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# BTN ACADEMY:

**SELECTING A TRAVEL  
PAYMENT PROVIDER**



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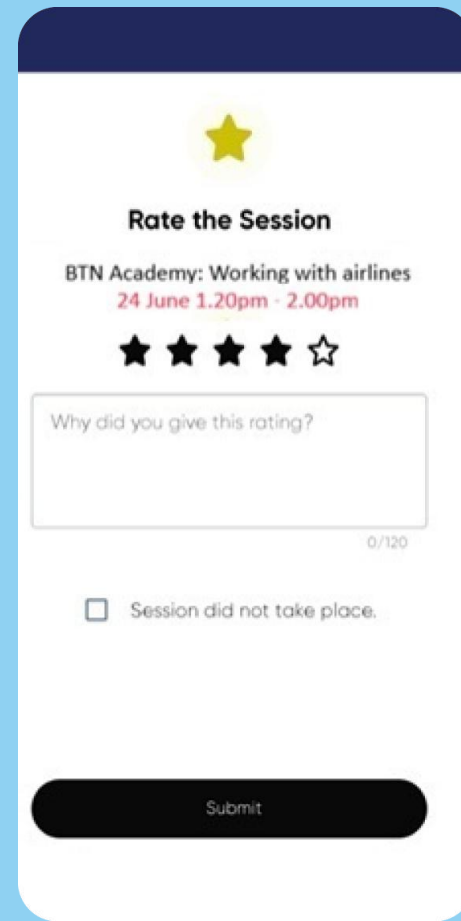
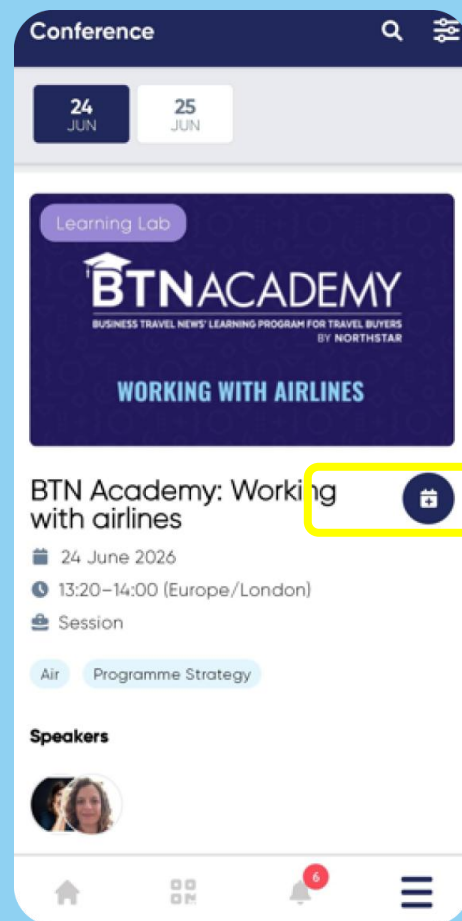
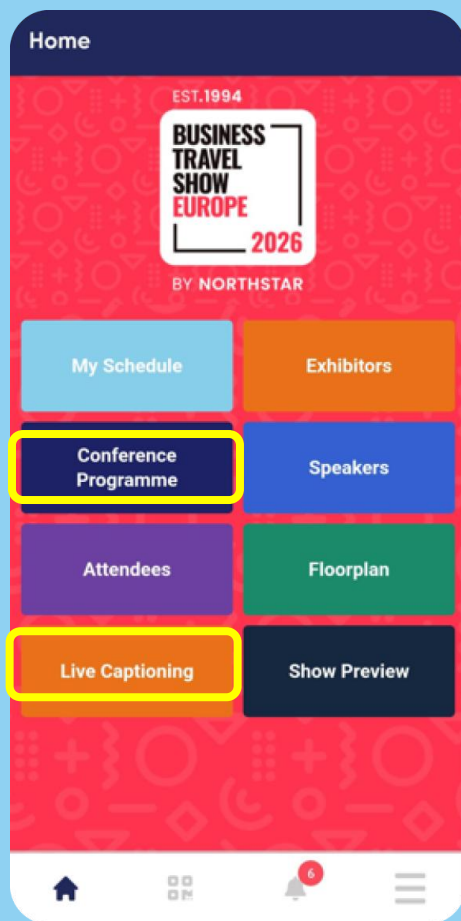
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# SESSION ESSENTIALS



