

Paperless Travel-Interoperability Perspective

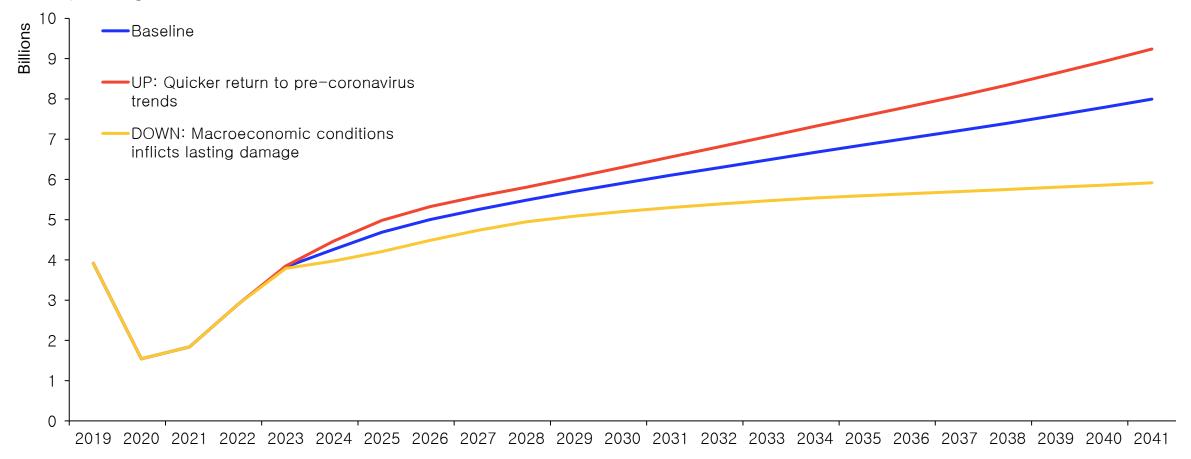
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Passenger traffic expected to double v2019 by 2041 The balance of risks remains tilted to the downside

World passengers







The industry needs to implement automation, digitalization, and efficient processes to handle this growth.

Speed is the essence at the Airport

Maximum desired time to get to the gate (without shopping, dining, etc.)



Less than 30min

for 72% of the passengers with a carry-on bag only



Less than 45min

for 76% of the passengers with a carry-on bag and checked-in bag



Less than 1h

for 79% of the passengers with mobility aid or special assistance



To save time, travelers are willing to complete processes before airport arrival

89%

said they would be interested in a **trusted travel program** to get them through security faster

45%

would like to **complete immigration procedures** before
arriving at the airport

86%

of passengers like to obtain a **visa before traveling**

36%

would like to complete **check-in** before arrival at the airport



Vision: Passengers arrive at the airport 'Ready to Fly' – all documents have been checked remotely and in advance – and experience a contactless journey through biometric identification

One ID aims to transform passenger processing using Digital Identity technologies



Vision with technology



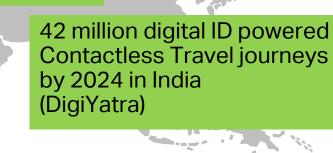
What it means for passengers:

- They can store credentials needed for travel, such as passport, visa, etc. in their digital wallet.
- They can share those credentials with other parties as relevant, upon consent, e.g. airlines, airports, governments, etc. in advance before they reach the airport.
- They can complete processes remotely, off airport, and they can go through touchpoints at the airport with biometrics recognition only without having to show their documents.
- They can use the same credentials, as applicable, for the next journeys.



Adoption ramp up

Digital Passport copy in Google and Apple Wallets to be used at TSA checkpoints 5 million Americans have a mobile driving license (source: GovTech) EU economies will have to provide Digital Identity Wallets to their citizens and residents by the end of 2026.



By 2026, over 500 million people will regularly make verifiable claims using a digital identity wallet.

