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Over IP
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The Good Health Pass Interoperability Blueprint – Guardianship Addendum

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Revision History

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0.9	11 OCTOBER 2021	Pre-Release Final Review in TOIP Word Template

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RFC 2119

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and to ensure maximal efficiency in operation. IETF has been operating since the advent of the Internet using a Request for Comments (RFC) to convey “current best practice” to those organizations seeking its guidance for conformance purposes.

The IETF uses RFC 2119 to define keywords for use in RFC documents; these keywords are used to signify applicability requirements. ToIP has adapted the IETF RFC 2119 for use in the <name of this document>, and therefore its applicable use in ToIP-compliant governance frameworks.

The RFC 2119¹ keyword definitions and interpretation have been adopted. Those users who follow these guidelines SHOULD incorporate the following phrase near the beginning of their document:

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).

RFC 2119 defines these keywords as follows:

- **MUST:** This word, or the terms "REQUIRED" or "SHALL", mean that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.
- **MUST NOT:** This phrase, or the phrase "SHALL NOT", means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.
- **SHOULD:** This word, or the adjective "RECOMMENDED", means that there MAY exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular item, but the full implications MUST be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.
- **SHOULD NOT:** This phrase, or the phrase "NOT RECOMMENDED" means that there MAY exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications **SHOULD** be understood, and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behavior described with this label.
- **MAY:** This word, or the adjective "OPTIONAL", means that an item is truly optional. One vendor MAY choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because the vendor feels that it enhances the product while another vendor MAY omit the same item.

¹ <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2119>. Accessed June, 2021.

Requirements include any combination of Machine-Testable Requirements and Human-Auditable Requirements. Unless otherwise stated, all Requirements **MUST** be expressed as defined in [RFC 2119](#).

- **Mandates** are Requirements that use a **MUST**, **MUST NOT**, **SHALL**, **SHALL NOT** or **REQUIRED** keyword.
- **Recommendations** are Requirements that use a **SHOULD**, **SHOULD NOT**, or **RECOMMENDED** keyword.
- **Options** are Requirements that use a **MAY** or **OPTIONAL** keyword.

An implementation which does not include a particular option **MUST** be prepared to interoperate with other implementations which include the option, recognizing the potential for reduced functionality. As well, implementations which include a particular option **MUST** be prepared to interoperate with implementations which do not include the option and the subsequent lack of function the feature provides.

Executive Summary

This Addendum came about as the result of the final review process of the Good Health Pass Interoperability Blueprint (prior to version 1.0 publication)². The realisation by the reviewers was that the Blueprint was focused on travel by capable, independent travelers, and largely did not address the consideration of pass allocation and use in travel scenarios supported by a guardian.

Given the late consideration of supported travel scenarios, it was agreed that an Addendum would be created that addresses the implications for consideration into future versions of the GHP Interoperability Blueprint.

The Addendum looks to consider the impacts on the Blueprint in addressing the role of guardians in supporting accompanied travel for children and adults requiring support and any impacts of the travel pass use within unaccompanied traveler scenarios.

It is expected that consideration of guardianship scenarios will be included throughout Blueprint versions after 1.0 and the content within the Addendum can be fully incorporated into the main text of the Blueprint in these releases.

² The Good Health Pass Interoperability Blueprint v1.0.0, published 1 August 2021 - https://trustoverip.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/GHP_Interoperability_Blueprint.pdf

Introduction

During 2020 and 2021, eSSIF-Lab and the Sovrin Guardianship Working Group built a mental model of guardianship published on the [eSSIF-Lab site](#) and by the Sovrin Foundation in their [Guardianship Implementation Guidelines document](#).

The model was designed to work within the ToIP framework, and an assumption/constraint was the use of the W3C Verifiable Credential Data Model.

The Good Health Pass Interoperability Blueprint³ (henceforth the Blueprint) also proposes the use of the W3C Verifiable Credential Data Model standard (see key design choices Section 2.2) and the partnerships formed by the GHPC include a partnership with Trust over IP to develop a trust framework for the Good Health Pass.

This addendum discusses how the models developed by eSSIF-Lab and the Sovrin Guardianship Working Group work with the Blueprint and, in particular, how they can enable the Blueprint to support travel for guardians and dependents.

Scope and Purpose

This Addendum is intended to be published separately, but consistently with the main Blueprint. The Addendum aims to provide sufficient information for the Blueprint reader to understand how guardianship can work with the existing Blueprint and the use case that it presents (global traveler).