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# Agenda

*Six sections, structured for fundamentals — with worked examples and decision tools.*

**01**

## Why payment matters

The three outcomes that frame every payment decision

**02**

## The payment landscape

Six instruments — what they are, where they fit

**03**

## Mapping to your goals

Trade-off matrix: trip ease, compliance, data quality

**04**

## A worked example

A typical programme mix, end to end

**05**

## Choosing your mix

Seven factors that should drive your decision

**06**

## Implementation watch-outs

Predictable pitfalls and how to avoid them

# Why payment matters

*Payment quietly decides what's possible in three areas at once.*



## Easier trip management

- Fewer out-of-pocket costs for travellers
- Less manual expense capture and chasing
- Smoother end-to-end booking journey
- Faster reimbursement cycles when needed



## Stronger compliance

- Spend channelled through approved routes by default
- Policy enforced at the point of booking, not in audit
- Better visibility of off-policy spend, in near real-time
- Easier alignment with duty-of-care obligations



## Better data

- Richer fields: cost centre, project, traveller ID
- Folio-level detail for hotel and ancillary spend
- Cleaner feed into expense and BI tooling
- Foundation for supplier negotiation and benchmarking

*These three **outcomes** are the lens for every instrument we examine next.*

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## SECTION 02

# The payment landscape

*Six instruments — what they are and where each one earns its place.*

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## Individual corporate cards

*Issued to the traveller, who pays at point of sale and reclaims through expense.*

TRIP EASE

DATA

MED

MED

COMPLIANCE

MED



### Strengths

- Familiar to travellers; minimal change management
- Broad acceptance — works wherever cards are taken
- Personal-liability variants reduce company credit exposure
- Flexibility for ad-hoc or in-the-moment spend



### Watch-outs

- Compliance depends on traveller discipline
- Out-of-pocket spend remains a friction point
- Data quality only as good as the expense submission
- Reconciliation is per-traveller, not per-trip

**BEST FIT** *Frequent travellers with reliable expense discipline; ad-hoc and ground spend categories.*



## Company-paid corporate cards (central billing)

*Cards issued to travellers but settled directly by the company with the issuer.*

TRIP EASE

DATA

HIGH

MED

COMPLIANCE

MED



### Strengths

- Eliminates traveller out-of-pocket exposure
- Faster, cleaner reconciliation at the programme level
- Easier to enforce limits and merchant category controls
- Single point of cancellation if a card is lost or compromised



### Watch-outs

- Needs clear policy on personal use and recovery
- Treasury impact — company carries the float
- Controls must be designed in (not bolted on)
- Tax and benefit-in-kind treatment varies by country

**BEST FIT** *Programmes wanting traveller experience uplift and tighter spend control; mid-to-large populations.*



## Lodge / central travel accounts (BTA, AirPlus, UATP)

*A single account billed centrally for travel booked through your TMC — typically air and rail, sometimes hotel.*

TRIP EASE

DATA

HIGH

HIGH

COMPLIANCE

HIGH



### Strengths

- Strong, structured data with rich travel-specific fields
- No traveller card needed for those categories
- Simple one-invoice reconciliation
- Excellent fit for guests, contractors and non-cardholders



### Watch-outs

- Tied to the TMC channel — out-of-channel bookings bypass it
- Supplier and route coverage varies (esp. low-cost carriers)
- Less suited to on-trip and ancillary spend
- Currency and FX handling worth scrutinising

**BEST FIT** *High-volume programmes with strong TMC channel adoption; air and rail as core categories.*



## Virtual cards

*Single-use or controlled-use card numbers generated per booking, traveller or supplier — increasingly the direction of travel.*

| TRIP EASE  | DATA |
|------------|------|
| HIGH       | HIGH |
| COMPLIANCE |      |
| HIGH       |      |



### Strengths

- High control: amount, dates, merchant locked at issuance
- Rich data — booking reference, cost centre, traveller embedded
- Closes the gap on hotel folio reconciliation
- Excellent for guest travel, contractors, recruitment



### Watch-outs

- Hotel acceptance still patchy in some chains and regions
- Front-desk education needed — staff sometimes refuse VCNs
- Integration with booking tool and expense is a project
- On-property incidentals still need a back-up method

