# Why Must I Always Click on "Accept All"???

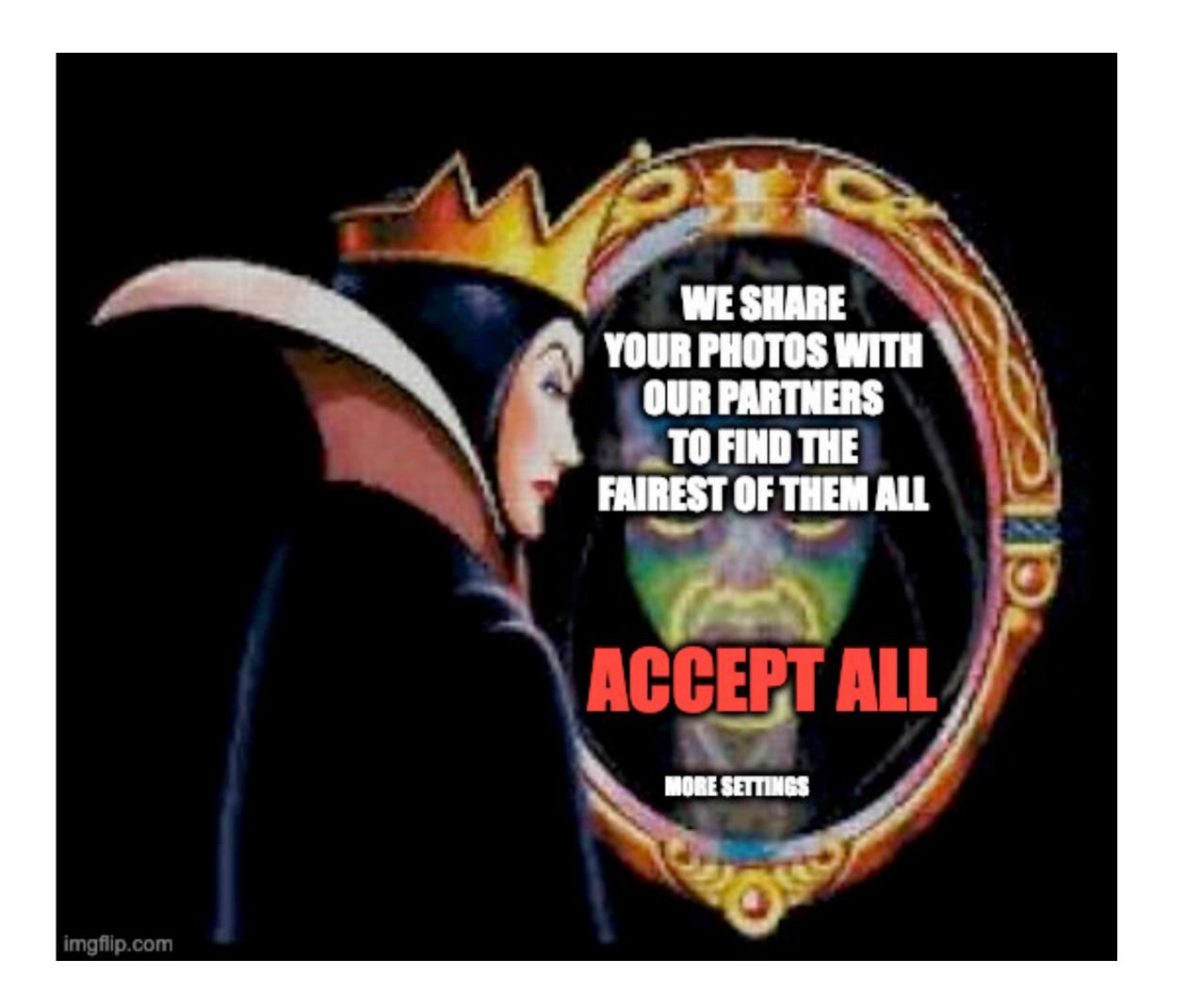
Harshvardhan J. Pandit | <u>pandith@tcd.ie</u> | @coolharsh55 What Is the Internet Doing to Me? | 18 November 2021 | Trinity College Dublin Slides available at: <u>https://harshp.com/research/presentations</u>



