



BSP DATA INTERCHANGE STANDARDS BULLETIN: 2018/1

AMENDMENTS TO DISH REVISION 22

[PSC Resolution 750 Attachment 'A']

EFFECTIVE 1 MARCH, 2018

Following the Passenger Services Conference mail vote, the PSC has formally adopted enhancements relating to Transparency in Payment requirements to the above Resolution DISH 22 standards, reflected in this expedited DISH Bulletin 2018/1 made effective 01 March 2018.

Amendments in Bulletin include:

- FPAC Ret Validation amendment within Glossary Chapter 12
- FPTP Values and RET Validation amendment within Glossary Chapter 12
- Appendix H – IATA EasyPay

Members are to specifically note:

- The Bulletin 2018/1 consists of replacement pages to the DISH Revision 22 publication of June 2016 and must therefore be used in conjunction with DISH 22 Update Bulletin 2016/1.
- Asterisks* next to the symbols within the revised pages represent Bulletin enhancements.

Kindly refer all questions to DISH@iata.org.

Best Regards,

IATA Airline Distribution Standards

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FPAC	Form of Payment Account Number					19 A/N
File	RET	HOT	CSI	TI	CSP	MSA
Status						
M						
C	IT08	BKP84				

Description

An Account Number to supplement the Form of Payment Type Code applied to transactions other than 'cash'.

Format

For exchanged transactions, this element consists of the following format structure:

AAABBBBBBBBBBCDDDD

where

AAA	Airline Code Number
BBBBBBBBBB	Serial Number of STD
C	Check Digit (1)
DDDD	Actual Coupon Numbers (2)

1. The check-digit is taken from the first exchanged flight/exchange coupon and verified for Standard Traffic Documents (STDs) only in accordance with Recommended Practice 1720a. Should the check-digit not be available, the system provider must not attempt to calculate it but may use the default value "9" instead, for exchanged document numbers only.
2. Each coupon number shall occupy its relative position; an unused position shall be blank, e.g. "bb34" indicates that coupons 3 and 4 were exchanged. Four blanks "bbbb" is an invalid entry.

Use

If FPTP commences with "MSCC" or "CCGR", then FPAC may be in free flow format.

If FPTP commences with "MSCA", then FPAC may be blank.



For a Payment Card, FPAC contains the Card Number, left justified, without the contractor's 2-letter code (which is reported in FPTP).

For Exchanged documents, FPAC contains the ticket/document number of the exchanged document (i.e. the "Issued In Exchange For" entry) and includes the airline Code and the actual exchanged coupon number(s). At least one valid exchanged coupon number must be entered. All exchanged coupon numbers must be reported in FPAC.

Condition

This element is only applicable when FPTP is NOT "CA".

RET Validation



If FPTP in the same record commences with "CC" or "MSCC" or "EP", and the next two characters represent a valid abbreviation of an International Payment Card as listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7, then the appropriate "Luhn check" modulus-10 verification must be performed on FPAC.

The calculation method is specified in ISO/IEC 7812-1.

If FPTP contains "EX" then FPAC must have the format of a ticket/document/coupon number(s). If at all possible, duplicated exchanged documents within the same Reporting Period should be highlighted.



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RET Validation

No validation required.

FFTP	Form of Payment Type				10 A/N
File	RET	HOT	CSI	TI	CSP
Status					
M	IT08	BKP84, BCC82, BCX83			
C					

Description

The Form of Payment type consisting of a minimum of a two-letter code.

Use

There must be one Form of Payment for each type of payment.

Values

CA	Cash, including cheque and local invoice arrangement between agent and customer
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There is always one BKP84-CA cash amount record even if all amount fields are zero-valued.

If multiple CA forms of payment are reported on the RET (e.g., for cash, cheque etc) the DPC will combine these into one CA form of payment on the HOT.

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CC	Payment Card (including GTRs and alternative payment methods)
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*

For customer card transactions, the CC code is completed with the contractor's 2-character vendor code (listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7.2), followed by the 4-numeric card code.

Examples: "CCAX3758", "CCTP1125"

For Government Transportation Requests, the CC code is followed by "GR" and (optional) reference number. These transactions will not be included in a BSP Credit Billing scheme.

Example: "CCGR1234".

*

For alternative payment methods (e.g. agent's own cards, virtual account numbers), the CC code is completed with the 2-character code for the form of payment as listed in Resolution 728, followed by the 4-numeric card code. On the HOT file this will be completed by the IATA DPC with the 2-character vendor code of the issuer or card scheme.

Examples: RET "CCVA1234", "CCAC1234".

HOT "CCVA1234VI", "CCAC1234VI".