**BEST FIT** *Hotel and guest travel; programmes prioritising data quality and folio-level reconciliation.*



## Mobile wallets & embedded payment

*A traveller-experience layer that sits on top of underlying instruments — Apple Pay, Google Pay, in-app pay in booking tools.*

TRIP EASE

DATA

HIGH

MED

COMPLIANCE

MED



### Strengths

- Lifts traveller adoption of approved channels
- Reduces card-not-present friction in many markets
- Adds an extra authentication factor at point of pay
- Surfaces card credentials inside booking/expense apps



### Watch-outs

- Not a payment instrument in itself — sits over a card or account
- Acceptance still inconsistent at hotels and ground operators
- Reporting flows back through the underlying instrument
- Device dependency — lost phone is a continuity issue

**BEST FIT** *Programmes investing in traveller experience and booking-tool adoption.*



## Cash & personal cards with reimbursement

*The fallback path — traveller pays from personal funds and claims back through expense.*

TRIP EASE

DATA

LOW

LOW

COMPLIANCE

LOW



### Strengths

- Universal — works when nothing else does
- Necessary for some markets and supplier types
- Useful for very small or one-off spend
- No card issuance overhead



### Watch-outs

- Maximum traveller friction — they front the money
- Weakest data: relies on receipt capture and traveller memory
- Compliance only enforced after the fact, in audit
- Tends to grow if other channels have gaps

**BEST FIT** *Edge cases and emergencies only — actively minimise its footprint over time.*

# Mapping to your three goals

Use this matrix as a decision aid — and to spot where your current mix under-performs.

| Instrument                  | Trip ease | Compliance | Data quality | Sweet spot                              |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Individual corporate card   | Medium    | Medium     | Medium       | Ad-hoc / ground / ancillaries           |
| Company-paid corporate card | High      | Medium     | Medium       | Mid-large populations, controlled spend |
| Lodge / central account     | High      | High       | High         | Air & rail booked via TMC               |
| Virtual card                | High      | High       | High         | Hotel, guests, contractors              |
| Mobile wallet / embedded    | High      | Medium     | Medium       | Traveller experience uplift             |
| Cash / reimbursement        | Low       | Low        | Low          | Edge cases only                         |

## KEY INSIGHT

Lodge accounts and virtual cards score top across all three goals — but only within their sweet spots. Outside those categories, you still need other instruments. The right answer is almost always a blend, not a single winner.

# A worked example: typical programme mix

*Mid-sized programme — frequent travellers, occasional travellers and visiting contractors.*



**Air & rail**  
**Lodge / central account**

*Volume channel, strong data, no traveller card needed for guests/contractors*



**Hotel & guest stays**  
**Virtual cards**

*Folio reconciliation, control for non-cardholders, traveller-free billing*



**Ground & ancillaries**  
**Individual corporate cards**

*Flexibility in the moment — taxis, parking, working meals, last-minute extras*



**Edge cases**  
**Cash / reimbursement**

*Fallback for unusual markets or supplier types — actively minimise the footprint*

## WEAK POINTS TO READ

*Even a deliberate mix has gaps. Look for these:*

- Ground transport data is rarely capture-ready
- Contractor compliance often slips outside the lodge account
- Hotel incidentals may bypass the virtual card
- Out-of-channel bookings leak to personal cards
- Low-cost carriers may not be in the lodge programme

# Choosing your mix — the seven factors

*Weight each factor against your own programme — the heaviest one should drive the next decision.*



## Traveller population

Frequent vs occasional,  
employee vs contractor



## Geographic footprint

Local card acceptance,  
regional supplier norms



## TMC & supplier fit

Integration depth, channel  
coverage



## Expense tool match

Auto-reconciliation, feed  
quality, codings



## Treasury & credit

Float, billing cycle, credit  
appetite



## Reconciliation effort

Cost of matching folio →  
booking → expense



## Fraud & duty of care

Visibility into traveller  
spend and location

*Discussion prompt: Which factor weighs heaviest in your programme today — and is your current mix aligned to it?*

# Implementation watch-outs

*Predictable, not deal-breakers — but they sink projects when ignored.*



## Supplier acceptance gaps

Especially virtual cards in some hotel chains and regions. Test with your top-volume properties first.



