Case Study:

Reopening global travel with verifiable credentials and IATA Travel Pass

Drummond Reed Chief Trust Officer, Evernym drummond.reed@evernym.com

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A little about me

- Chief Trust Officer, Evernym
- Co-Author, W3C Decentralized Identifiers (DID) Spec
- Co-Author, *Self-Sovereign Identity*
- Co-Founder, Trust over IP Foundation
- Chair, ToIP Governance Stack WG
- Member, Sovrin Guardianship Task Force
- 25+ years in Internet identity
- 20+ years in identity standards

You can reach me at **@drummondreed** or **drummond.reed@evernym.com**.



A quick primer What are **verifiable credentials** and **digital wallets**?

The digital equivalents of the paper documents we use everyday





With a few extra benefits





- Portable & shareable
- Immediately verifiable
 - Tamper-proof
- Secure
- Private
 - Trusted

Verifiable credentials put **you** in the center of your digital world



centralized/federated

郃 ₿ ß You

decentralized

They are the next evolution of digital identity

Centralized

- X.500
- SSL
- TLS
- HTTPS

Federated

- SAML
- OpenID
- OAuth
- UMA

Decentralized

- Blockchains
- DIDs
- Verifiable Credentials











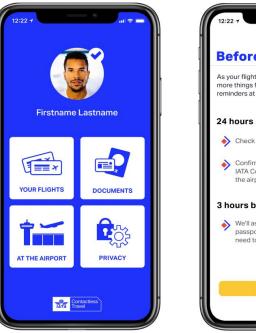
Verifiable Credentials In Action: IATA Travel Pass

IATA Travel Pass

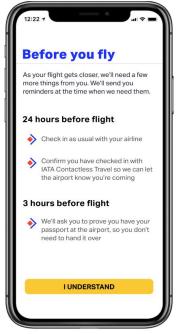
New standard for secure, contactless passenger journeys

- At-home digital passport verification
- Proof of vaccine or test certificate
- Pre-departure Covid-19 testing
- Provide negative Covid-19 test during online check-in
- Share travel documents with airline, airport & border authorities

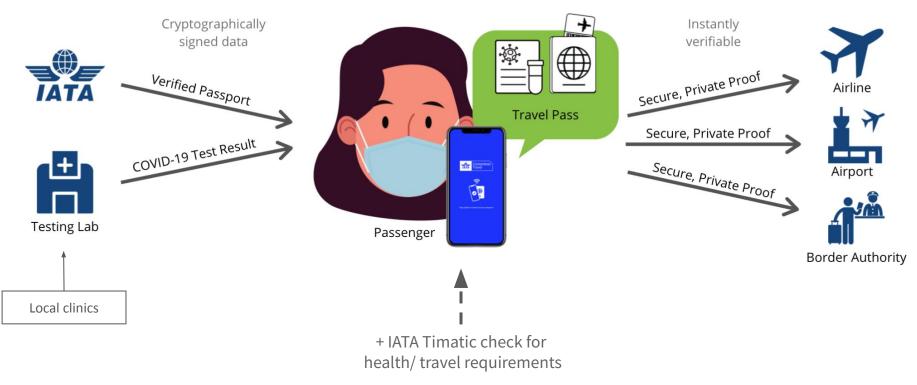
In trial with 60+ major airlines and thousands of COVID-19 testing labs.





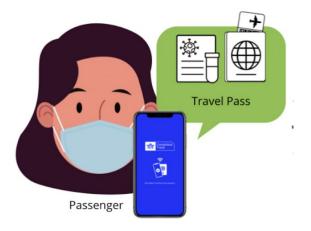


How it works



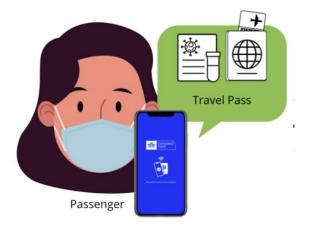


• No central database no data troves to hack



Data only lives on the device

- No central database no data troves to hack
- **Data moves peer to peer** no one can listen in or intercept



Data moves directly from the passenger to the organisation, not via a 3rd party

- No central database no data troves to hack
- **Data moves peer to peer** no one can listen in or intercept
- **Data formatted as 'verifiable credentials'** Information exchange is flexible and private



Specific format

- Can share one attribute at a time
- Doesn't leave behind digital breadcrumbs
- Can share different credentials with one tap

