

IATA  
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MEDIA DAY

# Latest Developments in Payments

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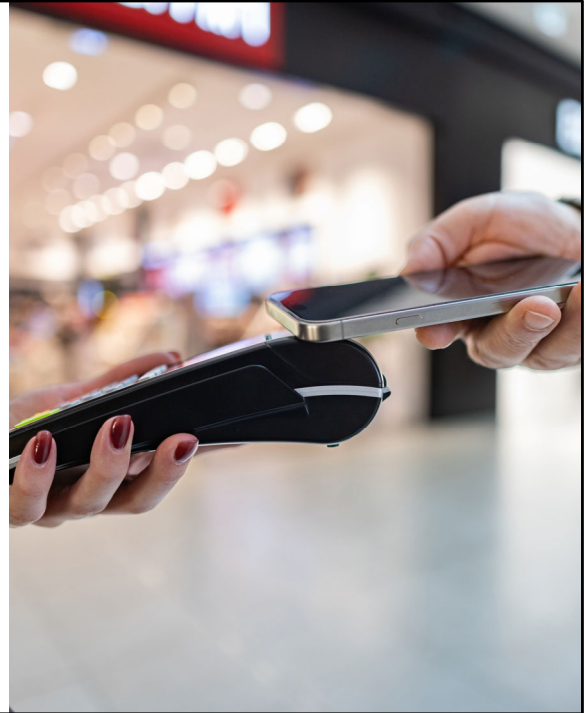
Director Industry Payment Programs



## Cost-effective payment is vital to airline retailing

**USD977bn** in payments processed by airlines

- **80%** related to passenger and ancillary revenue
- **\$91bn** related to processing of third-party taxes, fees and charges



- IATA does an airline industry **payment cost study refresh** every 2-3 years with **Edgar Dunn & Company**. Our latest edition published in 2024, based on **2023 data**:
- **Airlines process almost \$1 trillion** of payment value through their systems every year, of which:
  - **80% of passenger revenue** including ancillaries
  - But a **big part** relates to **governments taxes** and **airport charges**— **\$91bn**—which is collected by the airlines and handed over directly to relevant collecting authorities. But airlines are picking up the cost.
- This is also equivalent to **~2 billion of transactions**
- The **smallest process issue** repeated across **hundreds of millions of transactions** impact both **customer experience, revenue and costs**

# Airlines face three payment challenges

**Cost of  
payment and  
revenue loss**

**Reliability of  
payment  
options**

**Evolving  
customer  
preferences**



Looking at areas where things **are not working smoothly**, we see the impact this creates:

- **Cost of payment and revenue loss**
- **Reliability of payment options**

In addition, we are **also observing**:

- **Evolving customer preferences**

# The airline payment challenge

Today airline payment is a major **\$22bn cost**

Payment cost per passenger = **\$4** vs industry net profit per passenger of **\$7.90**

Industry will capture **\$14bn** in revenue and cost savings by adopting **new standards** and **payment preferences**



First, let's start with payment costs:

The \$1 trillion of payment value processed cost airlines \$22bn par year, of which:

- **\$18bn (80%)** are **Payment Fees** (the direct cost of completing each transaction)
- **\$4bn (20%)** are **airline operating costs** (various payment systems, adapters, compliance, FX, ...)

Another breakdown of the \$22bn to keep in mind:

- **Consumer** payments cost **\$15bn**
- **Corporate** payments cost **\$7bn**

To make these figures more tangible:

- Industry net profit is equivalent to **\$7.70** per passenger (2025)
- **Payment cost** is equivalent to **\$4** per passenger
- In this **razor thin-margin** industry, **airlines don't have the choice to innovate** in payment and aim **both to increase revenue and reduce costs**

On the flip side, IATA contributed to a **McKinsey** research work in 2022, which concluded

that:

- **If airlines include** payment in their **commercial strategy**, it can generate **\$14bn of value by 2030**
- **Both driven by increasing** customer reach, **reduce friction** and **cost saving opportunities**

# Payment frustration leads to lost revenue

**1/6**

of passengers  
dissatisfied with  
their air ticket  
payment  
experience

**1/5**

of passengers  
did not purchase  
ancillaries  
because of a  
payment issue

**1/5**

of card  
transactions are  
not successfully  
executed by  
airlines

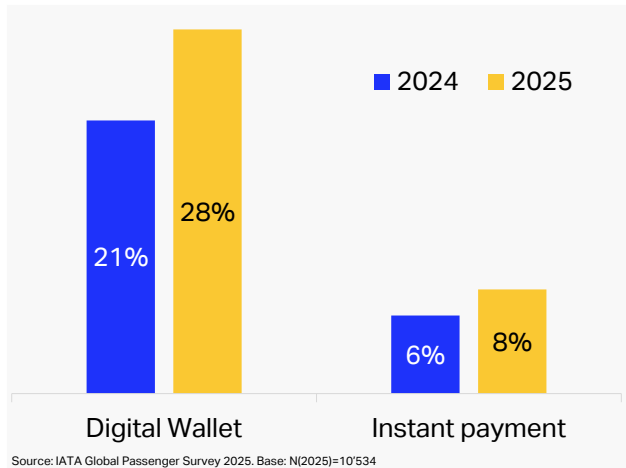


**Second, let's look at the customer experience.**

**The IATA Global Passenger Surveys indicate that:**

- **Customers** are facing noticeable **payment issues**
- This leads to **customer dissatisfaction** and **revenue loss for airlines**

