Merchant Surcharging Considerations and Requirements

Before you decide to add a surcharge, or checkout fee, consider the following:

1. Is surcharging permitted in my state?
2. When can I begin?
3. When can I surcharge?
4. How much can I surcharge?
5. What must I disclose to my customers?

What will...

• ...my customers think?
• ...I need to disclose to my customers? ...my competitors do?

States currently prohibiting or limiting surcharging
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Oklahoma

30 days' notice required
- Merchant are REQUIRED to notify their acquirer 30 day prior to surcharging.

Credit transactions only
- Surcharging applies only to credit transactions in the U.S. and U.S. territories. Debit and prepaid cannot be surcharged.

No more than the cost of acceptance
- The surcharge must not exceed your cost of acceptance for the credit card.1

Proper signage and notification required
- Disclosures must be provided at the point of entry and point of sale (Click link at right for examples).
- Itemization of the final surcharge amount must be identified separately on the transaction receipt.

Visa’s Position on Surcharging
Visa remains opposed to surcharging, a practice that penalizes cardholders for using their preferred form of payment.

The benefits of card acceptance include:
- Increased sales
- A fast and convenient checkout experience
- Enhanced security
- Guaranteed payment and faster processing time

More information on surcharging guidelines and requirements can be found at www.visa.com/merchantsurcharging

1 In cases when the merchant’s cost of acceptance exceeds 3% of the underlying transaction amount, the merchant cannot assess a surcharge above 3%.