(source: Gartner)





Step 1

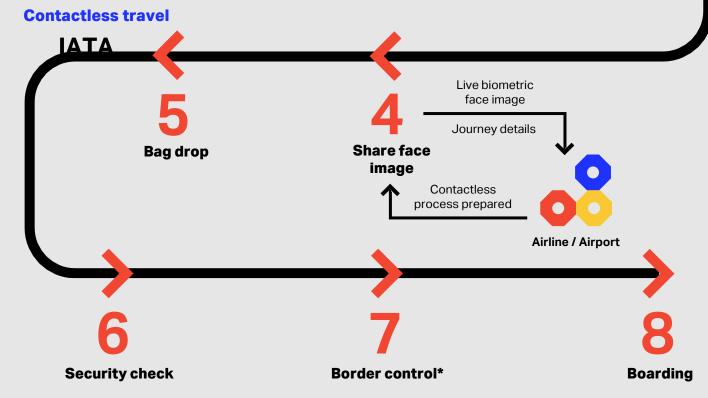
Passengers digitally prepare and store essential travel documents in their digital wallets.



Step 5 - 8

Biometric data enables passengers to navigate airports without physical document checks for bag drop, security, border control, and boarding.

*Border control is out of One ID standards scope and passengers may be required to show their physical passport by the authority



Step 2

Documents are shared with the authorities of the destination countries for pre-travel approval, with notifications stored in digital identity wallets.

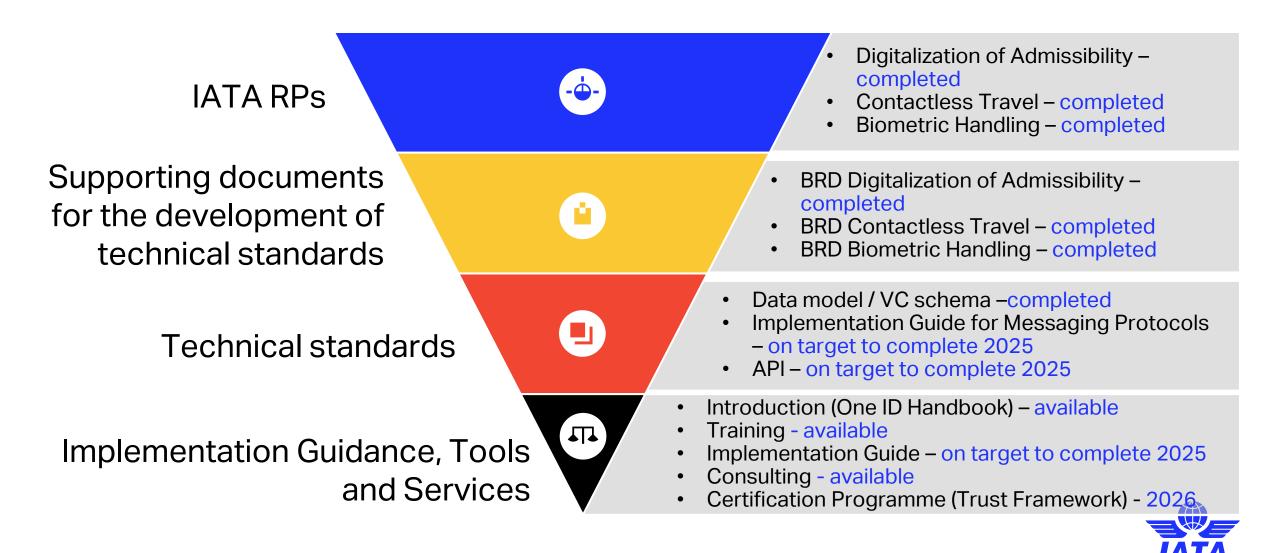
Step 3

Passengers verify their admissibility with airlines through digital identity wallets, confirming they are ready to fly.

Step 4

When a contactless process is available at the airport, the passenger is offered that experience. The passenger can choose to share their biometric face image and journey details with the party responsible for the contactless process in that location.

One ID Standards – Status





There are already more than 100 implementations of biometric travel around the world but each with their own enrolment - how can these harmonize?



The building blocks for harmonization



Industry standards for interoperability

IATA One ID, Verifiable Credentials, and APIs



Intuitive **customer experience**

Consistent behavior for customers prompts to share different credentials for different purposes



Compatibility with the **existing** biometric systems

Digital Identity credentials need to be used to enroll for current biometric processes.



Trust is essential

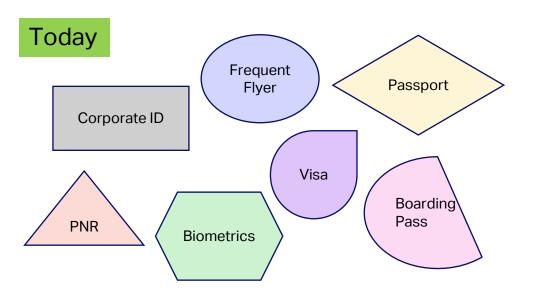
Frameworks that increase the trust probability are the key to unlocking the real potential of digital identity.



