

# GETTING AHEAD OF THE CONSENT GAME

## Unveiling the Advertising Industry's GDPR Consent Mechanism

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# Overview

- Entering into application of the GDPR in May 2018 will require significant change for data processing based on consent.
- IAB Europe's "GDPR Implementation Group" has been working on interpreting GDPR consent rules since January 2017 and published its analysis on [www.iabeurope.eu](http://www.iabeurope.eu).
- As the group realized that some of the legal challenges require technical responses, it has also been developing a technical standard and mechanism to meet GDPR obligations.

# Why does consent matter?

- Under GDPR, consent is only one of six “legal grounds” for processing personal data, and therefore not always needed.
- But GDPR also changes the definition of consent applicable to the ePrivacy Directive, better known as the “Cookie Directive”.
- As a result, much of the data collection that the advertising industry engages in will require GDPR consent moving forward.

# ePrivacy Directive

*NB: The ePrivacy Directive is a law from 2009, not to be confused with its proposed update, the ePrivacy Regulation.*



- Storing information, or accessing information on a user device requires consent.
- Unless “strictly” technically necessary for provision of the service requested by a user, e.g. shopping cart cookies.

# ePrivacy rules before GDPR

ePrivacy  
Consent  
Requirement

GET CONSENT AS DEFINED BY



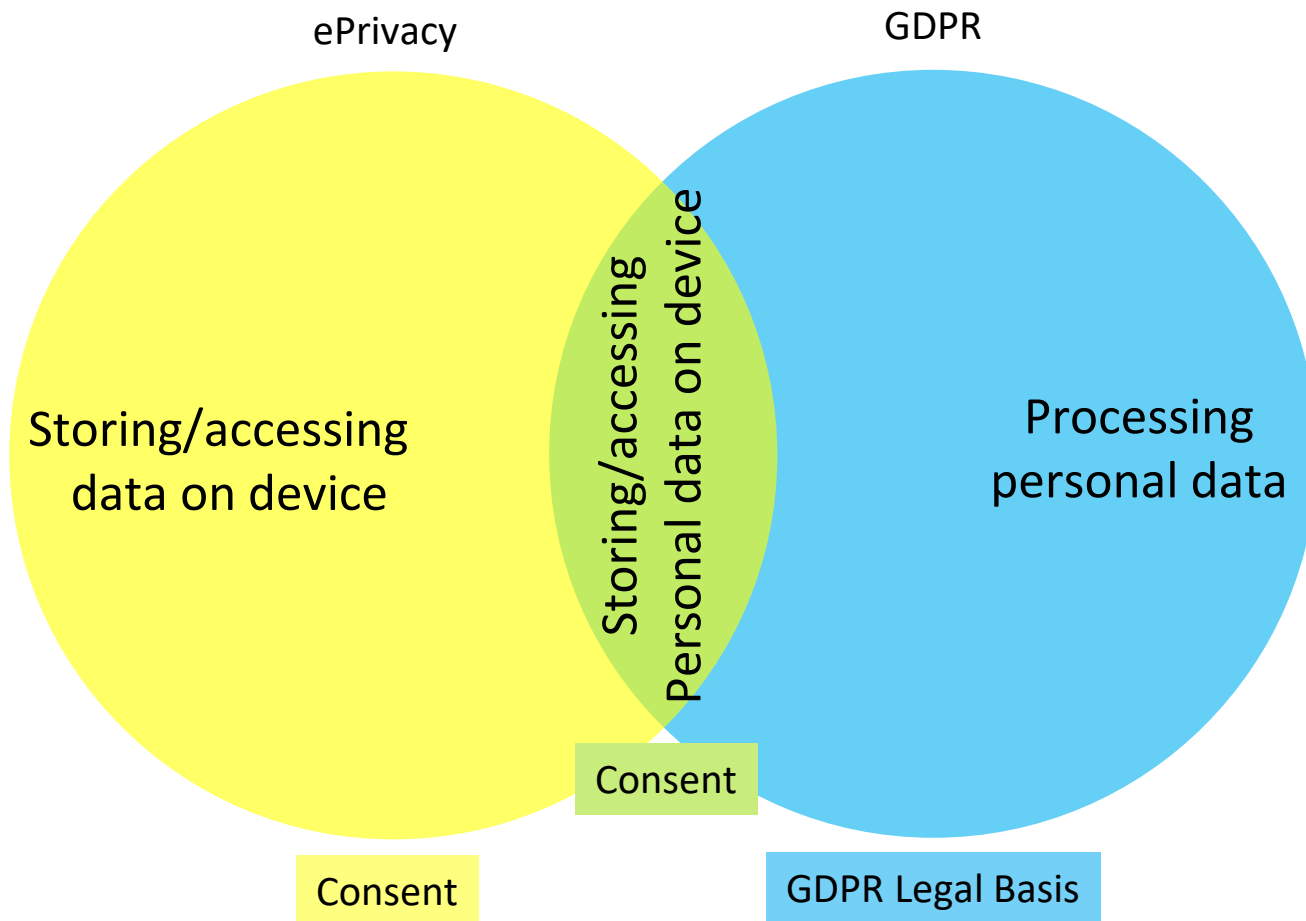
# ePrivacy rules after GDPR

ePrivacy  
Consent  
Requirement

GET CONSENT AS DEFINED BY



# Hierarchy ePrivacy and GDPR



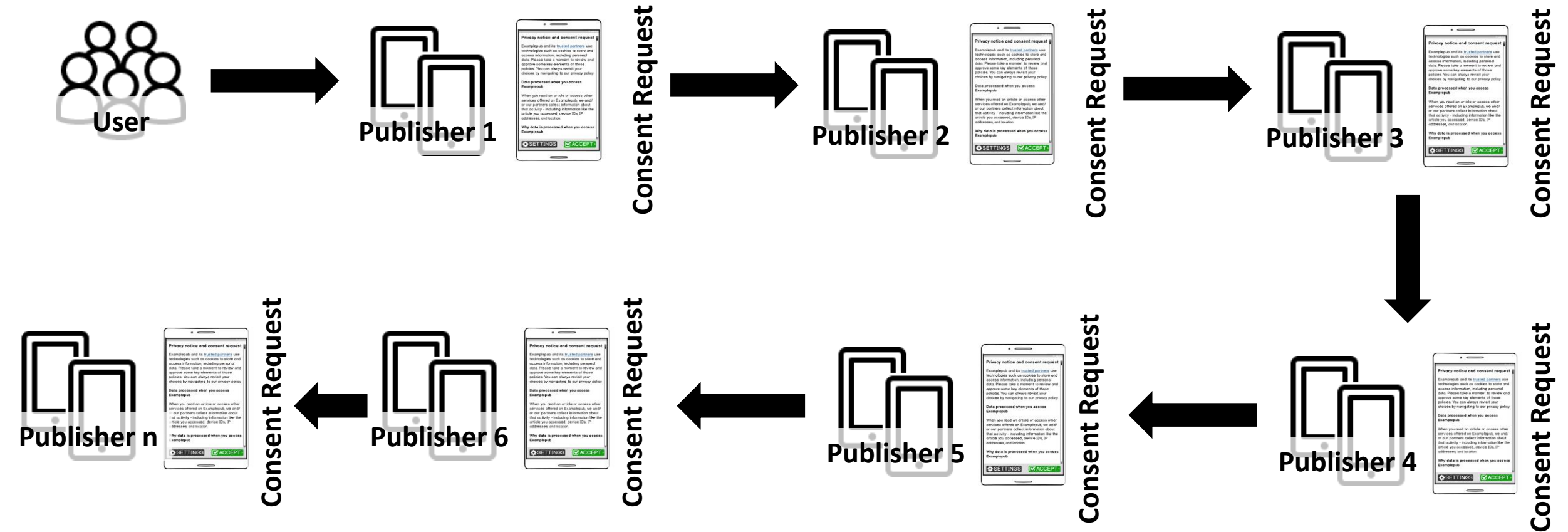
- Collection of data over the internet generally requires **Consent** because of ePrivacy.
- Processing of personal data requires a **GDPR Legal Basis** e.g. consent, or legitimate interest.
- Where both apply at the same time the more specific **Consent** rules of the ePrivacy framework prevails.