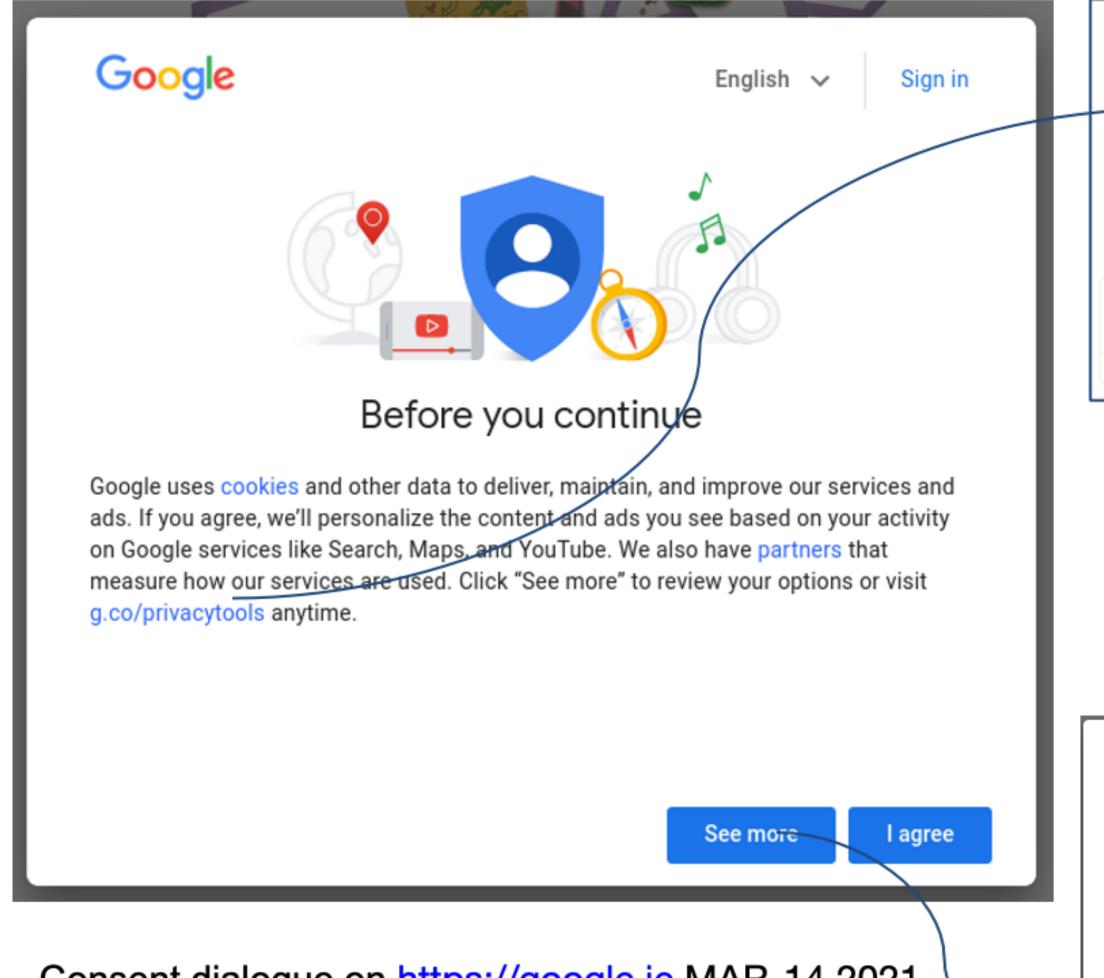


# Ever visited a website and got blocked by a popup?

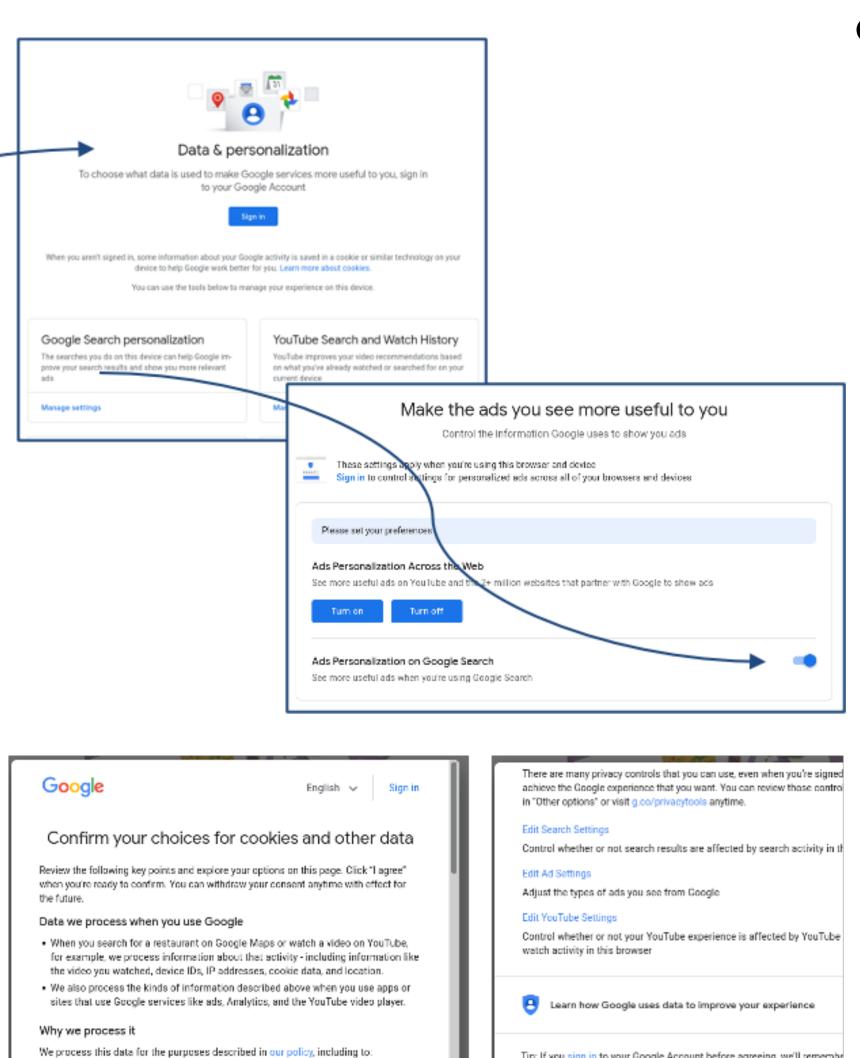
Was it annoying?
Why was it there?
What do you think is the quickest way to get rid of it?







Consent dialogue on <a href="https://google.ie">https://google.ie</a> MAR-14 2021



Tip: If you sign in to your Google Account before agreeing, we'll remembe

across all of your signed-in devices and browsers.

Companies are required to show you a "NOTICE" informing what data they collect and how they use it.

