
**Public transport — Interoperable fare
management system —**

**Part 1:
Architecture**

Transport public — Système de gestion tarifaire interopérable —

Partie 1: Architecture

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 278, *Intelligent transport systems*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 24014-1:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- in order to prepare compatibility of Interoperable Fare Management (IFM) systems with mobility platforms encompassing the entire mobility service chain, functions and roles known from IFM are expanded; and
- new roles are introduced to operate mobility platforms.

A list of all parts in the ISO 24014 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Fare management (FM) encompasses all the processes designed to manage the distribution and use of fare products in a public transport environment.

Fare management is called interoperable (IFM) when it enables the customer to use a portable electronic medium (e.g. a contact/contactless smart card or a Near Field Communications mobile device) with compatible equipment (e.g. at stops, with retail systems, at platform entry points or on board vehicles). IFM concepts can also be applied to fare management systems not using electronic media.

Potential benefits for the customer include reductions in queuing, special and combined fares, one medium for multiple applications, loyalty programmes and seamless journeys.

There are two main changes in this edition of this document compared to the previous edition. Firstly, in order to prepare compatibility of IFM systems with mobility platforms encompassing the entire mobility service chain, functions and roles known from IFM are expanded. Secondly, new roles are introduced to operate mobility platforms. These new roles should act with the roles defined in the IFM and enter into interface relations.

With the introduction of so-called mobility platforms, which can integrate various IFM systems and additional modes of transportation and deliver the travel information across these integrated domains, the customer can benefit from seamless and well-guided multi- or inter-modal travel.

Interoperability of fare management systems also provides benefits to operators and the other parties involved. However, it requires an overall system architecture that defines the system functionalities, the actors involved and their roles, the relationships and the interfaces between them.

Interoperability also requires the definition of a security scheme to protect privacy, integrity, and confidentiality between the actors to ensure fair and secure data flow within the IFM system (IFMS). The overall architecture is the subject of this document, which recognizes the need for legal and commercial agreements between members of an IFMS, but does not specify their form. The technical specifications of the component parts and, particularly, the standards for customer media (e.g. smart cards) are not included.

Note that there is not one single IFMS. Individual operators, consortia of operators, public authorities, and private companies can manage and/or participate in IFMSs. An IFMS can span country boundaries and can be combined with other IFMSs. Implementations of IFMSs require security and registration functionalities. This document allows for the distribution of these functions to enable the coordination/convergence of existing IFMSs to work together.

This document intends to provide the following benefits:

- a) It defines a common definition of terms and roles that shall constitute the basis for the other parts of ISO 24014 and technical specifications and technical reports from ISO/TC 204 which address mobility platforms, fare management and interoperability between IFM and other systems.
- b) It provides a framework for an interoperable fare management implementation with minimum complexity.
- c) It provides guidance on how IFM Managers can benefit from external devices and services and how interoperability and appropriate security level can be established in cooperation with systems from other markets.
- d) It aims to shorten the time and lower the cost of IFMS procurement as both suppliers and purchasers understand what is being purchased. Procurement against an open standard reduces cost as it avoids the need for expensive bespoke system development and provides for second sourcing.
- e) It aims to simplify interoperability between IFMSs to the benefit of all stakeholders.

In [Annex A](#), this document provides a framework for mobility platforms that integrate fare management and travel information for inter- and multimodal travel. This document also contains other informative