# What is GDPR consent?

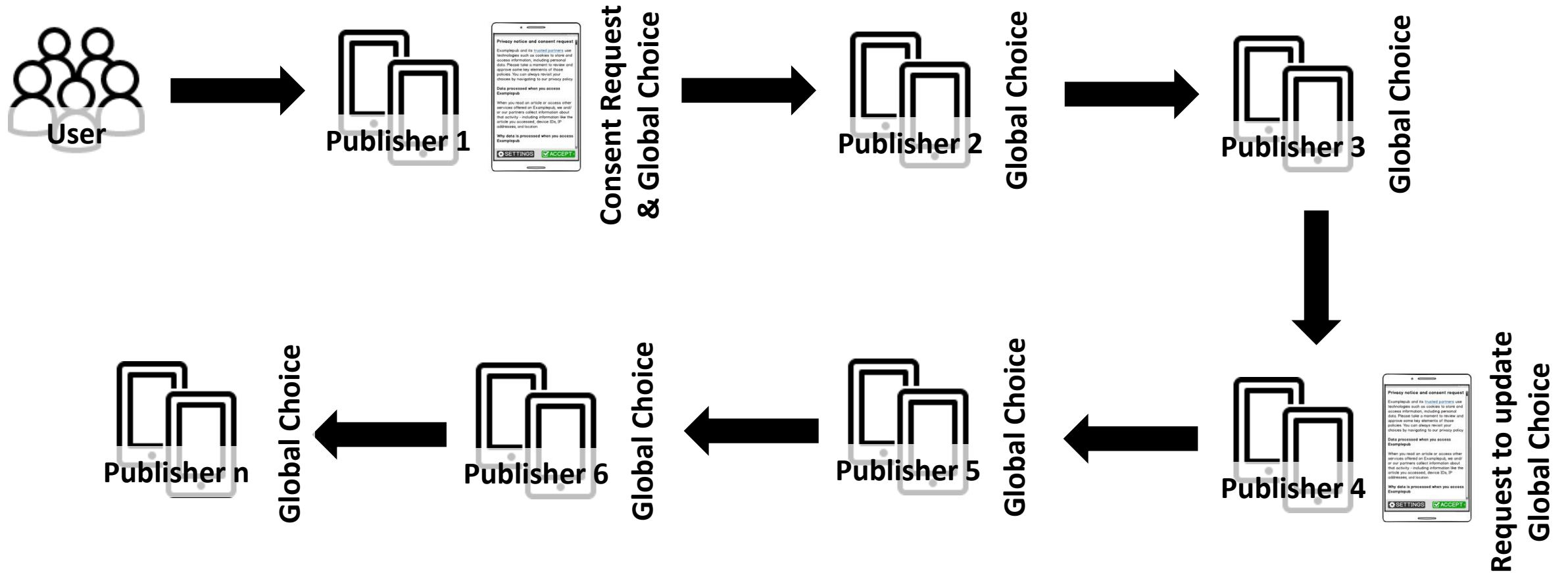
- Freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of agreement, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action.
- Robust information disclosure requirements, including but not limited to identity of controllers and the purposes of processing.
- Obligation for controllers to be able to “demonstrate” consent, e.g. through a record.
- Revocable as easily as it was to give consent in the first place.



# Choices can be service-specific...



# ... or global



# Old consent mechanism inadequate

- Processing data with GDPR consent will require stronger cooperation between and accountability by all advertising ecosystem players.
- First parties must disclose more information about their own and their third party advertising partners' processing activities.
- Third parties must ensure that first parties have up-to-date information for such disclosures.
- First and third parties must not collect or process information on the basis of consent before a user's affirmative consent can be proven.
- When obtaining consent, first parties must ensure that it is obtained affirmatively and let third parties know of a user's consent choices.

