EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR RAILWAYS

Making the railway system
work better for society.

Technical document

Computer generation and exchange of tariff data meant for international and foreign sales – Integrated Reservation Tickets (IRT)

In the Document History table, version are identified as x.n where
"x" is a correlative number assigned to an approved version when reaching a main milestones
"n" is a correlative number assigned to draft versions, starting by 1. "n"=0 means version approved
Information related to previous draft versions (i.e. 0.1, 0.2 etc.) shall be deleted from the table when a subsequent approved version is issued.

Document History

Version	*Date*	*Comments*
2.0	10.01.2020	Initial draft

1. Application:

With effect from 10 January 2020.

All actors of the European Union falling under the provisions of the TAP TSI.

2. Summary

The aim of this Technical Document is to enable RUs and commercial entities subject to the REGULATION (EU) No 454/2011 to make available by electronic means and according to a standardised procedure, the information about the tariffs and fares meant for international and foreign sales, as far as Tickets with Integrated Reservation (IRT) are concerned.

The information made available shall include:

- Tariff conditions
- Sales and after-sales conditions
- Information related to the products and the offers,
- Price tables.

3. General Remarks

This Technical Document is obligatory for the railways that wish to make available IRT tariff data for use in computer procedures including for example National tariff information systems.

This Technical Document is not designed for price calculation, or for revenue calculation and sharing, settlement of account, or for issue of ticket or statistics.

It is the choice of the railways to decide which products and origin-destinations will be featured in this Technical Document. There is no obligation for delivering exhaustive data.

Computerised compilation is designed to enable implementation of the following objectives:

- Reduction in resources and costs involved in producing fare alterations,
- Computerized compilation of prices,
- Improvement of data quality,
- Updating of fare data through computerized adjustments,
- Optimal application of sales procedures.

The official correct price is still transmitted through real sales transaction in the protocols of the ERA Technical Document B5.

4. Joint provisions

4.1. Volume of data

The regulations governing computer generation as the basis for publication on computer medium are set for the following data elements

The files with tariff conditions:

- *Tariffs*
- *Sales conditions*
- *After sales conditions*
- *Cards/Memo*

Price file

Information files:

- *Ranges*
- *Exclusions*
- *Zones or Grouped OD's*
- *Name Cards/Memo*
- *Distribution*
- *Tariff Combinations/Dynamic Prices From*

In order to check that all data entries are complete and properly made available, a header file is also made available.

4.2. Fare Alterations

The production by computer systems of tariff changes creates the need for identification of the changes. It is important not to lose the coherence between the different data in different files.

- The first publication contains all files.
- In case the validity date is in the past, the data is automatically deleted.
- In case of partial changes following rules are valid

Modification	*Publication*
Change of an element in the following files ▪ Tariffs	Every single change requires the creation of a new tariff. -> Publication of Tariff file with the new tariff(s)

▪ Sales conditions ▪ After sales conditions ▪ Cards	The other 3 files need to be made available when applicable (conditional files).
Addition or change in the files Prices and Exclusions (addition of OD, change of price, new travel or sales period; new exclusion period…)	File(s) with new records only. If a price is no longer valid, and not replaced by a new price, then the record should be made available with value –1
Addition of an element in the following files • Range • Name Cards • Distribution • Zones *Tariff Combinations/Dynamic Prices From*	Re-make available total file

4.3. Data Security

Given the vital nature of the fare information set out, additional security data shall be produced in order to allow other RUs to be sure that the data obtained from another RU are correct and complete.

The security data shall be made available in a special header file (list of the data files made available). The header file shall list all files made available at the same time. In order to automate exchange of data as much as possible between the various railways, file names shall be clearly defined. The file names shall consist of a four-digit reference written in capitals plus the four-digit railway code and the three-digit entity code.