The approach described in the Addendum is consistent with the rest of the Blueprint, but only considers the impacts supported travel scenarios and the need and considerations of guardianship. This Addendum is focused on guardianship, not on the breadth of topics addressed in the Blueprint. While predominately a stand-alone Addendum, consistency with the Blueprint is achieved in the following ways:

1. The Addendum references existing material(s) from the Blueprint as appropriate.
2. The Addendum does not propose new content to be included in the main Interoperability Blueprint to the minimum extent required (we are not proposing to weave guardianship into the main text). We anticipate this may be limited to the Blueprint's Glossary and the few existing references to guardianship concepts within the Blueprint.
3. Any conflict between content in the Addendum and the Blueprint is identified and a resolution proposed.

Section 1 of the Blueprint “The Problem We Are Solving: Reopening Global Travel” defines the core problem being considered in this release of the Blueprint.

This problem is predominately explored in the Blueprint from the perspective of the single, independent, traveler. Adding the perspective of Guardianship allows us to consider other instances of this problem where the travelers are guardians travelling with their dependents, or when dependents are travelling on their own.

³ The Good Health Pass Interoperability Blueprint v1.0.0, published 1 August 2021 - https://trustoverip.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/GHP_Interoperability_Blueprint.pdf

We are particularly concerned about instances where the dependents are unable to (by law or through personal circumstances) act as an independent traveler and carry and/or present their own credentials and passes.

Our considerations focus on two primary scenarios of assisted travel:

- Accompanied travel - where the guardian is travelling with the dependent. This scenario itself might be for dependents that are children or adults that are unable to support their own needs because of physical or mental capabilities. In this case, the guardian is in control of the travel credentials, holding and presenting them as necessary for themselves and their dependents during the travel;
- Unaccompanied travel - where the traveler is deposited and collected by others, and the traveler is supported by the airline or travel provider. Whilst, in this case, the traveler is expected to hold and present their own credentials (passport, ticket, travel pass etc.), the implications of the health pass registration and use during travel will need to consider any guardianship implications required of the deposit and collection processes.

As a result, the accompanied traveler scenario is the primary focus of this addendum. However, specific considerations of the unaccompanied travel scenario are identified later in the document.

In this way, the scope of this Addendum is: how might the mental model for guardianship be applied in the context of the Blueprint and the problem of reopening global travel?

Note 1. To the extent possible and to keep this Addendum as brief as possible, we will only introduce the additional guardianship considerations that need to be made in applying the Blueprint to this use case.

Note 2. This Addendum makes use of terms defined in the publications by eSSIF-Lab and Sovrin Foundation. Where possible, effort has been made to align these with the glossary and use of terms in the Blueprint. If there is doubt about the meaning of a guardianship term used within this Addendum, then the defining source is the eSSIF-Lab and Sovrin Guardianship Working Group.

Note 3. We make reference to the Zone 1, 2, & 3 definitions presented in the Blueprint to describe various phases of credential issuance and use.

Note 4. Future releases of the Blueprint may incorporate guardianship as a concept in greater detail throughout the document, and hence may remove the need for this Addendum.

Addendum Input and Review

A key input to the Addendum was the mental model developed by the Sovrin Guardianship Working Group and ESSIF-Lab teams that underpins the Sovrin Guardianship Technical Requirements and Implementation Guidelines documents. These learnings were applied to the review of the Blueprint and development of this document, with many of the working group team were involved in the preparation of the Addendum.

Review of the developed Addendum was provided by Blueprint authors and experienced professionals who work within airlines and international travel organisations.

1. What is Guardianship?

The eSSIF-Lab and Sovrin publications describe a formalised framework (a mental model) for guardianship. The model recognises and allows for the fact that Guardianship has many different societal and legal definitions and types, and provides a framework that accommodates these differences.

The summary provided below comes from the eSSIF-Lab and Sovrin work - the reader is referred to the original publications for a fuller explanation and understanding.

Using the introduction from the eSSIF-Lab Guardianship web page⁴, we will describe guardianship as follows:

“...most people will acknowledge that 'guardianship' is an arrangement between

- someone (or an organization, collectively referred to as a '[party](#)') or something that is 'under [guardianship](#)', i.e. being cared for, guarded, protected or defended - we call this the '[dependent](#)', and
- one or more parties that do this caring, guarding, protecting or defending - we call them '[guardians](#)'.