# What is needed?

## Common standards!

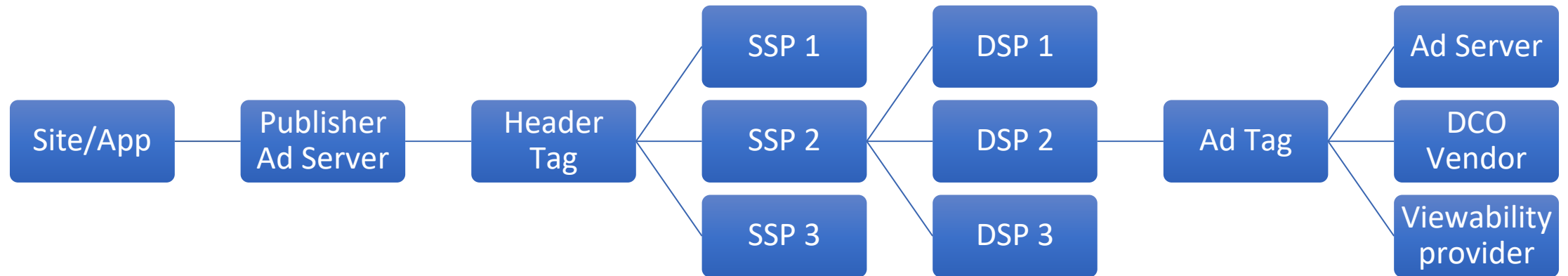
- Industry needs common standards; fragmentation will lead to inefficiencies.
- Effective and efficient industry governance.
- Policies and principles around use of the new technical standards to ensure mutual trust and reassurance.

# How do we do it?

- New technology standards facilitating and enabling
  - publishers to obtain consent on behalf of their partners;
  - dynamic disclosures with transparency around partners and purposes;
  - communication of consent status between publisher and ecosystem;
  - transparency and choice for consumers, to easily see and modify consent status (including revocation);
    - audit trail proving consent status.
- For desktop and mobile.
- Before 25 May 2018.

# Technical Context

Boxes represent example vendors



# Solution Overview

1. An industry-wide approved vendor list
2. A standardized mechanism for requesting, storing, and optionally sharing consent
  - A standardized data structure for transmitting consent state via Daisy Chain

All wrapped in an open source specification, complete with reference implementations.

# Industry Vendor List

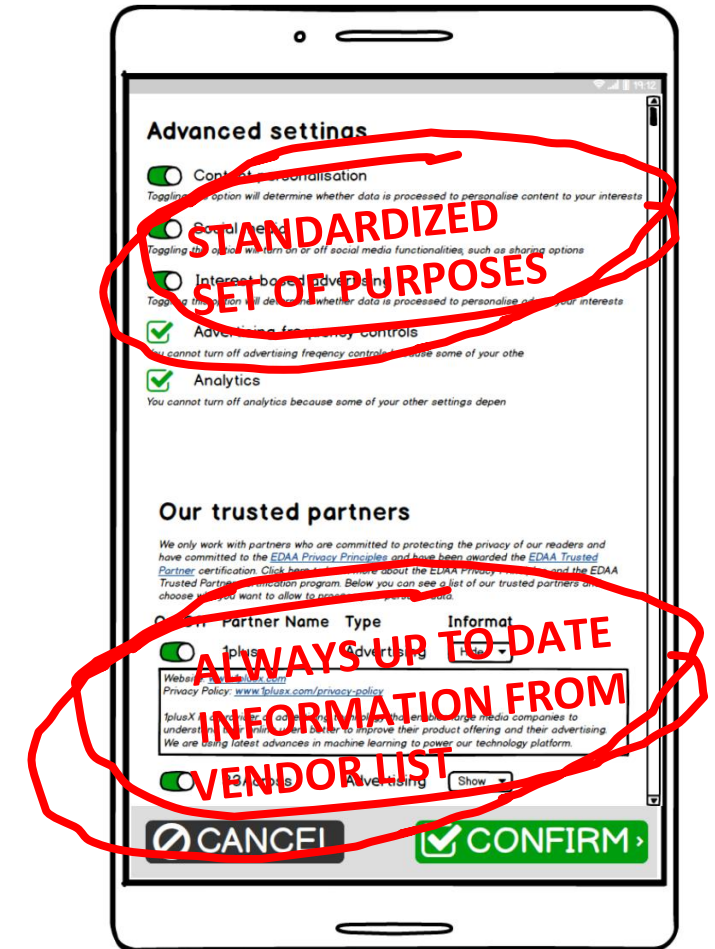
- A centralized, dynamic list of vendors, their purposes, their privacy policy URL, et al
- Versioned to allow for audit trail
- Publishers will use the vendor list as basis for disclosure and consent requests
- Both vendors and publishers will need to adhere to principles and minimum standards – to be determined in the policy track