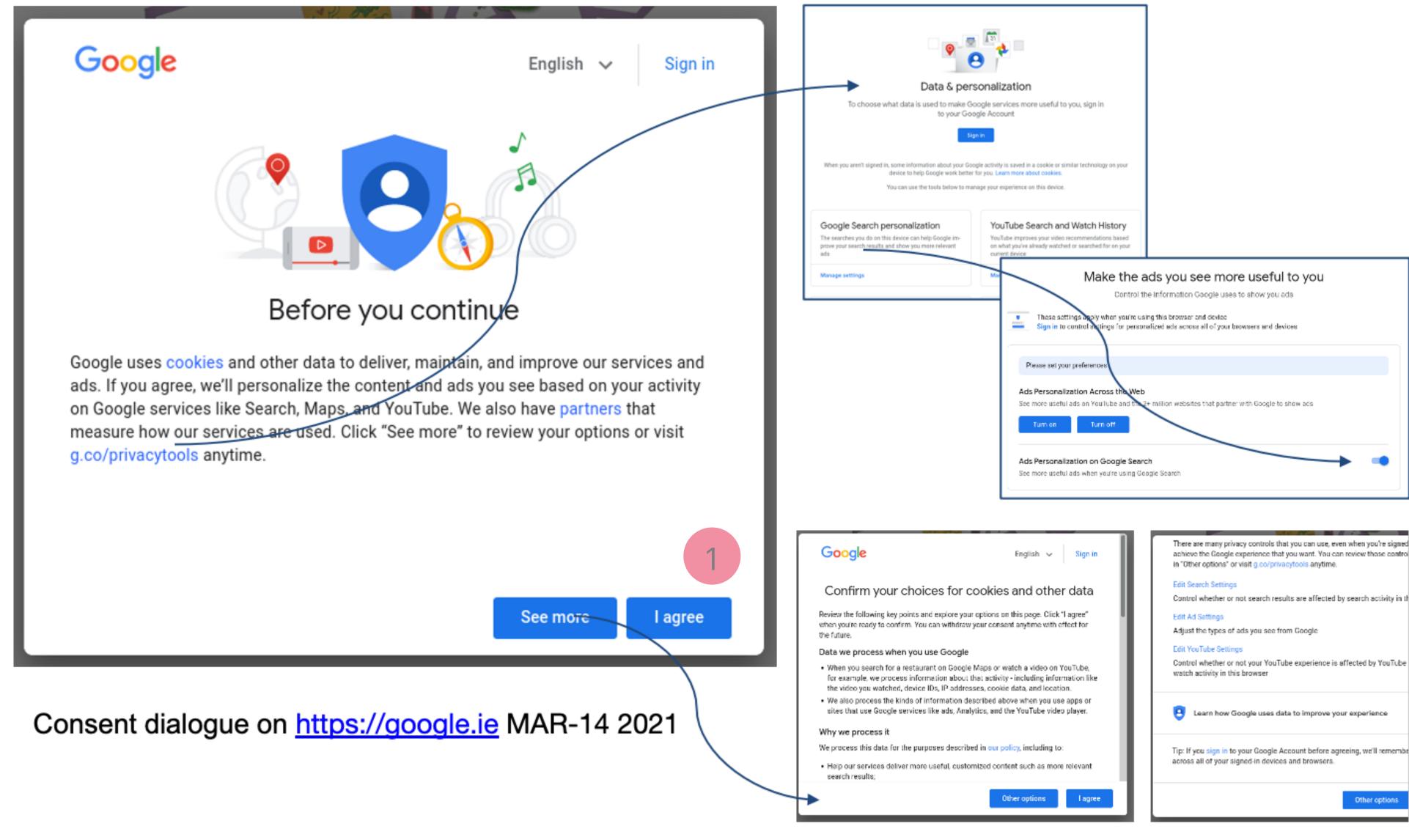
Where this is based on your CONSENT, they need to ask your permission before they can proceed.

Since every website visit collects and uses your personal data, this means there's a notice & consent process every time you visit a website ...



