downstream traffic fees: Settled on November 3, 2020.

As no resource packs are available for data retrievals, an analysis is performed as follows based on the pay-as-you-go billing mode:

Pay-as-you-go:

- STANDARD_IA storage usage fees = 0.08 CNY/GB/month / 30 * 5 GB * 30 days = 0.4 CNY
- STANDARD_IA data retrieval fees = 0.02 CNY/GB * 5 GB = 0.1 CNY
- IA Storage Request Fees = 0.05 CNY/10,000 requests x 100 requests / 10,000 x 2 = 0.001 CNY
- Public Network Downstream Traffic Fee = 0.5 CNY/GB x 5GB = 2.5 CNY

In summary, the total bill for user B in November is calculated as follows: 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.001 + 2.5 = 3.001 CNY.

Management Fees

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Management feature fees are calculated based on the use of COS management features (such as [Inventory](#), [Select](#), [Batch](#), and [Object Tagging](#)).

! **Note:**

For more information about storage types, see [Storage Class Overview](#).

Billing Item	Applicable Storage Type	Billing Item Description	Billing Mode
Inventory fees	All	Fees incurred from listing bucket objects after the inventory feature is enabled	Pay-as-You-Go
Extraction fees	STANDARD STANDARD_IA	When you use the COS Select feature to extract the content of the specified object, fees will be charged based on the actual amount of data extracted.	Pay-as-You-Go
Batch operation fees	All	Once you enable the batch operation feature, COS will bill you based on the number of jobs created and objects processed	Pay-as-You-Go
Object tagging fees	All	Once you enable the object tagging feature, COS will bill you based on the number of object tags	Pay-as-You-Go

Billing Mode and Calculation Formula

Billing Mode	Applicable Billable Items	Calculation Formula
Pay-as-You-Go	Inventory fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily billed• Inventory feature fees = Number of listed objects / 1,000,000 x Unit price

Select fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily billed • Select feature fees = Unit price per GB x Daily accumulated data retrieval volume
Batch operation fees	<p>Batch operation fees include job fees and object processing fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily billed • Task fees = Number of tasks created x Unit price • Object Processing Fee = Unit Price per 10,000 Processed Objects x Number of Objects Processed
Object tagging fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily billed • Object Tagging Fees = Unit Price per 10,000 Tags x Number of Tags

Management Feature Pricing

The following table shows the pay-as-you-go pricing for management features, without resource package pricing.

Note:

Starting from September 30, 2021, the list price of object tagging has been reduced.

1. Public cloud regions in the Chinese mainland are reduced to 0.00166667 CNY/10,000 tags/day, while Hong Kong and overseas regions are reduced to 0.002 CNY/10,000 tags/day.
2. These prices have taken effect for bills generated starting from October 1, 2021 (i.e., fees incurred after September 30, 2021).

Regions	Management Feature Fees					
	Inventory Feature (CNY/Million Listed Objects)	COS Select (CNY/GB)		Batch Operation		Object Tagging (CNY/10,000 Tags)
		STANDARD	Infrequent Access Storage	Job (CNY/Job)	Object Processing (CNY/10,000 Processed Objects)	

Chengdu, Chongqing, Beijing Zone 1, Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Guangzhou	0.019	0.012	0.013	1.5	0.06	0.00166667
Silicon Valley, Sao Paulo	0.019	Not supported	Not supported	1.5	0.06	0.002
Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Seoul, Bangkok, Jakarta, Tokyo, Frankfurt	0.019	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	0.002
Virginia	0.017	0.013	0.013	Not supported	Not supported	0.002

Billing Case Study

! **Note:**

The prices in the following examples are for reference only. For actual prices, see [COS Product Pricing](#).

Example 1: STANDARD storage usage fees + object tagging fees + request fees

Assume that on November 1, 2020, user A uploaded 10 GB of data to a bucket residing in the Guangzhou region in the STANDARD storage class and added tags for 100,000 objects on the same day, generating 100,000 requests. Apart from these operations, user A did not perform any other operations. As fees for a day were settled the next day, then:

- STANDARD storage usage fees: Settled daily starting from November 2, 2020.