| ID  | Company   | Privacy Policy      | Purposes | ... |  |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|----------|-----|--|
| 1   | SSP1      | ssp1.de/privacy     | 1, 2, 3  | ... |  |
| 2   | ANW2      | anw2.be/privacy     | 2, 3     | ... |  |
| 3   | ANA5      | ana5.fi/privacy     | 4        | ... |  |
| ... | ...       | ...                 | ...      | ... |  |
| ID  | Purpose   | Description         | ...      | ... |  |
| 1   | Purpose 1 | domain.eu/purpose/1 | ...      | ... |  |
| 2   | Purpose 2 | domain.eu/purpose/2 | ...      | ... |  |
| 3   | Purpose 3 | domain.eu/purpose/3 | ...      | ... |  |
| 4   | Purpose 4 | domain.eu/purpose/4 | ...      | ... |  |
| ... | ...       | ...                 | ...      | ... |  |



# Requesting Consent

- A JavaScript library/API which enables publishers to customize the experience of asking for consent
  - Abstracts the complexities of consent checking and storage
  - Implements standardized disclosure language
  - Ensures the vendor list and disclosure language stays updated to latest version
  - Integrates with consent identification mechanism
  - Makes the consent data available for downstream usage via daisy chain
- Open Source examples of user interfaces which implement/leverage the API



# Storing Consent

- Consent storage requires two mechanisms: a user identification method and persistence method.
- Identification required for global consent to be made possible via multiple mechanisms, to be determined via vendors implementing. API will standardize interaction, not implementation.
- Multiple storage options possible: cookie, mobile app SDK, login alliances, centralized registries, etc.
- First phase to combine cookie-based identification and cookie-based storage / mobile app SDK and AAID/IDFA/vendor ID.
- Over time, the industry could migrate to more resilient storage methods.

# Transmitting Consent

- Consent value to be binary: "consent (1)" or "no consent (0)".
- Consent will be transmitted via a Daisy Chain: every upstream member will append a consent payload to all downstream requests.
- Consent data structure supports per-purpose (small payload), per-company (moderate payload) or per-company + per-purpose (large payload).
  - Policy requirements and payload size will determine implementation.
- Consent values to be compressed into as small of a data structure possible.

# Transmitting Consent

## Publisher

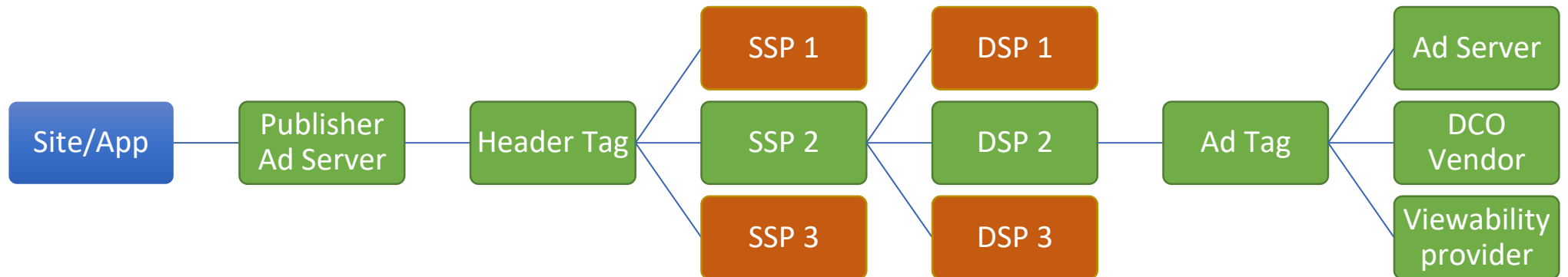
### 3P Controllers

- ✓ Pub AS
- ✓ Header Tag
- X SSP 1
- ✓ SSP 2
- X SSP 3
- X DSP1
- ✓ DSP 2
- X DSP 3
- ✓ Ad Server
- ✓ DCO Vendor
- ✓ View Vendor

### Purposes

- ✓ ADVERTISING
- ✓ ANALYTICS
- ✓ AUDIENCE MGMT

Boxes represent example vendors.  
Green has consent, red does not



# Combined, they enable..

- Transparency into the supply chain for both consumers and publishers.
- An auditable consent trail that gives all supply chain members confidence by providing a more efficient disclosure mechanism, enabling companies to “know” rather than “assume” their consent status with a user.
- A better user experience than if every publisher were to try to solve the challenge on their own.
- Keeping the supply chain that publishers rely on for ad-revenue in tact.