Help our services deliver more useful, customized content such as more relevant





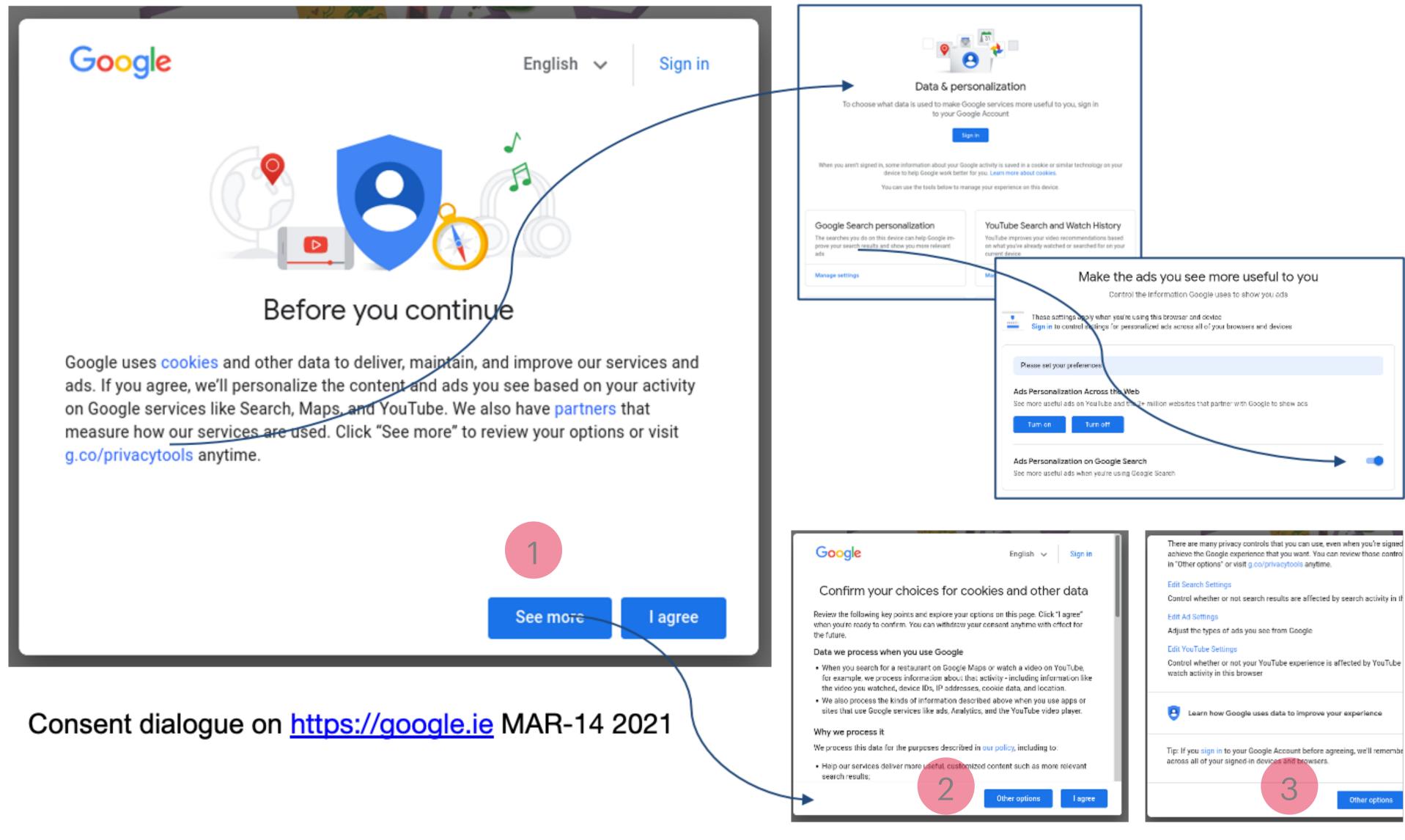
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How many clicks to "Accept" ==> 1