Note that '[dependent](#)' and '[guardian](#)' are roles in a specific [guardianship arrangement](#). They do not have an independent existence (as e.g. a human being does). A 'dependent' or 'guardian' only exists for as long as the arrangement exists and the arrangement has assigned such roles.

The actual activities that a [guardian](#) performs as (s)he cares for, guards, or its [dependent](#) (in a specific [guardianship arrangement](#)) differ from case to case, and from situation to situation. Still, in general we can say that a guardianship arrangement comes with [rights and duties](#) that enable (or force) a guardian to execute (or refrain from executing) specific actions - for the purpose of caring/guarding/... its dependent.

A guardianship arrangement may also impose rights and duties to the dependent. For example, a guardianship arrangement that exists for the purpose of taking care of the financial situation of the dependent may impose a duty on the dependent to not engage in acts that may have significant financial consequences, such as committing itself to a loan.

A guardianship arrangement is meaningful to the extent in which such rights and duties are actually upheld and/or enforced. Defining and enforcing rights and duties, as well as resolving conflicts that may arise, are the very essence of a [jurisdiction](#) - for details see the [Jurisdictions pattern](#).

The wealth in varieties in guardianship arrangements can now easily be explained by observing that the various [Jurisdictions](#) all exercise their self-sovereignty as they operate their [legal systems](#).

For a guardianship arrangement to be meaningful and relevant, it MUST be associated to a (single) jurisdiction that creates, modifies and dissolves the relation, specifies who the guardian and dependent are, and assigns each of them a set of rights and duties (including 'negative' rights and duties, i.e., what they **MAY/MUST/MUST NOT** do). A jurisdiction is implicitly tasked to

⁴ <https://essif-lab.pages.grnet.gr/framework/docs/terms/pattern-guardianship>

enforce such rights and duties, and provide for the resolution of conflicts, yet is (and remains) self-sovereign in determining the extent in which it does so.”

The visual representation of this pattern used by both publications is shown below.

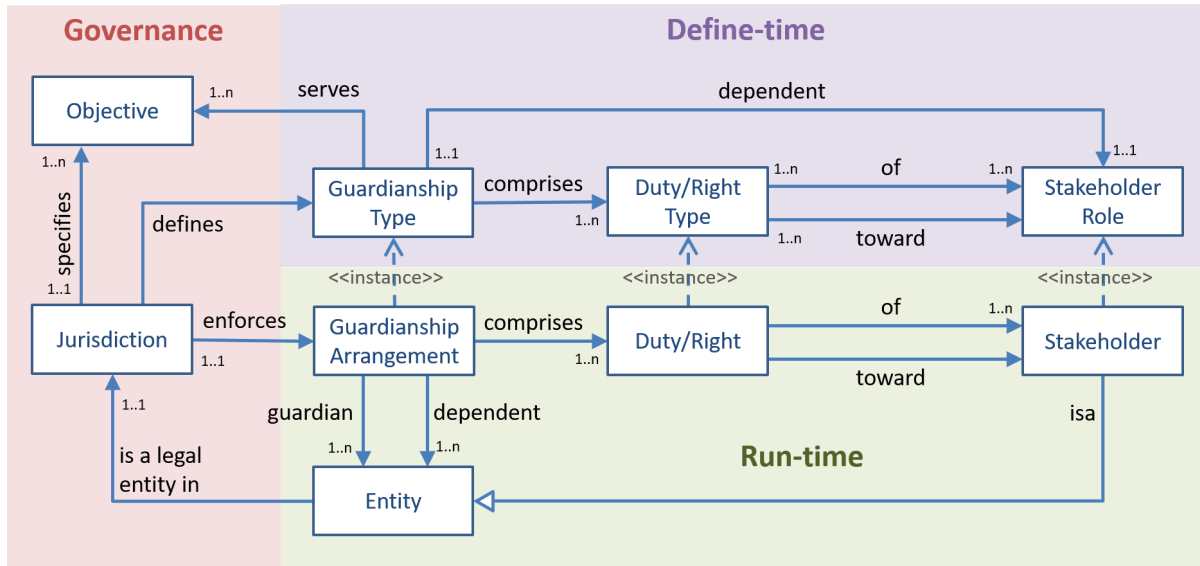


Figure 1. Guardianship Mental Model

A simple explanation of the proposed implementation is as follows: a Verifiable Credential (a Guardianship Credential) will be issued to the Guardian so that, when needed, they can present a proof that they are the guardian of the dependent and/or present proof(s) of elements of the arrangement (for example their rights and duties towards the dependent).