Example for Railway 0081 (ÖBB), entity xxx:

File	*File name*	*Remarks*
Header	PCET0081xxx	
Tariffs	PCTA0081xxx	TA = tariffs
Range	PCGA0081xxx	GA = gamme
Name Cards/Memo	PCCA0081xxx	CA = cards
Exclusions	PCEX0081xxx	EX = exclusions
Sales conditions	PCCV0081xxx	CV = condition vente
After Sales conditions	PCAV0081xxx	AV = conditions après-ventes
Prices	PCPR0081xxx	PR = Price
Zones	PCZO0081xxx	ZO = zones
Grouped OD	PCGO0081xxx	GO = Grouped OD
Name Cards	PCNC0081xxx	NC = Name Cards
Distribution	PCDI0081xxx	DI = distribution
Tariff Combinations/Dynamic Prices From	PCCD0081xxx	CD = Combination/ Dynamic

4.4. Data availability conditions

Fare data shall generally be made available in text (*.txt) or zip (*.zip) format, so that it can be processed by the widest possible variety of programs. The data shall be made available by ensuring that controls have been done (format and coherence controls). After checking the files, they have to be validated by the railways making them available. At that moment they shall become available for the other RUs as well.

The data are written in Latin characters (format ISO-8859-1).

4.5. Data availability deadlines

The making available of data for IRT is not linked to fixed dates. Certain tariffs and/or fares have frequent modifications (for example promotions); others are more stable for a longer period. It is only obligatory to make the new data available before start of the sales. It is very possible to make available only updates in the Price file (possibly with new Exclusion file as well) and not change the tariff files for a longer period.

4.6. Field characters

All fields are defined by a field character and field length. Numerical fields shall be right justified and where appropriate completed with zeros at the beginning. Alphanumerical fields shall be left justified with any remaining positions left blank.

4.7. Validity

The fields with validity dates shall have the format YYYYMMDD.

« Valid from » shall describe as of when the record is valid.

« Valid to » shall indicate the point in time after which the validity of the data expires. An « open end » may be entered in this field, i.e. an actual data entered in the form of a long validity period.

This means that the data shall remain valid until the date expires or a version with an amended date is supplied.

5. Annex 1 – Explanatory note on « Tariffs » file

In this file are all elements needed to identify a product/tariff.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*O or F*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7	2	Unique Code per entity
3	Entity Name	alpha N	32	M		8-39		Entity name
4	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		40-41		Number of the range (see file range)
5	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		42-44		Unique Tariff Number. A number is attributed for each tariff for which exists a price.
6	Code Tariff	numerical	2	M	*Code List B.2.2*	45-46		Code tariff used in *Code List B.2.2;* 00 = no code applicable
7	Tariff name in local language	alpha N	32	M		47-78		Local language = decided by entity
8	Tariff name in French	alpha N	32	O		79-110	2	Tariff name
9	Tariff name in German	alpha N	32	O		111-142	2	Tariff name
10	Tariff name in English	alpha N	32	O		143-174	2	Tariff name
11	Reserved	alpha N	32	O		175-206		
12	Sales date from	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		207-214		Tariff validity
13	Sales time from	numerical	2	O		227-226	2	Indicates the opening time of the 1st day of the sales. HH (24 hours) Default value = 00 hours = whole day
14	Sales date to	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		215-224		Without end date = 20991231
15	Sales time to	numerical	2	O		225-226	2	Indicates the closing time on the last day of the sales. HH (24 hours). Default value = 24 hours = whole day
16	Train category	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.3*	227-229	2	Examples : 53 = Eurostar; 85 = Cisalpino; 86 = CityNightLine; 95 = Nachtzug;
17	Night train	alpha N	1	M		230		Y/N