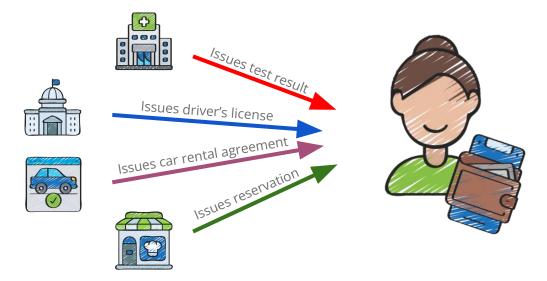
- No central database no data troves to hack
- Data moves peer to peer no one can listen in or intercept
- **Data formatted as 'verifiable credentials'** information exchange is flexible and private
- Individual is in complete control choose what and with whom you share your data





A digital wallet becomes useful for anything

With a digital wallet, travelers can receive **ANY** data

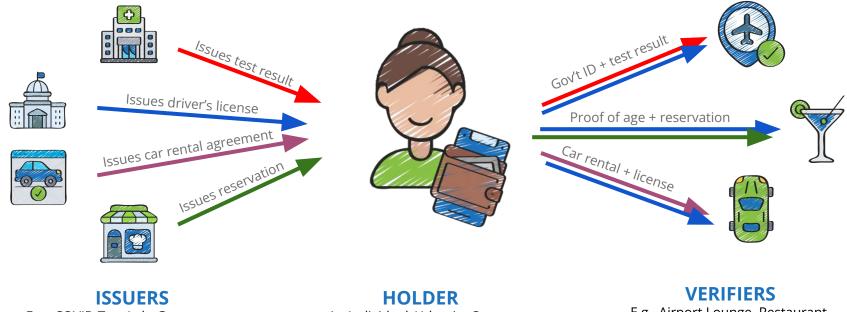


ISSUERS

E.g., COVID Test Lab, Government, Car Rental, Restaurant HOLDER An Individual / Identity Owner

...and then share it with ANY organization

Seamless data sharing by combining attributes from multiple credentials

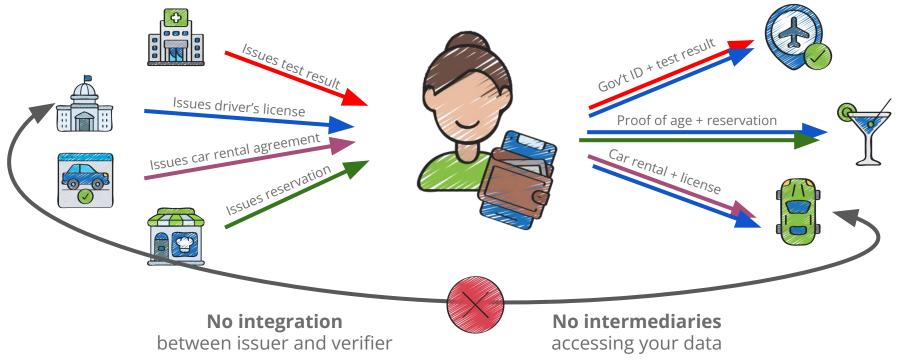


E.g., COVID Test Lab, Government, Car Rental, Restaurant

An Individual / Identity Owner

E.g., Airport Lounge, Restaurant, Car Rental

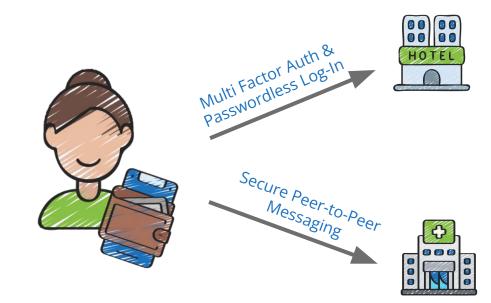
...without having to 'phone home'



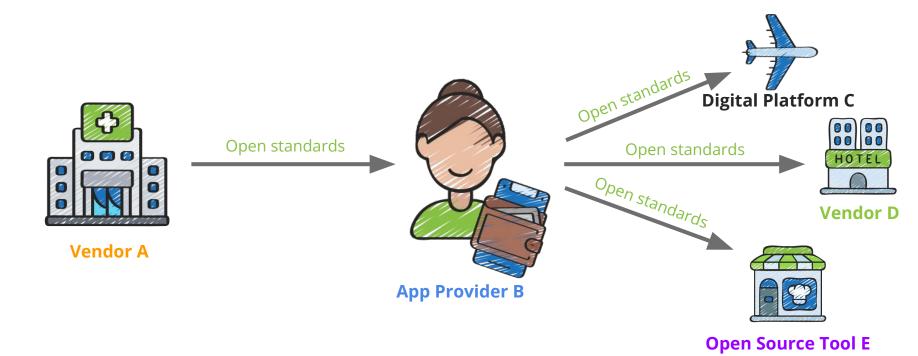
But there's more!