We can present the process of issuing the Guardianship credential using a modified ToIP trust diamond (as shown in Section 3.1 “Good Health Pass Ecosystem”):

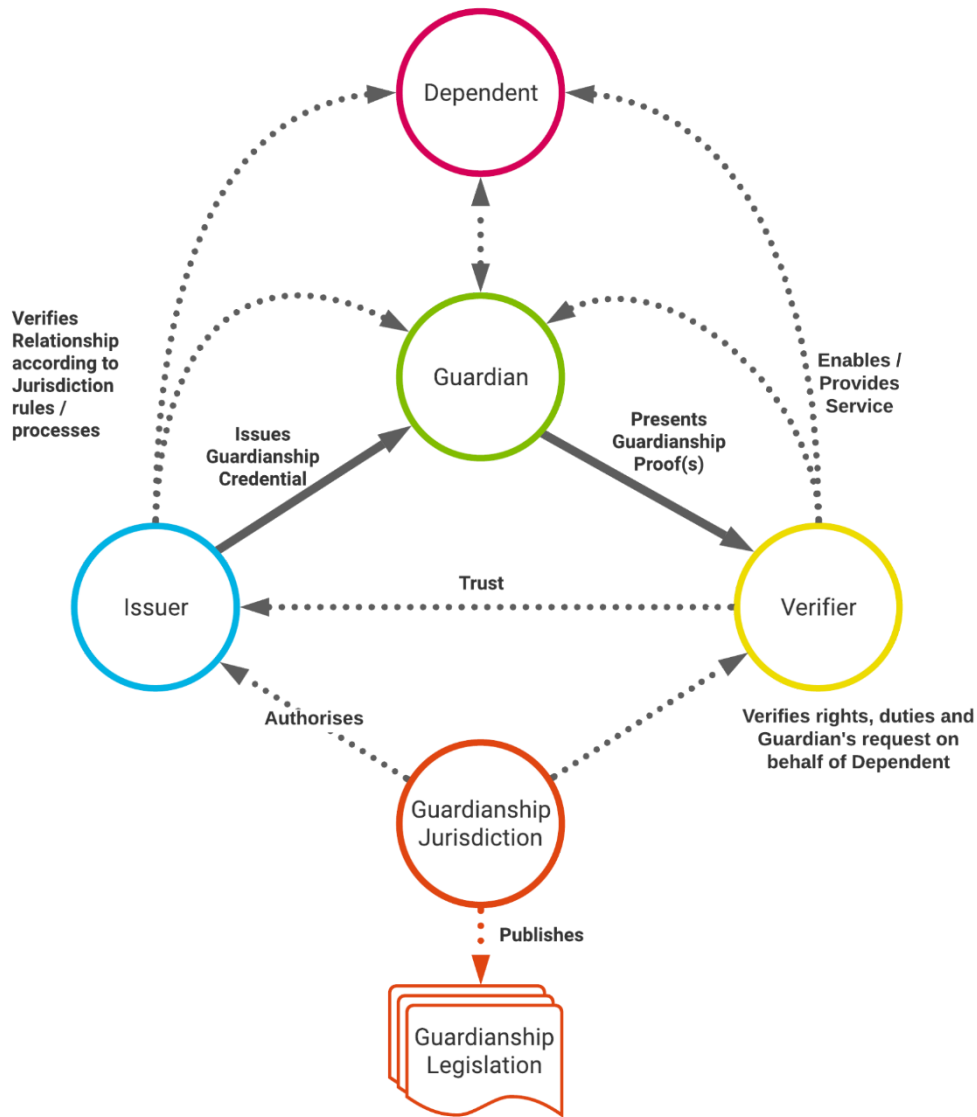


Figure 2. Guardianship Trust Diamond

The guardianship credential contains a number of elements including the arrangement type, the roles and responsibilities of the guardian and dependent, and identifiers for the jurisdiction and issuing authority and the guardian (holder) and the dependent (subject).

The learnings from the Sovrin Guardianship Working Group have been applied to initiatives and found to be useful and practical⁵.