# Implementation Targets

*NB: Dates subject to confirmation.*



- Publication of technical specifications – December 2017
- Define policy standard for central vendor list – February 2018
- Define policy standard for consent UX – February 2018
- OpenRTB Extension specification – February 2018
- Reference implementation – February 2018

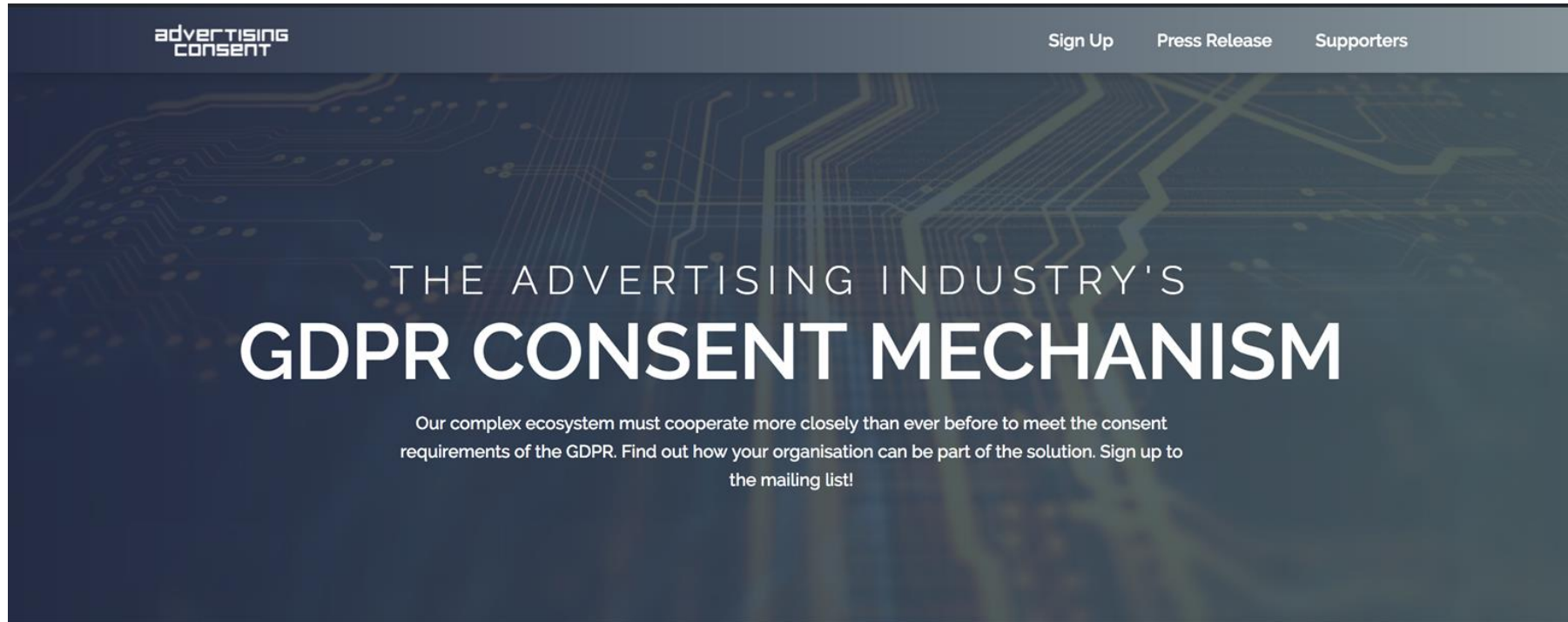
# Endorsers

Updated 28 Nov 2017 10:00 AM



In anticipation of coming consent requirements in the European market, companies from across the digital media, advertising and analytics ecosystems have been collaborating on a technical approach for storing consumer consent status and sharing this status where appropriate with partners. Our collaboration has produced a framework that the undersigned companies intend to integrate and support in the marketplace in 2018.

# Stay informed



SIGN UP

[www.advertisingconsent.eu](http://www.advertisingconsent.eu)