IATA Proof of Concept 2024

One ID

What was the PoC?





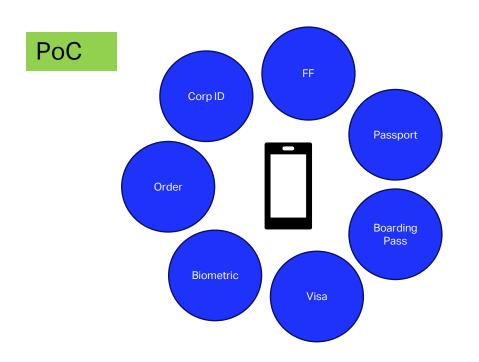


Different credentials are in different formats and managed differently. Passengers use different applications or platforms to use these credentials for travel.

Hong Kong Flight
Token: Enroll biometrics
at check-in or at eSecurity Gates

Narita Face Express: Enroll biometrics at a kiosk

What was the PoC?







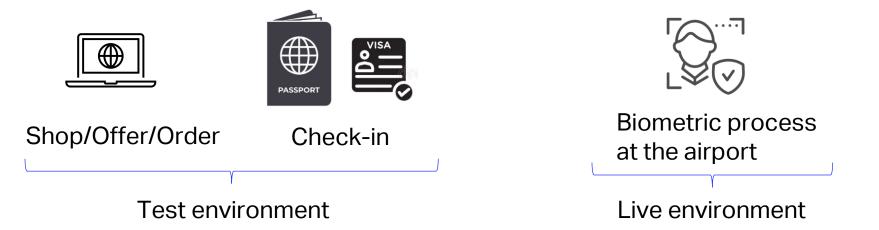
Digital credentials are stored on a digital wallet and can be used for **from shopping to travel**; the same credentials can be used for Flight Token and Face Express **in a live environment without separate enrolment**.

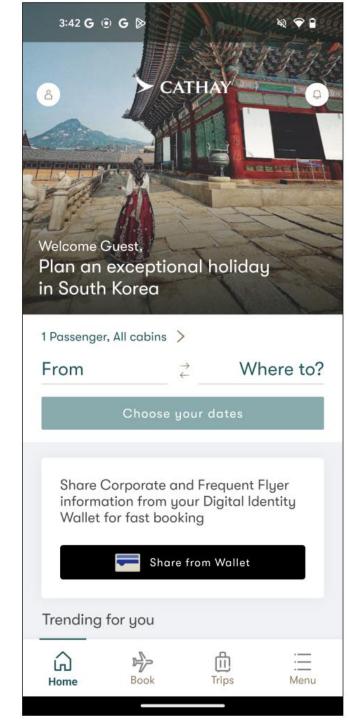
How was it built?

What we needed:

- Industry partners 1 airline and 2 airports with biometric systems in place
- Tech providers 1 airline (test) app provider, 2 wallets, 2 verifiers, 2 credential issuers
- Standards for VC schema and interoperability profile for messaging protocols

Combination of processes in a test and live environment





2024 PoC team









digital reinvented











Journey: Hong Kong to Narita and Return

Customer 1

- Corporate traveler
- CX frequent flyer
- Visa not needed
- ePassport digital copy and live biometric image already stored in the wallet





Customer 2

- Corporate traveler
- No membership with CX
- Visa needed
- ePassport digital copy and live biometric image already stored in the wallet

Key highlights



Enhanced interoperability

Interoperability with multiple issuers, verifiers and wallet providers

Interoperability with existing biometric systems in Hong Kong (Flight Token) and Narita (Face Express)