⁵ TNO initiatives - <https://blockchain.tno.nl/blog/ssi-and-guardianship-a-new-credential-type/>

2. Proof of the Guardianship Arrangement

The rules for guardian and dependent travel

Much as for the single adult traveler scenario described in the Blueprint, the rules on documentation requirements for guardian and dependent travelers vary by country/state.

An [ICAO](#) Facilitation Panel Member made three key observations on documentation requirements for travelling minors in a [presentation](#) supporting a [Working Paper](#) at the 10th Meeting of the Facilitation Panel (2018) ([here](#)):

1. There is currently no standardized legal requirement for minors in any category nor a harmonized form for a declaration of consent of parents or guardians allowing a minor to travel internationally.
2. Some states however ask a variety of forms and/or accompanying documents for all minors but varying per age group, nationality or residency and depending on arrival or destination.
3. There is no [guardianship] documentation requirement for unaccompanied minors in an airline program.

This means that the specific rules of the departing state, each transit state(s), and the arrival state need to be considered in terms of documentation requirements for the guardian and the dependent.

Observation: While the details will vary, we can assert that, in order to travel legally with their dependent, the Guardian must be able to present proof of the guardianship arrangement with their dependent(s) that meets the requirements of the Jurisdictions that they are leaving, transiting through, and arriving at.

Observation: Care needs to be taken regarding guardianship rights and duties, even when there is a proven or evident family relationship. For example, it is possible that at a point in time the biological parent of a child may not have right of custody of their child due to a court order, therefore parenthood and/or family links cannot be assumed to be a proof of a guardianship arrangement and the right of the adult to care for the child.

Recommendation: Contactless travel systems **SHOULD** provide the guardian with the ability to provide proof of their guardianship arrangement with a travelling dependent. This **SHOULD** be the case even if they are the biological parent or close family relative of a child that they are travelling with.

Observation: The use of automated passport verification gates implies single traveler verification and won't easily support guardian holding of travel passes for dependents. Consideration of these types of impacts is necessary, such that they can be enhanced simply to request all travel passes as the guardian and dependents are processed.

Guardianship and Blueprint “zones”

In the overall recommendations table of the Blueprint, three zones are presented for the passenger journey. The zones are described as follows:

- Zone 1: Obtain a COVID-19 Test or Vaccination that meets the requirements.

- Zone 2: Obtain the COVID-19 Travel Pass Credential.
- Zone 3: Presents their COVID-19 Credential.

These are described for the use case where the traveler is independent and is the recipient of the test(s)/vaccination(s) and also the credentials and passes.

Recommendation: The Guardianship Credential(s) **SHOULD** be issued to the guardian, before the Zone 1 arrangements are made so that they can prove their guardianship status and be able to receive the health credentials/passes for their dependent(s).

Recommendation: In Zone 2, the guardian **MUST** receive credentials and passes that describe the health status of the dependent. The dependent **COULD** also receive their own credential(s) if they are able and allowed to hold them, according to the issuing Jurisdiction. In the scenario of unaccompanied minor travel, the traveler is expected to be able to hold their own travel pass and other travel credentials. As described in the Blueprint, the assumption is that the travel pass may be held in either digital or physical form.

Observation: The credentials held by the guardian are not the dependent's credentials and passes, rather they will be the guardian's credentials and passes about the dependent and held by the guardian. They enable the Guardian to provide proof(s) about the dependent on behalf of the dependent.

Recommendation: In Zone 3, when travelling with the dependent, the guardian **MUST** be able to present the credential(s) and pass(es) about the dependent that are required for the journey.

As a summary, considering each of the zones above, we have:

- Zone 1: The dependent receives the test(s) or vaccination(s), possibly supervised by the guardian
- Zone 2: The guardian receives credential(s) and travel pass(es) for the tests and vaccinations performed on the dependent (where the dependent is the subject of the credentials and passes) and
- Zone 3: The guardian presents credentials and passes proving the status of the dependent.

Accompanied and unaccompanied travel

Accompanied travel is when the guardian and dependent are travelling together. In this scenario, the guardian is able to present health credential(s) and/or pass(s) about the dependent, and themselves, if and as required during the journey.

Unaccompanied travel is when the guardian is unable to travel with the dependent. This scenario will require a different approach, especially if the dependent is unable to hold and present credentials and passes about themselves.

Recommendation: For the unaccompanied scenario, and in the absence of an agreed digital solution, existing (physical) processes and recommended practices (such as those IATA 1753 for unaccompanied minors) **SHOULD** be followed.