## Reconciliation workload

Expect a temporary spike during transition. Plan the staffing — automate where data quality allows.



## Traveller communication

Change lands or fails on adoption. Train, signpost, and make the easy path the compliant one.



## Integration testing

Booking tool + payment + expense + GL — test the full data flow end-to-end before go-live.



## Policy alignment

Update your travel and expense policy at the same time. Don't let policy lag behind capability.



## Post-launch review

Plan a 90-day review of compliance and data quality. Calibrate before scaling further.

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SECTION 07

# Sourcing & running the programme

*From understanding instruments to selecting, contracting and rolling out a provider.*

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## Building a strong foundation

*Align internally first — then settle who pays, who is liable, and how you're billed.*

### Cross-functional stakeholders

*Travel payment rarely sits with travel managers alone — align early with:*

- Finance, Treasury & Accounting
- Procurement & Internal Audit
- HR, IT and Risk / Security

### Four core programme objectives

- 1 **Process efficiency & compliance**  
Cleaner expense workflows, channel compliance, less fraud
- 2 **Improve financial terms**  
Consolidated spend, rebates, cash flow, easy reconciliation
- 3 **Enhance data visibility**  
Actual spend, supplier usage, negotiation & audit support
- 4 **Improve traveller productivity**  
Fewer out-of-pocket costs, digital receipts, less FX friction

### LIABILITY & BILLING — THREE INDEPENDENT CHOICES

#### Who is liable

- Corporate** — company pays, carries risk  
**Individual** — employee pays, lower exposure  
**Joint & several** — hybrid, switches after a period

#### How you're billed

- Company bill / company pay** — best rebates  
**Individual bill / company pay** — lower admin  
**Individual bill / individual pay** — late-pay & rebate risk  
**Hybrid / strip billing** — mix by category



## Evaluating your needs

*Define requirements before sourcing — scope, geography and data.*



### Programme scope

- Number of travellers
- Travel frequency
- Spend by category
- Geographic distribution



### Multinational factors

- Local regulations & privacy laws
- Currency & card acceptance
- Data consolidation across regions
- May need multiple providers



### Data & reporting

- Spend by category & supplier
- Department / traveller segments
- Multi-currency reporting
- ERP & expense integration

*Remember: payment data reveals actual spend, which often differs from booking data.*



## Running the RFP

*A structured path to selecting the right payment partner.*

1

### Define requirements

Card volume, geographic coverage, integration needs, liability structures, reporting.



2

### Set selection criteria

Merchant acceptance, reporting, technology integration, service model, financial incentives.



3

### Evaluate vendors

Global support, data tools, security standards, account management, training & implementation.

*Tip: write requirements from the evaluation criteria backwards, so scoring is objective.*



## Negotiating the programme

*Three levers to settle before you sign.*

### Fees

- Annual card fees
- Foreign transaction fees
- Reporting-tool fees
- Late-payment & ATM fees

### Rebates & incentives

- Tied to annual spend
- Reward faster payment
- Scale with transaction size
- Sensitive to delinquency

### Contract terms

- Length (often 3-5 years)
- Implementation timelines
- Service-level agreements
- Fraud protection

*Commercial card programmes commonly bundle rebates against spend, speed and size — model the trade-offs.*

# Recap: what we covered

*Three lenses, six instruments, one deliberate mix.*

## Three lenses

- **Easier trip management**
- **Stronger compliance**
- **Better data**

## Six instruments

- Individual corporate cards
- Company-paid corporate cards
- Lodge / central accounts
- Virtual cards
- Mobile wallets / embedded pay
- Cash / reimbursement (fallback)

## One mix

*Your job isn't to pick a winner — it's to design the blend.*

- 1** Audit current footprint by category
- 2** Diagnose the single biggest gap
- 3** Decide the next move — one at a time

# Your next action

*One concrete thing to do in the next 30 days.*

1

## Audit

Map your current payment footprint by spend category and traveller type.



2

## Diagnose

Identify the single biggest gap — where compliance or data is weakest.



3

## Decide

Make that gap the focus of your next payment decision. One move at a time.

*Payment is a programme lever — not a back-office task.*

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# Questions & Discussion

*Open floor — and a chance to compare notes across programmes.*

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