CM	Credit amount turned into cash
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A code to indicate that the credit sales transaction reporting procedure was not correctly applied and the Form of Payment had to be changed to "cash" by the DPC. The Billing Analysis should also highlight this change in the Form of Payment.

CM form of payment is not applicable to refunds.

EX	Exchange
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MS	Miscellaneous, as described in Resolution 728 section 7.
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For Miscellaneous Form of Payment, the "MS" code is completed with an indicator for whether it is to be treated as "cash" or "credit" for BSP billing purposes, i.e.: "MSCA" = "cash"; "MSCC" = "credit"; "MSCC" may be completed with the contractor's 2-character vendor code (listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7) followed by the 4-numeric card code.

Example: "MSCCAX3758".

"MSCC" Credit (where no card information is included) will be reported as "MSCC" followed by blanks. Any additional free format data will be included in the FPAC field.

VD	Void (for DPC to report a cancelled STD on HOT).
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* <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	EP/ CCEP	IATA EasyPay.
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* Alternative 1:

* The EP code is completed with the EasyPay scheme's 2 character vendor code (listed in PSC Resolution 728 section 7), followed by the 4 numeric EasyPay code. Examples: "EPCA5678", "EPVI4567".

* Alternative 2:

EasyPay is reported as a payment card with CC, followed by EP and the 4-numeric EasyPay code.
Example: CCEP1234

If reported as payment card on the RET, FPTP may be translated into the format described under alternative 1 by the DPC on request of an individual carrier.

See also [Appendix H](#).

RET Validation

Must contain "CA", "CC", "EP", "EX", "MS", in the first 2 positions.

* For "CC", either "GR", "EP" or the official Card institution's abbreviation (listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7) plus the first four digits of the Card number must follow.

For "EP", the official Card institution's abbreviation (listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7) plus the first four digits of the Card number must follow.

"MS" must be followed by either "CA", or "CC" plus (if applicable) the official Card institution's abbreviation (listed in PSC Resolution 728, section 7) followed by the first four digits of the Card number.

The Processing Centre shall match the numeric payment card code against the numeric payment card code reported in the FPAC.

FPTP must have a logical relationship with TRNC.

FRCA	Fare Calculation Area					87 A/N
File	RET	HOT	CSI	TI	CSP	MSA
Status						
M						
C	IT07	BKF81				

Description

The fare calculation details as entered in the Fare Calculation Area on the document as per PSC Resolution 722.

Use

The Fare Calculation details (PSC Resolution 722) must be written exactly as they appear in the Fare Calculation.

The sequencing of repeated FRCA data in IT07 and BKF81 records is controlled by the FRCS element.

Condition

For documents, the element is mandatory.

For an EMD, the element is mandatory when multiple coupons with no explicit coupon values have been reported.



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□ **Appendix H— IATA EasyPay**

- * △ IATA EasyPay (PSC Resolution 728—Section 7.3 “IEP”) is a closed-loop, private and proprietary payment instrument owned by the Airlines through IATA. An agent can set up and pre-load an EasyPay wallet/account with funds, and then report transactions against these funds.

EasyPay is a risk free Form of Payment for the airlines as it is based on a “Pay-as-Go system”:

- Funds must be available in the agent’s IATA EasyPay account prior to ticket issuance.
- Ticket issuance irrevocably blocks the funds for payment of transaction.
- If the agent does not have sufficient funds in the EasyPay account, the authorization request is denied and the ticket is not issued.
- No chargebacks are accepted.

Instead of a one-size-fits-all and all agents having unlimited credit in the BSP, an agent’s risk profile determines its credit conditions. Dynamic credit management mitigates the risk exposure and agencies choose the accreditation model relevant to their business.

EasyPay is an additional Form of Payment available for all IATA accredited Travel Agents. It does not replace any of the existing payment methods and is voluntary to use by agents.

- * △ Once any agent with a Cash Facility reaches its Remittance Holding Capacity, access to Cash sales is restricted. The agent will be able to continue issuing tickets exclusively via EasyPay and Payment Card.

In terms of BSP processing, the authorisation, RET reporting and DPC calculations are similar to Payment Card; including Conditional reporting of APLC, AUTA, CSTF, CVVR, EXDA, EXPC, FPTI, and SAPP. However no card authentication information (EMV/3DS) is reported.

IATA EasyPay solution is based on an IATA EasyPay number, which is following the same structure standard as payment cards Primary Account Numbers, including Luhn check. The number is provided privately labelled by one or several card schemes (one per country), with a separate bin range, and is reported in the FPAC element. The IATA EasyPay number is generated by the IATA EasyPay system; either as a static number (multiple use), or dynamic number (single use), depending on the option chosen by the Travel Agent.