3. High Level Guardianship Considerations

This section looks at the high-level topics that should be considered in the design of GHP aligned solutions.

Travel Pass Solution Support for Guardianship

Anticipating Guardianship Needs

Practical implications on taking minors and dependents on travel need to be considered at each part of the design thinking and process definition. Whilst the initial implementation phases may have to handle this in a minimal way (as part of the minimal viable product), the support for future enhancements that reflect and support guardian activities **SHOULD** be developed.

“Relationships” would be a natural extension of the GHP principles (see Figure 1) to be included, supporting guardianship and other more complex actor scenarios.

Reflection of guardianship requirements in rules engines, such as Timatic, ICTS ACI, and Sherpa, may be possible. However, the requirements to reflect guardianship scenarios may additionally be demanded outside of the rules engine solution. Where guardianship requirements are not reflected in the rules engines, additional logic may need to be included specifically.

Figure 3 in section 3.1, “The Good Health Pass Ecosystem”, could be enhanced to reflect the guardian (as the Holder) and their relationship to the dependent (see Figure 2 of this Addendum).

Guardianship Jurisdictions

Reflecting guardianship relationships digitally isn’t done formally in most national jurisdictions and it’s unusual (if ever) that a guardian has a legally provided credential (physical or digital). Being able to include these into the processes in zones 1, 2 and 3, as they evolve, is obviously important.

The GHP-aligned solution governance body could also issue a guardianship credential under its own jurisdictional definition as part of Zone 1 activities, if that made sense. Linking the guardian and the dependent through the travel passes would seem sensible for the purposes of travel. The use of these credentials in other activities requires specific consideration.

The realisation that the GHP needs to support multiple jurisdictions and their interdependencies, is visible in the Blueprint [trust registries etc.]. The practical implications of multiple jurisdictions will be tested as the rollout of solutions occurs with different levels of guardianship support / visibility.

Guardianship credentials **SHOULD** be anticipated at each stage of the travel process, wherever the Travel Pass credential is verified. This may also include specific events, for example, the point at which a guardian picks-up a dependent at the end of unaccompanied travel.

Inconsistent Levels of Guardianship Capability

When a travel pass solution is required to support guardianship, all jurisdictional requirements need to be supported by the solution. This includes the consideration of guardianship requirements in the

jurisdictions in which the travel starts and ends, as well as any jurisdictions through which the traveler passes and travel credentials require verification.

The inclusion of these relationship controls are likely to need to change as the jurisdiction definitions change. The extension and change of the processes, rules definitions and supporting credentials **SHOULD** be designed early into the process of GHP-aligned solution development.

The design principle being followed here is that a guardianship credential is issued to a guardian reflecting the guardianship arrangement with a dependent that has been recognised by an authorised representative of a jurisdiction. This might be a national or international jurisdiction, or the organisation committing to carrying the Guardian and Dependent (such as an airline or shipping company).

It is important that the digital, GHP-aligned, solution does not make illegal activities more likely or “easier” at any stage. The primary protection for this is through the issuance and maintenance processes of the credential by the issuing jurisdiction(s).

In the future, a guardian may have access to an international jurisdiction guardianship credential that specifically allows them to travel with their dependent. Therefore, addressing these scenarios in an enhanced way.

Ideally, the need for guardianship requirements of each jurisdiction **SHOULD** be considered in the rules engines of the solutions involved [assuming interoperability of different solutions].

Interoperability of Travel Pass Solutions and Guardianship

As guardianship credentials are created by different jurisdictions and these credentials evolve to support different uses, to support travel pass solutions and other scenarios, the definition and format of the credentials **MUST** be aligned to support the adoption and integration of the credentials used as part of the travel preparation and travel process. In the same way that medical event credentials require governance and inclusion, relationship credentials proving guardianship will be critical to the common scenario of accompanied or unaccompanied travel.

As a travel pass credential is generated based on the combination of other credentials and travel rules, the resulting pass credential **SHOULD** be able to combine guardianship relationship definitions. The interoperation of different travel passes **SHOULD** support the ability to reflect guardianship and migrate guardianship data definitions as these passes become interoperable.

Guardianship for Non-Travel Interactions

In the same way that a GHP Travel Pass is anticipated to be useful in other digital and physical interactions, the guardianship credential incorporated into the issuance of a travel pass may also become useful in broader scenarios.

As these scenarios are identified and the need to reflect or verify guardianship adds specific value, the guardianship components of the travel pass can be used independently or in combination with other verified data contained in the pass.