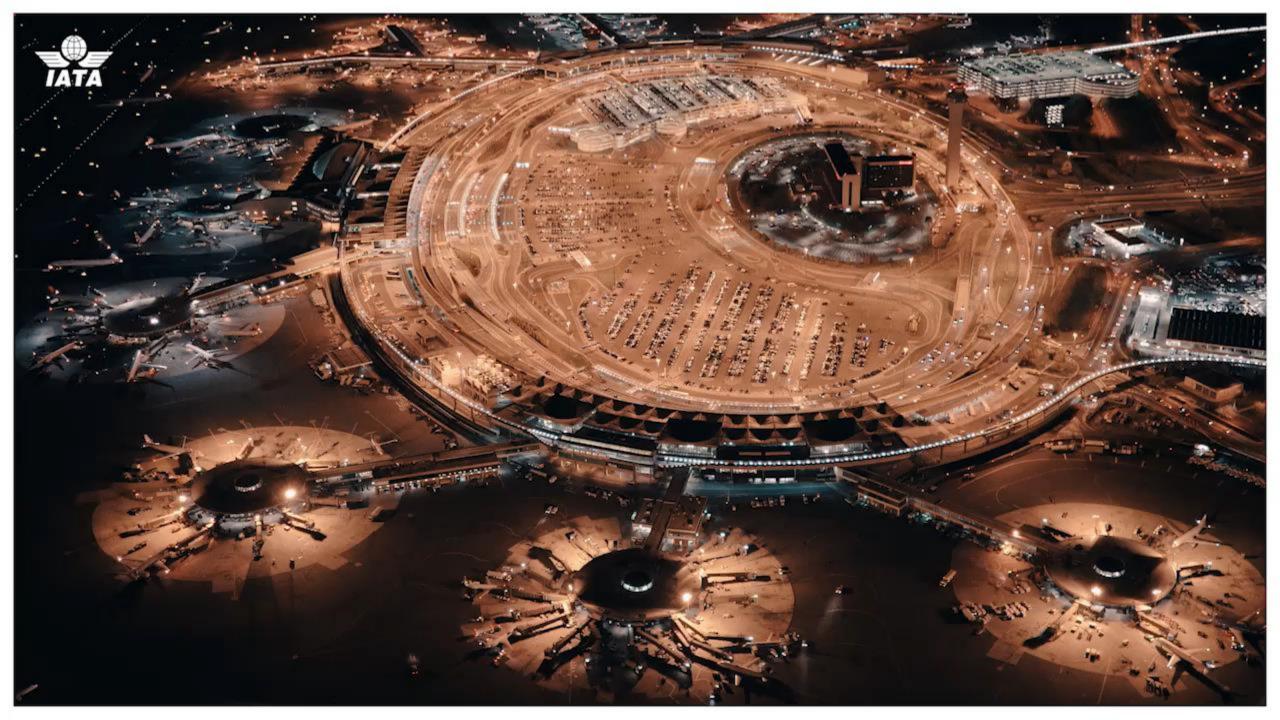
Improved standards

One ID standards – VC schema for Passport, Visa, Boarding Pass, Live Biometric Image

Other pre-standards – VC schema for Frequent Flyer membership, Employee proof, Order

Technical Guidance for Digitalization of Admissibility





PoC Outcome



Confirmed the importance of the standards for interoperability

Some adjustments may be needed to the current standards

Additional standards may be needed, e.g. Order VC



Confirmed improved customer experience

Without any booking reference or login password, easy access to booking is possible

Intuitive, consistent behavior in sharing different credentials for different purposes



Confirmed the compatibility with the existing biometric systems

Digital Identity credentials can be used for current biometric processes.

Standards on live biometric images may need to be further reviewed.



Discovered potential challenges and opportunities

Trust issues and opportunities to overcome

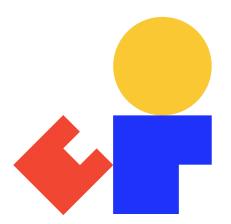
Engagement with the Government was essential



What is next for One ID

Digital Identity is Ready for Travel Today

- One ID standards
- IATA guidance and services
- > Ready for implementation today!



Trust Framework

- Government and Industry
 approaches to ensure trust in the ecosystem are in development
- Removal of obstacles depends on collaboration



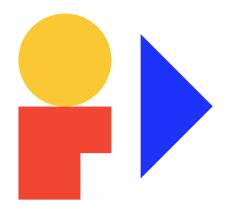


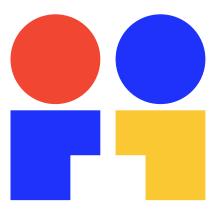
Airports' support is needed

If you already have biometric processes in your airport, **try digital identity credentials** – by accommodating One ID credentials in the current biometric process. (and share your learning with us).

If you plan to implement biometrics at your airport, involve airlines from the beginning and design the process together.

Align with the industry standards on digital identity and biometrics.







Q&A

IATA One ID resources







One ID Training



Thank you!

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IATA One ID