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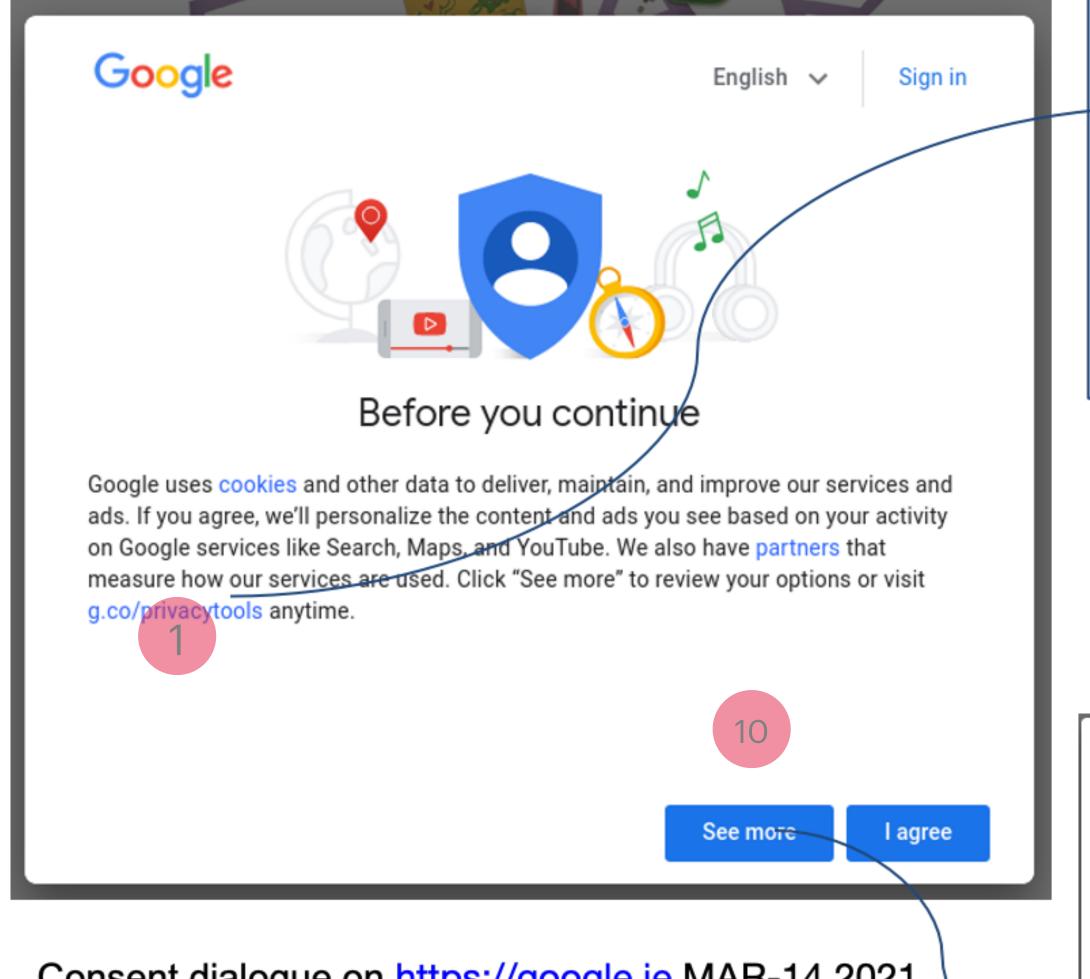
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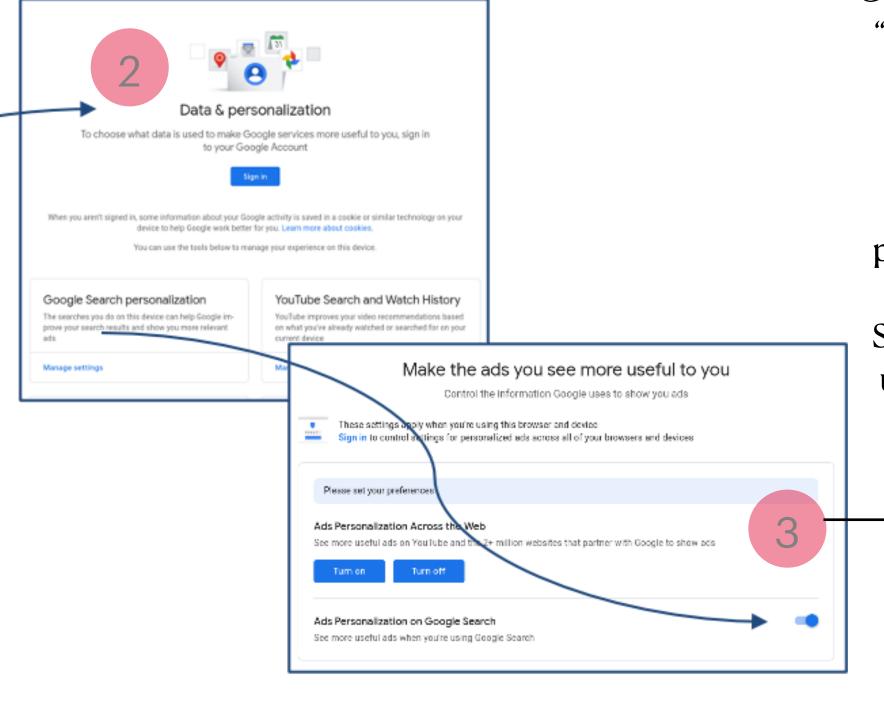
How many clicks to "Accept" ==> 1