• Travelers can LOG IN to websites with their wallet

 Organizations can send secure, messages to travelers - direct to wallet



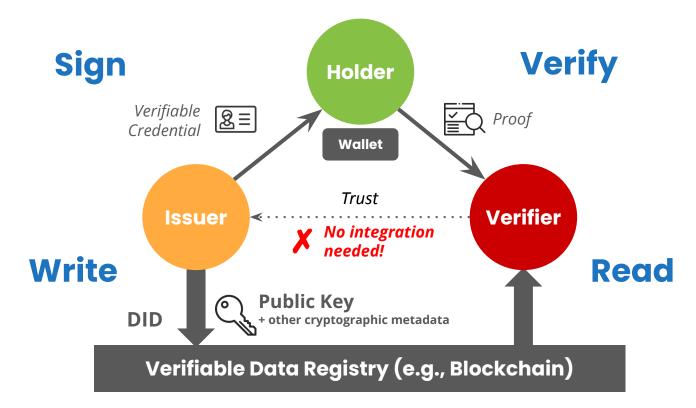
Open ecosystem based on open standards



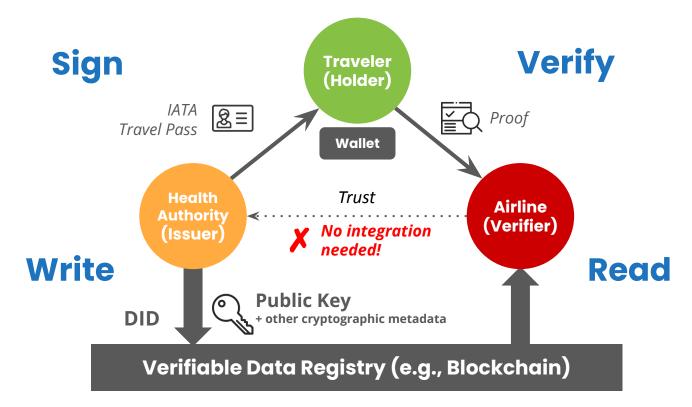


How do verifiable credentials work?

The verifiable credential trust triangle



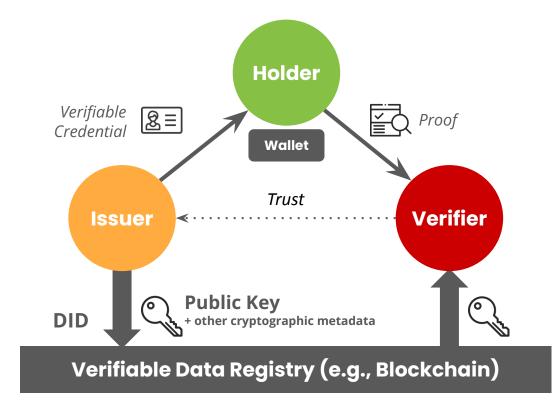
IATA Travel Pass example



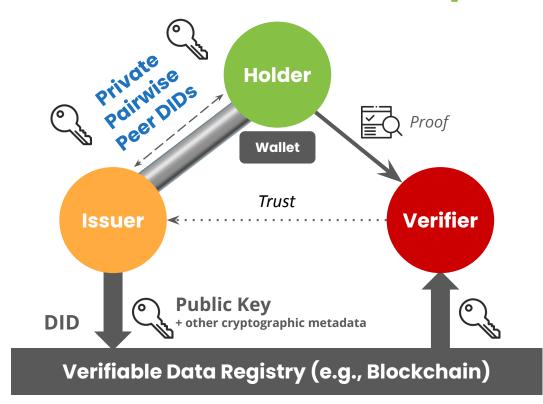
The Special Role Of **Privacy By Design**

With DIDs and Verifiable Credentials, we have the opportunity to implement **Privacy by Design** at Internet scale