18	Passenger Type	numerical	4	M	*Code List B.2.4*	231-234		
19	Age passenger : from	numerical	2	M		235-236		ex. 2 = from 2 years
20	Age passenger : to	numerical	2	M		237-238		Example : 11 = 11 years included; **Default value** : 99 = not limited
21	Card/Memo	alpha N	1	M		239	2	Y = see file "Cards/Memo" N = no required
22	Minimal number of travellers	numerical	2	M		240-241		Minimal number of travellers for this tariff. Default value = 01
23	Maximal number of travellers	numerical	3	M		242-244	2	Maximal number of travellers for this tariff. Default value = 99
24	Travel day	alpha N	7	M		245-251		Y or N for each day of the week Ex.: NNNNYYY = Tariff only valid on Friday, Saturday and Sundays
25	Departure time from	numerical	14	O		252-265		from HH (24 h.) for every day of the week; Ex. 00000000140000 = Fridays depart from 14:00 onwards. **Not applicable** = 00000000000000
26	Departure time to	numerical	14	O		266-279		Until HH (24 h) for every day of the week Ex : 00000000001800 = valid for travel until Saturday 18:00; **Not applicable** = 00000000000000
27	Periods or Train exclusion	alpha N	1	M		280		Exclusion of travel period or train category or train during circulation period. Y = see file "Exclusion" N = no exclusion
28	Maximum number of days before departure	numerical	3	M		281-283	2	apex condition: ex. maximum 110 days before departure **Default value** = 999 = without condition
29	Minimum number of	numerical	3	M		284-286	2	apex condition: ex. minimum 7 days before departure

	days before departure							**Default value** = 000 = without condition
30	Night away condition - which day	alpha N	7	M		287-293		Y or N for every day of the week; Ex.: NNNNNYN = Saturday night away; **Default value** : NNNNNNN

31	And / or	numerical	1	M		294		not applicable = 0;
								or = 1;
								and = 2;

32	Minimum Number of nights away condition	numerical	2	M		295-296		ex. 2 = minimum 2 nights away Default value : 00 = no condition
33	Maximum Number of nights away condition	numerical	2	M		297-298		ex. 10 = maximum 10 nights away Default value : 99 = no condition
34	Sales conditions	alpha N	1	M		299		Y = see file "Sales Conditions" N = sellable by all countries, all railways
35	Exchangeable	alpha N	1	M		300		Y = see file "After Sales Conditions" N = not exchangeable
36	Number of exchanges allowed	numerical	2	O		301-302	2	Default value = 99
37	Refundable	alpha N	1	M		303		Y = see file "After Sales Conditions" N = not refundable
38	Minimum Price	alpha	1	M		304	5	Y = if value “D” in file "Tariffs combination /Dynamic Prices From" N = If value “C” in file "Tariffs combination /Dynamic Prices From" Blank = if no PCCD file

Element 1 – Railway Code

In case of “mixed” commercial entities (ex. Artesia, Elipsos, Lyria, etc.) the railway code to be used is the code of the network where the product and trains are managed.

This gives for example:

- Artesia = SNCF 0087
- Elipsos = RENFE 0071
- Etc..

Element 2 and 3 – Code and entity name

For Market Prices, one railway may have multiple commercial entities. Those need to be identified, thus using the entity code (and name).

As an example, RENFE has:

Railway code: 0071

Code/Name that identifies the commercial entity:

- AVE = AVE
- TAL = Talgo 200
- TAJ = Talgo de jour
- ELI = Elipsos

The code to use is attributed according to the provisions of chapter 7.2 of the REGULATION (EU) No 454/2011 in order to ensure data integrity

Element 4-5 – Tariff Range, Tariff Number

A tariff range contains multiple tariffs (example – Public Range). In this file, all tariffs belonging to the same range need to be described. In the following files, it may be sufficient to enter one record if all conditions are the same for the whole range. In that case use “000” as entry in the element tariff number.

Element 7 – Tariff name in local language

In case of mixed commercial entities, the managing company decides on the local language. Example:, Artesia decides whether the local language is French or Italian.

Element 8-11– Tariff name in other languages

For tariff names in other languages see *code list B.2.5*

Element 16 – Train category

The existing codes are to be found in the Code *List B.2.3*.

It is of the uttermost importance that the code shall correspond to the code used in the timetable data defined in ERA TAP TSI TD B.4. Without a perfect match the computer systems will not be able to find the match between the train and the tariff/price.