## Passengers' preferred payment options



**Card payments** remain dominant, but their share is declining

**Digital wallet and instant payment** usage has surged



**Passengers preferred payment options are changing:** While cards still dominate, other options such as instant payment and digital wallets are growing

### Global:

- 78% of all passengers want to use a smartphone that combines a digital wallet, digital passport, and loyalty cards to book, pay, and navigate airport processes
- 87% Of passengers aged 25 or under want to use a smartphone that combines a digital wallet, digital passport and loyalty card.

### There are major regional difference too:

#### Europe:

- Have a strong preference for booking through airline websites and paying by credit / debit card more than the global average (81% vs 72%).

#### Asia Pacific:

- Show the world's strongest preference for using digital wallets (PayPal, Alipay, Apple Pay, etc.) (46% vs 28% globally), to pay for travel with usage among passengers under 25 reaching 63%.
- Least likely to pay for travel with a credit card (55% vs 72% globally).

**There are also significant generational differences in choice of payment services.**



How is the industry responding to  
these changes?



So how are we as an industry responding to this changing landscape?

# Standards

## Today

- We **rely on outdated payment technology and standards** developed in the 1980s
- **Lack of alternative options** leads to high rates of payment drop out, lost revenue and passenger dissatisfaction

## Tomorrow

- Adoption of **nexo ISO** standard could reduce fragmentation and complexity
- To support this transition to nexo requires **industry-wide adoption**



## Standards

- Standards are the **invisible connectors** that everybody assumes **are there and works**
- But **what happens** when they **do not fulfil their purpose anymore?**

## Today

- **Current payment messages** are based on **standards from 1987** and the **same** can be said about the **supporting technology**
- In addition, payment actors have **drifted away** from this standard over time, which is **not maintained anymore**
- This created the need for **many translation layers and tools**, and **data gets lost**
- This **impacts customer experience** and leads to **inefficiencies and costs**

## Tomorrow:

- The **nexo association** developed 10 years ago a **new ISO standard** for payment messages
- It is **now implemented in 31 countries**, and **5 billion payment transactions** are processed annually
- We are now working with airline members and the payment actors to assess this standard for the airline industry

- The implementation of this new standard **needs to be implement across the industry** (as no airline can do this in isolation / given the high interconnected nature of air transport)
- The preliminary results are promising.

# Speed of adaptation

## Today

- **9-12 months** to launch a single new payment option with current technology and standards
- **Slow airline response** to new payment preferences
- **Can't reduce costs** without innovation in payment

## Tomorrow

- New instant payment solutions: **IATA Pay** supports instant payments solutions at virtually zero cost
- Nexo standards **support emerging payment options**
- Follow initiatives like the ECB digital Euro



## Today

- **While customer needs change rapidly**, Airlines face **all sorts of challenges** to adapt
- Each new payment instrument is a bespoke implementation: Taking **9-12 months** to launch a single new payment option with current technology and standards
- This is **slowing airline adoption** of new payment methods
- With no innovation, **the opportunity to meet customers demand, to reduce transactional and operational costs is difficult.**

## Tomorrow:

- New instant payment solutions: **IATA Pay** supports instant payments solutions at virtually zero cost
- Nexo standards **support emerging payment options**
- The **ultimate goal** is to make most of payment instruments **"Plug & Play"**
- Additionally **central banks are also innovating:**
  - **Digital Yuan** in China
  - **Pix** in Brazil
  - **Digital Euro** project by the **ECB**

# Corporate customers

## Today

- Lacks enterprise procurement flows
- **Payment systems designed for consumers**, not corporate travel

## Tomorrow

- IATA facilitated a **direct settlement proof of concept with the Lufthansa Group** and a corporate client
- Investigate industry B2B procurement flows
- Open to payment alternatives that suits needs of corporate travel



## Finally, let's look at corporate customers

- Corporate travel was also developed in the 1980s
- It is a mere copy paste from the consumer process both in terms of distribution and payment
- As previously mentioned, this imposes a **\$7bn cost annually**
- Unlike other industries, we don't have a B2B industry purchase flow

## To address this:

- In 2025, B2B procurement flows work completely differently
- Think about when your company purchases a laptop
- It creates a Purchase Order, receives an invoice and payment is done through an inexpensive bank transfer
- As an additional benefits, it provides corporate automation, and employees don't have to do an expense reports
- Last year IATA successfully conducted a **payment flow proof of concept with the Lufthansa Group and one of their corporate client**
- We are now working with airlines on the procurement flow with their clients

The industry must move from a  
legacy system to embracing  
modern standards



In **conclusion**, we believe that the **time has come**:

- To **retire old standards**
- Move to **new and innovative standards and business processes**

This will drive:

- **Better customer experience**
- **Reduce friction**
- **And reduce costs**

Thank you