Whilst the broader use of guardianship credential based on the travel process may be useful, the liability considerations in the definition of the guardianship relationship **MUST** be assessed and understood through the scheme governance framework, as for other travel pass data.

Pre-Travel Considerations - AKA “Zone 0”

Registration and Travel Pass Issuance

Guardianship **SHOULD** be considered, as part of the planning process, such that there are no nasty surprises before or during the journey.

As the guardian is most likely to (and for some booking systems, required to) carry out the process of registering the dependent traveler, the registration process and allocation of travel passes **MUST** consider guardians in the process to be supported.

It is recommended that a guardianship credential **SHOULD** be provided as an independent credential that **COULD** be used independently of the Travel Pass credential.

In addition to the identification processes, medical credential presentations, the consideration of guardianship scenarios **SHOULD** be considered prior to the allocation of the Travel Pass.

Rules Engine Definitions

As the visibility of guardianship relationships and the activities demanded by a guardian becomes demanded by jurisdictions, the requirements **SHOULD** change the rules defined in rules engines, such as Timatic, ICTS ACI, and Sherpa.

Zone 1

Guardian-Supported Credential Issuance Processes

As for subjects, the issuance of the relevant credentials to guardians for the travel of the dependent **SHOULD** be supported. Where the guardian (or one of the dependent’s guardians) is travelling with the dependent, accompanied travel, the guardian **MUST** be provided with all necessary credentials for themselves and their dependent.

[Assumption to Test - Dependents may also be allocated credentials as part of their identification, vaccination and testing activities. However, the dependent-allocated credentials are assumed not to be used as part of the travel process for accompanied travel. Any new credentials required for accompanied travel will be allocated to the guardian and identification of the dependent’s identity will use existing physical credentials, or digital credentials held by the guardian.]

Note that the guardian **MUST** be identified specifically as part of the pass credential allocation process and equivalent credentials for the dependent are issued to the guardian. The dependent also is identified in the process to the level needed to issue the travel pass credential to the dependent.

Authentication of the Guardianship Relationship

As noted in section 5.1.7.1 of the Blueprint, the medical credential issuance process can have different levels of authentication and trust in the events required for health attestation (vaccination, testing etc.). The same can be the case for relationships that define guardianship of children and adult dependents. Even if guardianship relationships are recognised legally and the necessary credentials / certificates can be presented, it will be some time before these are ubiquitous or even aligned in legal framework.

As part of the identification process of both the guardian and the dependent, it **SHOULD** be possible for the guardian to identify themselves and attest to their guardianship of the dependent. The rules associated with this **SHOULD** be appropriate to the national jurisdiction applying to the guardian and the dependent. If no rules exist or these cannot be applied in the health pass digital scenario, in-house rules might be implemented to take the guardian through a process of clarifying their guardianship of the dependent.

Presentation of a jurisdictional credential (e.g. birth certificate, legal power of attorney etc.) would provide some trust that the guardian is the dependent's guardian, but it is essential that the guardianship proof also confirms that the dependent is authenticated and involved in the registration process and pass issuance for both the guardian and the dependent.

Use of non-governmental credentials that underpin guardianship relationships (e.g. those issued by NGOs, legal practitioners, trusted commercial organisations etc.) may be used in the future as alternatives to government issued credentials. The validity and applicability to the authentication of the guardianship relationship **MUST** be able to be validated as part of the Travel Pass issuance process for the guardian and the dependent.

Levels of Assurance of the Guardianship Relationship

As for the travelling dependent (a subject in VC terminology), a travelling guardian is required to authenticate their identity to the Travel Pass mechanism such that they can be allocated both their own Travel Pass and one for the dependent.

The current assumptions made are that:

- The guardian would expect to be authenticated at the same level of assurance or higher as the dependent
- The guardianship relationship needs to be authenticated to the required level of assurance, as defined by the most stringent jurisdiction involved in the journey - the starting jurisdiction, the ending jurisdiction or any intermediary jurisdictions
- Self-asserted guardianship relationships may be valid assuming other rules are also applied to the data used for the registration. For example, if the dependent and the guardian have the same "family" name and these can be verified to the required level of assurance based on the presented credentials, this may be sufficient for jurisdictions (borders) to respect the guardianship relationship
- Any provided documentation or digital credential **MUST** be expected by the travel pass allocation mechanism and the rules defined to achieve the required level of assurance necessary for the travel process.