Element 18 – Passenger Type

The existing codes are to be found in the Code *List B.2.4*

Element 21 – Cards/Memo

This element indicates if yes or no a card is obligatory in order to buy the tariff. A Yes can also mean that there is a Remark field that will be displayed in computer systems when this tariff is valid. When Yes then the details are in the file “Cards”

Element 24 – Travel day

In this field, the days of the week for which the tariff is valid have to be indicated. A tariff with a weekend condition (only Saturday Sunday travel) would look like follows: NNNNNYY

Every day of the week has the indicator Y(es) or N(o). The first indicator is for the Monday.

Element 27 – Exclusion of a period or train

A certain period of travel may be excluded for a certain tariff (for example – not valid for Easter Holidays).

It may also be that the tariff is not valid on a certain train category (for example – not valid on Thalys) or on a specific train (for example – not valid on train 09740). In case of train category and/or train, the RU/entity also has to indicate the period of exclusion if appropriate. The details are in the separate file “Exclusion”. Here only the indicator Y or N has to be used.

6. Annex 2 - Explanatory note on « Range » File

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Code Range	numerical	2	M	*Code List B.2.6*	8-9		Codes are defined in Code List B.2.6
4	Range name in local language	alpha N	32	M		10-41		Local language = decided by entity Example: Gamma pubblica (Italian)
5	Range name in French	alpha N	32	M		42-73		Example: Gamme publique
6	Range name in German	alpha N	32	M		74-105		Example: Öffentliche Tarife
7	Range name in English	alpha N	32	M		106-137		Example: Public Range
8	Reserved	alpha N	32	O		138-169		

A range is a group of tariffs that are commercially linked.

Certain conditions may be defined on the higher level of the range instead of the tariff in order to reduce data input.

Codes are defined in *Code List B.2.6*

7. Annex 3 - Explanatory note on « Cards/Memo » File

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		8-9	2	Number of Range. If Card/Memo is valid for all ranges, put 00
4	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		10-12	2	Unique Tariff Number. If card/memo is valid for all tariffs, put 000
5	Group	numerical	1	M		13	2	Combination of cards/memos. If only 1 card/memo needed, then this value is put to 0
6	Card/Memo	alpha N	2	M	*Code List B.2.7*	14-15	2	Standard codes (00 ÷ 10) defined in *Code List B.2.7*; other codes (>10) to be decided by entity >- see file "name cards/memos"
7	Country	alpha N	2	O	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2	16-17	2	Country in which card/memo is valid

In this file, the entity defines the obligatory possession of cards when buying a particular tariff.

Some cards are commonly used – see *Code List B.2.7*. For cards belonging to one single railway, the railway decides the code.

In case a card is valid for a certain country, that country needs to be indicated as well. When empty, it means the card is not linked to a country.

Example : tariff 001 is valid with cards C1 or with card C2

tariff 002 is valid with card C1 or with card C3 in Germany or with card C3 in France

Group = 1 = AND

Group = 2 = OR

0087 XXX 01 01 1 C1

0087 XXX 01 01 2 C2

0087 XXX 01 02 1 C1

0087 XXX 01 02 2 C3 DE

0087 XXX 01 02 2 C3 FR

In this file only a code is given to the Memo. The content is in the file 'Name of Cards/Memo'.

8. Annex 4 - Explanatory note on « Exclusion » File

This file allows to exclude

- A travel period
- A train category
- A specific train

And for the last two as well the period of circulation.

The file only needs to be used when there is an exclusion.