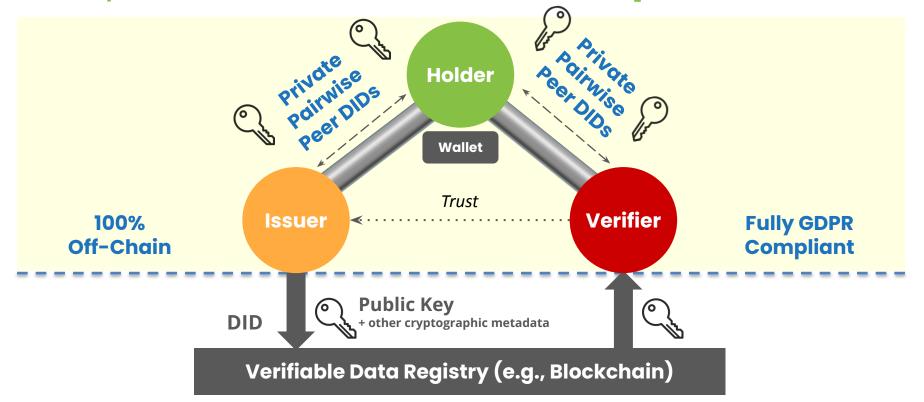
Every connection is secure and private



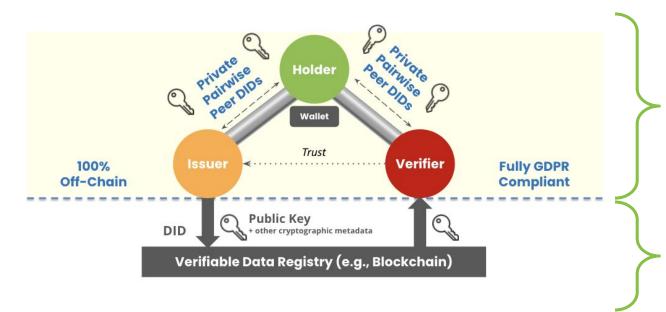
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Every connection is secure and private



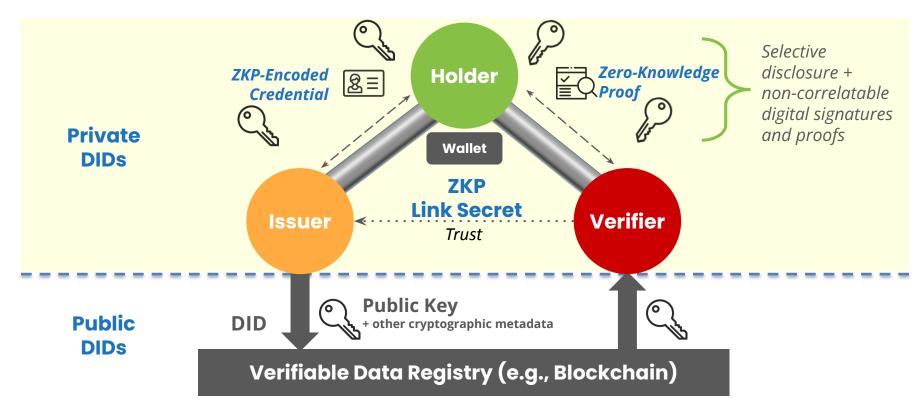
Why blockchains play a very limited role



But public blockchains are **not needed**—and for privacy reasons are **not wanted**—for this higher layer of direct peer-to-peer connections

Public blockchains serve as excellent verifiable data registries for **public DIDs** at this layer

ZKP-Based VCs



Holder Authentication & Biometrics

Based on the issuer policies, verifiers can choose from one or more of the following:

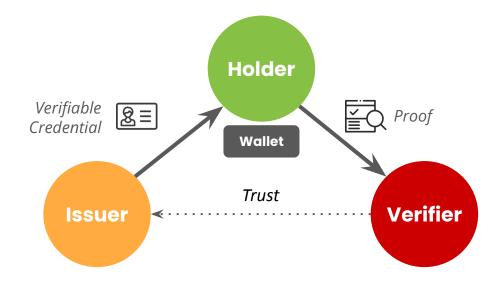
- Peer DID channel authentication
- ZKP link secret proof (cryptographic binding)
- Wallet biometric proof
- Wallet liveness detection proof
- OOB (Out of Band) identity verification

The VC "Spectrum of Privacy"