Thus, the rules that define the guardianship relationship during travel and the level of assurance required for both the guardian and the dependent **MUST** be defined and applied in registering the health pass for both parties.

Level of assurance for travelers is considered in Sections 5.1.7.3 (Recommendation 3) and 5.3.4 in the Blueprint.

[Assumption to test - currently, we assume that the guardian is involved in the registration of the guardian's identity, the dependent's identity and guardianship relationship, presentation of medical credentials and the generation of the Travel Pass. Hence the ability to reallocate a dependent's travel pass to an alternative individual or guardian is not required. However, we may need to revisit this for unaccompanied minors who are "handed over" during the travel]

Changes to the User Experience - Incorporating Guardianship

As part of the identity and health credential presentation process and pass allocation mechanism, it should be explicitly identified where a guardian is carrying out the activity on behalf of a dependent. This implies that the user experience should be tailored to the inclusion of the guardian and the issuance of credentials to both the guardian or guardians and the dependent.

Zone 2

Allocation of Guardianship Credentials

The support for physical and digital credentials and the necessary documentation **MUST** be included as part of the allocation process, as necessary to support the guardianship activities in both accompanied and unaccompanied travel processes.

Guardianship Impacts on the Credential Definition

The credential definition changes needed to reflect the guardianship of dependents on top of solutions that support the Blueprint is still to be considered. The guardianship definitions reflected on the W3C verifiable credential data model, as defined in the Sovrin Guardianship Technical Requirements and Implementation Guidelines, will also be considered.

Zone 3

Supported travel implies that a guardian will have the option to hold the travel documents and the travel passes of the dependents with which they are traveling. Where this is achieved digitally, the process of holding these credentials and presenting them will need to be supported using the wallets owned and controlled by the guardian. This is the primary consideration in Zone 3.

Where the guardian is holding physical documents that reflect the travel pass, these documents **should** also reflect the relationship between the guardian and their dependents.

Verification of Guardianship Relationships During Travel

Reflection and verification of guardianship relationships and the co-travel of the related parties **should** be included in the different verification points during the travel process. Whilst formal verification of the guardian relationship is not a current responsibility of airlines and others, it is observed that informal checks are done at different points in the travel process. These checkpoints may include:

- Flight check-in - either online or in-person

- Manual registration for non-flight processes
- Border / customs presentation of group credentials
- Flight gate checks
- Flight or travel transfers
- Destination customs / border controls
- Etc.

Rules Definitions and Rules Engines

Verification rules that define the requirements for guardianship travel controls and the impacts of health pass presentation should support the consideration of guardian accompanied and unaccompanied travel. Consideration of rules engines is provided in Section 7.1 of the Blueprint.

Trust Registries

A trust registry **SHOULD** be established for guardianship credentials in the same way as for other credential types.

Verification of the guardianship arrangement is done as required by the verifier, using the trust registries that they recognised by them. Consideration of trust registries is provided in Section 7.2 of the Blueprint.

Unaccompanied Travellers (Deposit)

Where digital processes are expected to be supported, the issuance of a guardianship credential **SHOULD** be initiated through the health pass registration process.

Whilst it **may not** be the guardian that deposits the unaccompanied minor, it **COULD** be that the resulting guardianship credential **may** enhance the trust in the travel process, without the need for a health pass for the guardian.

Where a health pass is required for the dependent, this **MUST** be able to be presented and verified digitally or physically if demanded by the jurisdictions involved. The dependent **MUST** be able to carry the resulting health pass such that the airline or supporting organisation can act on their behalf during the travel process.

Unaccompanied Travellers (Collection)

It **COULD** be that the guardianship credential created as part of the travel pass registration and issuance process is used to verify the person picking up the unaccompanied traveler.

Whilst the guardian collecting the dependent may not be required to have a health pass, the process of registering the dependent for a health pass **COULD** be a mechanism of defining and allocating a guardianship credential to the person who is to collect the unaccompanied traveler.

Future Considerations

The following topics have been identified during the definition of the Addendum and should be addressed in future phases of the Blueprint

1. Credential definitions that reflect the guardianship relationship within the travel pass and other dependent verifiable credentials.
2. Re-issuing Travel Passes to an alternative Guardian
3. Guardianship delegation to alternative travelers
4. Travel Pass sharing with accompanying travel organisations
5. Group travel considerations.



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