If tariffs are valid for all trains of an entity, the file is not used.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		8-9	2	Number of Range. If exclusion is valid for all ranges, put 00
4	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		10-12	2	Unique Tariff Number. If exclusion is valid for all tariffs, put 000
5	Train category	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.3*	13-15	2	If the exclusion applies for all train categories, put 000
6	Train number	Alpha N	5	M		16-20	3	If the exclusion applies for all train numbers, put 00000. The train number is attributed by the RU.
7	Railway code	numerical	4	O	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	21-24	2	ex. 0087 = SNCF / Carrier. If no train number in field 6, this field is empty
8	Tariff validity days	alpha N	7	M		25-31	2	Blanks = default N = exclusion, Y = available (limited to) example: YYYYNNN
9	Date from	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		32-39		Indicates the first date of circulation for this train number or train category when this exclusion applies
10	Date to	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		40-47		Indicates the last date of circulation for this train number or train category when this exclusion applies

9. Annex 5 - Explanatory note on « Sales conditions » File

The file describes the authorisations or interdictions for sales for a country, a network or a distribution channel.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		8-9		Number of Range. If sales condition is valid for all ranges, put 00
4	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		10-12	2	Unique Tariff Number. If sales condition is valid for all tariffs of a range, put 000
5	Railway/Country	alpha N	1	M		13		C : Country N : Railway
6	Railway/Country Code	alpha N	4	M	Countries: ISO 3166-1 alpha-2; Railways: I TAP TSI T. D. B.8	14-17		Country or Railway where tariff can or cannot be sold. Code = 0000 -> all countries or all Railways
7	Authorisation or Interdiction for Railway/Country	alpha N	1	M		18	2	Y = authorised N = excluded
8	Code distribution channel	numerical	2	M	*Code List B.2.8*	19-20	5	Standard codes (00 ÷ 10) defined in *Code List B.2.8;* other codes (>10) to be decided by entity
9	Authorisation or Interdiction for distribution channel	alpha N	1	O		21	2	Y = authorised N = excluded Ignored when field 7 is N -> put Blank

Element 5 – Railway/Country

Authorisations or interdictions may be set on the level of a network (example : SNCF) but also on the level of a country (example : Great Britain).

This difference is important in case a railway distributes outside its country.

Element 8 – Code distribution channel

For every distribution channel the RU/entity has to indicate if Y or N the railway or country has the right to sell the particular tariff.

Value 00 to 10 : Fix values. See Code *List B.2.8*

Values 11 to 99 : Specific for the entity. The content is in the file 'Distribution.

10. Annex 6 - Explanatory note on « After Sales conditions »

In this file the exchange and refund conditions are described.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		8-9		Number of Range. If after sales condition is valid for all ranges, put 00
4	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		10-12		Unique Tariff Number. If after sales condition is valid for all tariffs, put 000
5	Code Type of after sales	alpha N	1	M		13		R = Refund E = Exchange
6	Valid from number of days before/after departure	alpha N	4	M		14-17	4	Default value: 0 = departure day. Negative value (-180) =180 days before travel. Positive value (+3) = 3 days after travel.
7	Valid from number of hours before/after departure	alpha N	3	M		18-20	4	Default value = 00 = no condition. Negative value (-5) = 5 hours before travel. Positive value (+3) = 3 hours after travel.
8	Valid to number of days before/after departure	alpha N	4	M		21-24	4	Default value: 0 = departure day; Negative value (-90) = 90 days before travel. Positive value (+3) = 3 days after travel.
9	Valid to number of hours before/after departure	alpha N	3	M		25-28	4	Default value = 00 = no condition. Negative value (-5) = 5 hours before travel. Positive value (+3) = 3 hours after travel. 999 = forever.
10	Amount	numerical	5	M		29-33	4	Value in EURO with 2 decimal points in case of fixed amount. Ex. 00239 = 2,39 € Value in case of percentage: 00000
11	Percentage	numerical	5	M		34-38	4	Value in EURO with 2 decimal points Ex. 01500 = 15,00% Value in case of fixed amount: 00000
12	Minimal amount	numerical	5	O		39-42	4	Non applicable: 00000 Value in EURO with 2 decimal points, to use in case of percentage. Ex. 00350 = 3,50 €
13	Maximal amount	numerical	5	O		43-47	4	Non applicable: 00000 Value in EURO with 2 decimal points,

								to use in case of percentage. Ex. 00750 = 7,50 €.