- STANDARD request fees: Settled on November 2, 2020.
- Object tagging fees: Settled on November 2, 2020.

An analysis is performed as follows based on the Pay-as-You-Go billing mode:

- STANDARD storage usage fees = $0.118 \text{ CNY/GB/month} / 30 * 10 \text{ GB} * 30 \text{ days} = 1.18 \text{ CNY}$
- STANDARD storage request fee = $0.01 \text{ CNY/10,000 requests} * 100,000 \text{ requests} = 0.1 \text{ CNY}$
- Object Tagging Fee = $0.00166667 \text{ CNY/10,000 tags/day} * 30 \text{ days} * 100,000 \text{ objects} = 0.500001 \text{ CNY}$

Based on the analysis above, the total cost for user A in November is calculated as follows:
 $(1.18 + 0.1 + 0.500001) \text{ CNY} = 1.780001 \text{ CNY}$.

Example 2: STANDARD storage usage fees + extraction fees + request fees

Assume that on November 1, 2020, user A uploaded 10 GB of data to a bucket residing in Guangzhou region in the STANDARD storage class and extracted data of 5 GB on the same day, generating 100,000 requests. Apart from these operations, user A did not perform any other operations. As fees for a day were settled the next day, then:

- STANDARD storage usage fees: Settled daily starting from November 2, 2020.
- STANDARD request fees: Settled on November 2, 2020.
- Extraction fees: Settled on November 2, 2020.

An analysis is performed as follows based on the Pay-as-You-Go billing mode:

- STANDARD storage usage fees = $0.118 \text{ CNY/GB/month} / 30 * 10 \text{ GB} * 30 \text{ days} = 1.18 \text{ CNY}$
- STANDARD storage request fee = $0.01 \text{ CNY/10,000 requests} * 100,000 \text{ requests} = 0.1 \text{ CNY}$
- Select feature fees = $0.012 \text{ CNY/GB} * 5 \text{ GB} = 0.06 \text{ CNY}$

Based on the analysis above, the total cost for user A in November is calculated as follows:
 $(1.18 + 0.1 + 0.06) \text{ CNY} = 1.34 \text{ CNY}$.

Free Tier

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Feature Overview

Object Storage (Cloud Object Storage, COS) offers a certain amount of free resource packages to all new users (i.e., first-time individual and enterprise users of COS services) to offset the standard storage capacity fees generated by data in the standard storage type. For details on the free resource package, please refer to the table below.

Object	Free Tier	Validity Period
Individual user	50 GB STANDARD storage usage	6 months (180 days)
Enterprise user	1 TB STANDARD storage usage	6 months (180 days)

Note

Storage capacity is calculated in binary, for example, 1 TB = 1,024 GB.

Free Tier

The free tier is only applicable to **public cloud regions**, not to finance cloud regions. For more information on regions, see [Regions and Access Endpoints](#).

Based on the scope of **billable items** that can be deducted, the free tier provided by COS can only be applied to **STANDARD storage usage**, as shown in the table below.

Note

- The free tier resource pack cannot be applied to **non-STANDARD storage usage** billable items, such as Infrequent Access storage, Archive storage, request count, and traffic. For more information on billable items, see the [Billing Items](#) documentation.
- If your service is suspended due to violations or overdue payment, you will not be eligible for the free tier even within its validity period before the service is resumed.