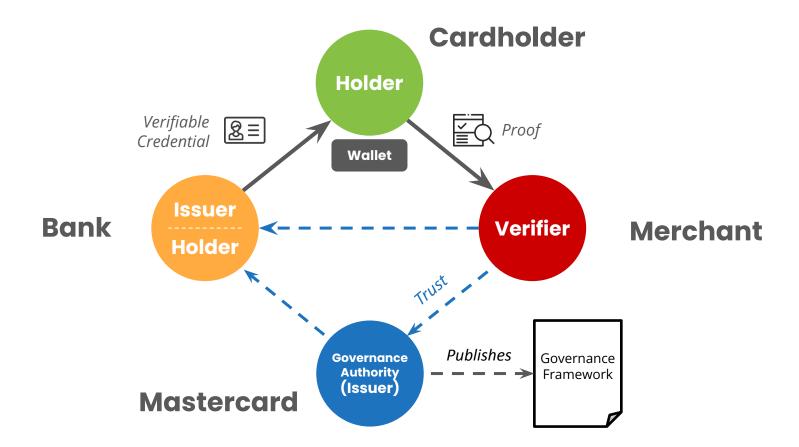
Non-Privacy Preserving VCs	Privacy Preserving VCs
 Issued to highly trackable public DIDs 	 Issued to privacy-preserving identifiers
 Do not use zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) 	 Use zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)
 Do not use privacy-preserving protocols 	 Use privacy-preserving protocols

The Special Role Of Governance Frameworks

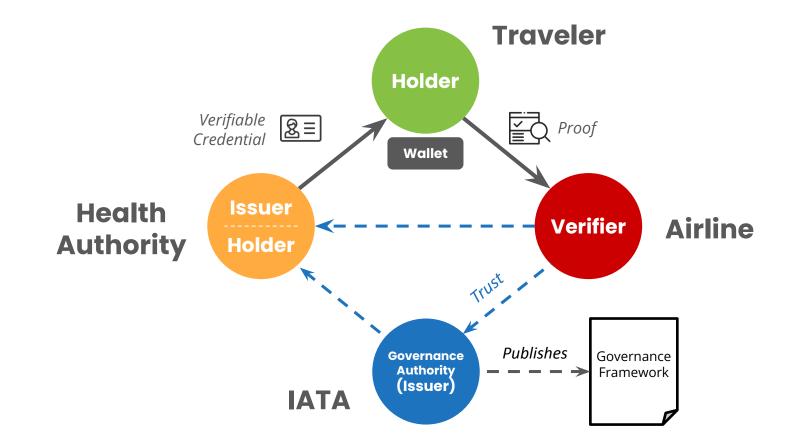
How can verifiers know all the issuers?



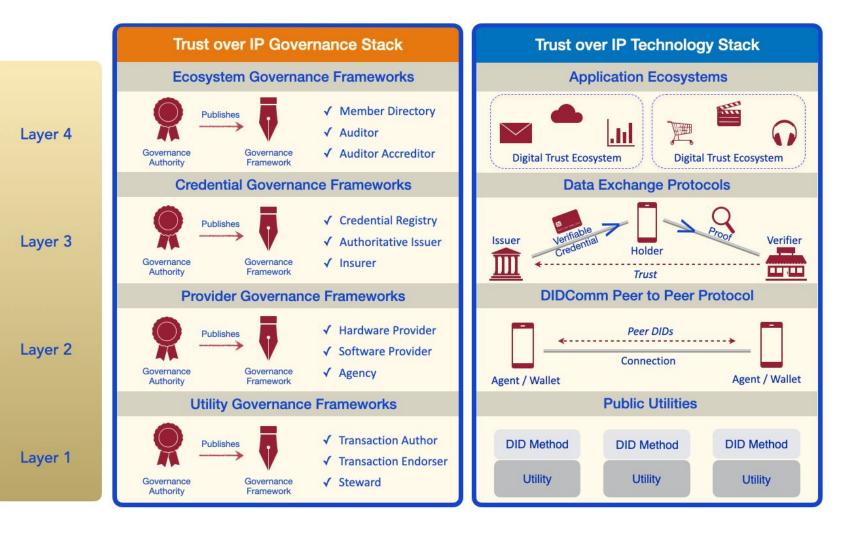
The governance trust diamond



The governance trust diamond



How can we standardize DIDs and VCs for universal interoperability?



Defining a complete architecture for Internet-scale digital trust that combines cryptographic verifiability at the machine layers with human accountability at the business, legal, and social layers

trustoverip.org





Questions?

drummond.reed@evernym.com @drummondreed