Element 5 – Type of After Sales

For every tariff (or range) the type of after sales needs to be indicated – exchange or refund. .

Element 10-13 – Amount

These 4 elements have to be considered together:

- In case it is a fixed amount -> put value in element 10
- In case it is a percentage
  - Put value in element 11
  - And use elements 12 and 13 if applicable

Example : 10% penalty but with minimum of 5,00€ and maximum of 20,00€ will look like follows:

Element 10 -> 00000

Element 11 -> 01000

Element 12 -> 00500

Element 13 -> 02000

If price of ticket is 10 €, the penalty still is 5 €.

If price of ticket is 500 €, the penalty is only 20€

Example : Tariff 001 with refund and exchange conditions

R/E	min. days	max. days	amount	%
R	-90	-7		100
R	-6	3		50
R	4	10		20
R	11	xx		0
E	-90	-7	5	
E	-6	3	6	
E	4	10	8,5	
E	11	xx	10	

0087 XXX 01 001 R -90 00 -07 00 00000 10000

0087 XXX 01 001 R -06 00 +03 00 00000 05000

0087 XXX 01 001 R +04 00 +10 00 00000 02000

0087 XXX 01 001 R +11 00 xxx 00 00000 00000

0087 XXX 01 001 E -90 00 -07 00 00500 00000

0087 XXX 01 001 E -06 00 +03 00 00600 00000

0087 XXX 01 001 E +04 00 +10 00 00850 00000

0087 XXX 01 001 E +11 00 xxx 00 01000 00000

11. Annex 7 - Explanatory note on « Price » file

In this files, all prices are put for all tariffs. Prices are given per O-D.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity;
3	Tariff range	numerical	2	M		8-9		Number of Range.
4	Tariff number	numerical	3	M		10-12		Unique Tariff Number.
5	Price valid for sales from	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		13-20		
6	Price valid for sales until	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		21-28		Without end date : 20991231
7	Price valid for travel from	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		29-36		
8	Price valid for travel until	AAAAMMJJ	8	M		37-44		Without end date : 20991231
9	Train Category	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.3*	45-47	5	default = 000 (all categories). Examples : 53 = Eurostar; 85 = Cisalpino; 86 = CityNightLine;
10	Train number	Alpha N	5	O		48-52	3	If prices valid for all trains, leave blank, The train number is attributed by the RU.
11	Type of origin station	alpha N	1	M		53	2	S: Stations Z: Zones G: Group of OD's
12	Code of Origin Station	numerical	9	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	54-62	3	If element 11 is S: put zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5). If element 10 is Z: put zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + zone-code of file Zones (5). If element 10 is G: put zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + group-code of file Groups (5)
13	Type of destination station	alpha N	1	M		63	2	S: Stations Z: Zones Ignored when field 11 is G -> put Blank
14	Code Destination Station	numerical	9	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	64-72	3	If element 13 is S: put zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5). If element 13 is Z: put zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + zone-code of file Zones (5). Ignored when field 11 is G -> put Blank
15	Single / Return	alpha N	1	M		73		S=single; R=return

16	Direction	alpha N	1	M		74		O = direction Origin-Destination; D = direction Destination-Origin; B = valid for both directions
17	Journey type	alpha N	1	M		75		D = direct (no change of trains); I = indirect (with change of trains)
18	Via code	numerical	9	O	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	76-84	3	zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5) (example: 008765432)
19	Border point code	numerical	4	O	*Code List B.2.9*	85-88		Code border point
20	Facility code	numerical	3	O	*Code List B.2.10*	89-91		Code type of class or accommodation
21	Price	numerical	7	M		92-98	2	Value en EURO with 2 decimal points When negative value and all other fields are identical to previous uploaded file, then the price will be deleted.

Element 5-8 – Validity Dates

It is important to differentiate the validity of the tariff and the price. The validity of the tariff may be a much longer period than the price. Using the two dates, allows to send only updates on prices without having to send all the tariff information again.