Fees	Billable Item	Available Free Tier
Storage Capacity Fees	STANDARD storage usage	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none">Individual users can store up to 50 GB of data in the standard storage type for free, with a

		validity period of 6 months (180 days). <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enterprise users can store 1 TB of data in the STANDARD storage type for free, with a validity period of 6 months (180 days).
	MAZ_STANDARD storage usage	
	STANDARD_IA/MAZ_STANDARD_IA storage capacity	
	INTELLIGENT TIERING/MAZ_INTELLIGENT TIERING storage capacity	
	ARCHIVE storage usage	
	DEEP ARCHIVE storage usage	
Request	Number of requests	No. The free tier cannot be used to deduct billable items other than STANDARD storage usage.
Data retrieval fees	Data retrieval	
Traffic Fees	Public network downstream traffic, CDN origin-pull traffic, cross-region replication traffic, global acceleration traffic	
Management Feature Fees	Inventory feature, COS select feature, batch operation feature, object tagging feature	

Example

Note

- For more information on billing after the free tier term ends, see [Billing Examples](#).
- Prices in the following examples are for reference only. For the actual prices, see [Pricing | Cloud Object Storage](#).

Suppose individual user Xiao Yun activated the COS service on March 10, 2019, and uploaded 50 GB of STANDARD storage files to a storage bucket in the Beijing region on March 16, generating 100 requests. On March 20, 10 GB of data was downloaded via the public network, generating 100 requests, and no further operations were performed until the end of September. The analysis is as follows:

Time	Note	Unit Price	Billable Usage	Fees (CNY)
March 10, 2019	Personal users, such as Xiao Yun, will receive a validity period of 6 months (180 days), with 50GB of standard storage capacity per month (30 days).	–	–	Free
March 17, 2019 – September 5, 2019	Starting from March 17, 2019, standard storage capacity fees are settled daily. As individual user Xiao Yun has a 50 GB standard storage capacity free tier from March 10, 2019, to September 5, 2019 (a total of 180 days), no additional fees are charged.	–	–	Free
March 17, 2019	The fees for 100 STANDARD requests were settled.	0.01 CNY/10,00 requests	100 requests	$0.01 \times 100 / 10000 = 0.0001$
March 21, 2019	The fees for 10 GB public network downstream traffic were settled.	0.5 USD/GB	10G	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
March 21, 2019	The fees for 100 STANDARD requests were settled.	0.01 CNY/10,00 requests	100 requests	$0.01 \times 100 / 10000 = 0.0001$
September 6, 2019	Starting from September 6, 2019, individual user Xiao Yun no longer has a free tier. Therefore, the storage capacity fees from September 6, 2019, to September 30, 2019 (a total of 25 days) will be billed	¥0.118 CNY/GB/month	50GB	$0.118 / 30 \times 50 \times 25 = 4.91666667$

on a pay-as-you-go basis, charging for 50GB of standard storage capacity fees daily.

Access and Query

After you sign up for a Tencent Cloud account as instructed in [Signing Up](#) and log in to the [COS console](#) to activate the COS service, the system will automatically issue the free tier to your account.

You can view the availability, effective date, and expiration time of the free tier on the [Resource Packs > Free Tier](#) page in the console.

Validity Period

The **validity period of the free tier** is 6 months (180 days) from the date the user activates the COS service.

For example, if you activated COS at 17:13:14 on March 10, 2019, and assume that 6 months is equal to 180 days, then the free tier would cover your STANDARD storage usage between March 10 and September 5, 2019.

Billing Sequence

During the free tier term, you may still be charged for other fees, such as request fees and traffic fees. Therefore, the billing sequence varies by scenario.

- By default, the system adopts the **pay-as-you-go** billing mode for bill settlement.
- If you are eligible for the free tier of STANDARD storage usage, and have not purchased a resource pack, then your bills will be settled in the order of **free tier > pay-as-you-go billing**, that is, you will be charged in a **pay-as-you-go** manner for the usage in excess of the free tier.
- If you are eligible for the free tier of STANDARD storage usage, and have purchased a resource pack, then during the validity period of the resource pack, your bills will be settled in the order of **free tier > purchased resource pack > pay-as-you-go billing**, that is, you will be charged in a **pay-as-you-go** manner for the usage in excess of the free tier and purchased resource pack.

Troubleshooting

If you have any questions about the free tier or your bills, see [Billing](#) or [contact us](#).