Element 10 – Train number

By adding the train number as a separate element, it is now possible to differentiate the price for the same OD with the same train category and still a different price. The train number is of course not obligatory.

Element 11 and 13– Type of Origin and Destination Point

This indicator makes the difference between a station or a group of stations or a group of OD's. In case a group of stations all have the same price, the indicator has to be put to 'Z' (zone) so that reference can be made to the Zone File where all stations related to that zone are put. The difference with the group of OD's is that in that case we are not talking about a group of stations but a group of pairs (origin-destination)

If field 11 = G then field 13 is ignored. Leave it blank.

Example:

	Station A,		
From	Station B	**= Zone 1**	=> to station Y
	Station C		

Station A to Station Y

Station B to Station Y = **Group** 1

Station C to Station Z

Element 20 – Facility Code

This code describes the different class of service or accommodation types. See *Code List B.2.10*.

12. Annex 8 - Explanatory note on « Zone » file

This file is used to « group » a number of stations in the Origin-Destination. The same price may be valid for multiple OD's and this allows reducing the number of entries.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha-numerical	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Code Origin/Destination Zone	numerical	5	M		8-12		Unique Id by zone and by RU/entity
4	Name Zone	alpha-numerical	32	M		13-44		
5	Station Code	numerical	9	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	45-53	3	zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5) (example: 008765432)
6	Name of station	alpha-numerical	35	M		54-88	5	IT script without accents but with upper and lower case.

Element 3 – Code zone

The code (and the name) is completely free.

In one zone the RU/entity can either group assimilated stations

Example: Zone Lille for Lille Flandres and Lille Europe

or stations that are assimilated purely because of the price.

Example: Eurostar uses 5 zones for French Provinces.

The stations in these zones are linked because of the same price and not for a geographical reason.

13. Annex 8b - Explanatory note on « Grouped OD » file

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7	2	Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Code Origin / Destination Group	numerical	5	M		8-12	2	Unique Id by OD group and by RU/entity
4	Name OD Group	alpha N	32	M		13-44	2	
5	Origin Station Code	numerical	9	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	45-53	3	zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5) example: 008765432
6	Name of station	alpha N	35	M		54-88	5	IT script without accents but with upper and lower case.
7	Destination Station Code	numerical	9	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.9	89-97	5	zero padded Country Code/Infrastructure holder Code (4) + location main code (5) example: 008765432
8	Name of station	alpha N	35	M		98-132	5	IT script without accents but with upper and lower case.

Element 3 – Code OD Group

The code (and the name) is completely free.

14. Annex 9 - Explanatory note on « Name Cards/Memo » file

In this file is defined the name of the cards used in the different languages.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Indicator Card or Memo	alpha N	1	M		8	2	C = card M = memo
4	Code Card/Memo	Numerical	2	M		9-10	2	Unique Id by card/memo and by RU/entity
5	Card/memo name in local language	alpha N	120	M		11-130	5	Local language = decision of entity
6	Card/memo name in French	alpha N	120	O		131-250	5	Example card : Inter Rail; Example memo : TGV in peak period
7	Card/memo name in German	alpha N	120	O		251-370	5	
8	Card/memo name in English	alpha N	120	O		371-490	5	
9	Reserved	alpha N	120	O		491-610	5	

15. Annex 10 - Explanatory note on « Distribution » file

This file allows identifying the existing distribution channels.

Codes are defined in *Code List B.2.8*.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	3	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7		Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Distribution channel code	numerical	2	M		8	5	Codes defined in code list B.2.8
4	Channel name in local language	alpha N	32	M		10-41		Example: stazioni (Italian)
5	Channel name in French	alpha N	32	O		42-73	2	example: gares
6	Channel name in German	alpha N	32	O		74-105	2	example: Bahnhöfe
7	Channel name in English	alpha N	32	O		106-137	2	example: Stations
8	Reserved	alpha N	32	O		138-169	2	

16. Annex 11 - Explanatory note on « Tariff Combinations/Dynamic Prices From» file

This file is used to define:

- Which tariff combinations are allowed,
- Links between “Dynamic Prices From/To”

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Version*	*Comments*
1	Railway code	numerical	4	M	TAP TSI T. D. B.8	1-4	5	ex. 1080 = DB
2	Code entity	alpha N	3	M	*Code List B.2.1*	5-7	5	Unique Code per entity ex. TAL; ARN;
3	Tariff Combination or Dynamic Price From/To	Alpha	1	M		8	5	C = Combination allowed D = Dynamic Price From / To
4	Tariff 1	numerical	3	M		9-11		example: (adult :072)
5	Tariff 2	numerical	3	M		12-14	5	example: (child : 073)

Element 3:

Specify per ID, the permitted Combinations between different tariffs.

Railway code	*Code entity*	*TC Flag*	*Tariff 1*	*Tariff 2*
1080	PAN	C	094	095
1080	PAN	C	072	073
1080	PAN	C	018	031
1080	PAN	C	074	077
…	…			

Means for example that tariff 74 can be sold with tariff 77 but not with 31, 73 or 95

Note: this is mainly published for information purposes. Only some proprietary attributing systems are able to sell tickets for different tariffs with a single request. This possibility in particular is not allowed by the standard described in TAP TSI Technical Document B.5.

Specify links between “Dynamic Prices From/To”

Some tariffs with contingents or Yield Management, have the same sales and after-sales conditions, but a different price.

Railway code	*Code entity*	*TC Flag*	*Tariff 1*	*Tariff 2*
1080	PAN	D	65	66
1080	PAN	D	65	67
1080	PAN	D	18	17
1080	PAN	D	72	71
…	…			

Example: tariff 65 is 30€, tariff 66 is 40€ and that there is also a tariff 67, linked to 65 and which can be 55€ there will be 3 prices proposed. When the contingent is full for tariff 65, the price proposed to client is tariff 66, and 67 if 66 is also full. On Web interface the 3 prices are proposed, this new table is to inform the client/vendor that if they cannot obtain the lower price, that the 3 prices offered, are “From Prices”.

This information is linked to new field 38 " Minimum price " of file Tariffs “Yes” or “No”, where tariff 1 has the value “Yes”.

17. Annexe 12 – Reference Tables

In every file it is indicated if existing reference data is to be used. The data are available in the indicated Code List or ISO Code Lists

18. Annexe 13 – Header file

The header (named PCET-xxxx-xxx) has to give all information about the data made available. For every file following elements have to be mentioned:

- Name of the file + 7 alphanumeric (railway and entity code) and
- Number of records in the file

Only files with minimum 1 record have to be made available. If a file contains no records, than it should not be made available. It should not be mentioned in the header either.

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Comments*
1	Version of Technical Document B.2	numerical	2	M		1-2	Proposal version 05
2	Alphabet	alpha N	15	M	ISO-8859-1	3-17	Latin characters
3	Number of records in file PCTAxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
4	Number of records in file PCGAxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
5	Number of records in file PCCAxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
6	Number of records in file PCEXxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
7	Number of records in file PCCVxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
8	Number of records in file PCAVxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
9	Number of records in file PCPRxxxxxxx	numerical	9	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
10	Number of records in file PCZOxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
11	Number of records in file PCGOxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
12	Number of records in file PCNCxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
13	Number of records in file PCDIxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code
14	Number of records in file PCCDxxxxxxx	numerical	4	O			xxxx railway code and xxx entity code

Alternative format:

First record

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Comments*
1	Version of Technical Document B.2	numerical	2	M		1-2	Proposal version 05
2	Alphabet	alpha N	15	M	ISO-8859-1	3-17	Latin characters

Following records

Serial N° in record	*Field*	*Characters*	*N° of charact.*	*M or O*	*Reference*	*Pos. Of char.*	*Comments*
1	Name of file e.g. PCTAxxxxxxx	alpha N	11	M		1-11	See ch. 2.3 for list of file names
2	Number of records in file	numerical	4	M		12-15	