How many clicks to "Reject" ==> 3





Consent dialogue on <a href="https://google.ie">https://google.ie</a> MAR-14 2021



English V

Confirm your choices for cookies and other data

Review the following key points and explore your options on this page. Click "Lagree".

when you're ready to confirm. You can withdraw your consent anytime with effect for

 When you search for a restaurant on Google Maps or watch a video on YouTube, for example, we process information about that activity - including information like the video you watched, device IDs, IP addresses, cookie data, and location. We also process the kinds of information described above when you use apps or

sites that use Google services like ads, Analytics, and the YouTube video player.

Help our services deliver more useful, customized content such as more relevant

We process this data for the purposes described in our policy, including to:

Data we process when you use Google

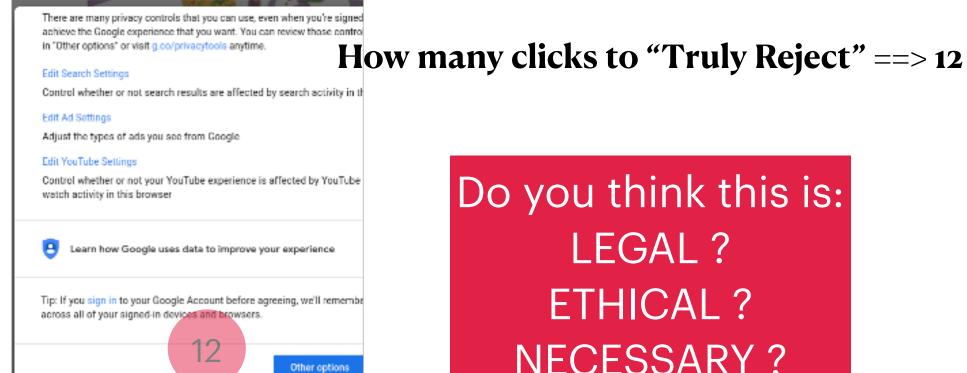
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Where this is based on your CONSENT, they need to ask your permission before they can proceed.

Since every website visit collects and uses your personal data, this means there's a notice & consent process every time you visit a website ...

How many clicks to "Accept" ==> 1

How many clicks to "Reject" ==> 3



Do you think this is: LEGAL? ETHICAL? **NECESSARY?** 

Google

search results.



## <u>law</u>

e.g. GDPR / CCPA / ePrivacy
Outlines permissions, obligations
Defines Legal Basis
Restrictions
Conditions e.g. freely given
Quality (sic.) e.g. explicit
Information requirements e.g. notice

Who is giving consent?
What is their background?
What do they already know?
What needs to be confirmed?
How do they perceive/comprehend?
What kinds of actions can they take?
Can they indicate their intention?

## human-centricity

## **technology**

How to request consent?
How to collect consent?
How to record consent?
How to demonstrate/validate it?
How to revoke/withdraw consent?
How to signal choice / consent?
How to share consent?

How to specify information/notice?
Where to show notice?
How to indicate choice/optionality?
What prominence is used?
Are interactions clear and usable?
Layers to hide complexity?
Speed vs Density vs Accuracy

### HCI / UI-UX



# Quantcast

Data Controller

Third Party

### We value your privacy

Technology

We and our partners store and/or access information on a device, such as cookies and process personal data, such as unique identifiers and standard information sent by a device for personalised ads and content, ad and content measurement, and audience insights, as well as to develop and improve products. Purpose Personal Data Category

With your permission we and our partners may use precise geolocation data and identification through device scanning. You may click to consent to our and our partners' processing as described above. Alternatively you may click to refuse to consent or access more detailed information and change your preferences before consenting. Legal Basis = Consent

Please note that some processing of your personal data may not require your consent, but you have a right to object to such processing. Your preferences will apply to this website only. You can change your preferences at any time by returning to this site or visit our privacy policy.

Right to Withdraw Consent

Disagree? Refuse Consent?

Options for ...?

Agree to statement? Give Consent?

DISAGREE

MORE OPTIONS

AGREE

https://www.quantcast.com/ THU 17 NOV 2021

What is your first impulse to do here?
What button do you think you would have clicked?
What button do you think most people click?

### GDPR Art 4, 7, 13, 14

### Information to be provided in a "Notice"

- Identity of Controller
- Purpose
- Processing Categories
- Personal Data Categories
- Right to Withdraw Consent
- Data Storage Periods
- Data Sharing / Recipients
- Trans-border data flows
- Technical and Org. Measures
- Risks envisioned (sic.)
- Automated Decision Making
- Novel technologies
- Profiling / Surveillance (sic.)

### Consent should be:

- 1.Freely given → without coercion, no obligation
- 2.Specific → exact and limited in scope
- 3.Informed → prior knowledge about consequences
- 4.Un-ambigious → clear indication of consenting
- 5. Revocable/Withdrawable → can be "cancelled"



# Quantcast

### We value your privacy

We and our partners store and/or access information on a device, such as cookies and process personal data, such as unique identifiers and standard information sent by a device for personalised ads and content, ad and content measurement, and audience insights, as well as to develop and improve products.

With your permission we and our partners may use precise geolocation data and identification through device scanning. You may click to consent to our and our partners' processing as described above. Alternatively you may click to refuse to consent or access more detailed information and change your preferences before consenting.

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DISAGREE

MORE OPTIONS

AGREE

https://www.quantcast.com/ THU 17 NOV 2021

- 1. The button for "giving consent" is differently styled than the one for "refusing consent"
- 2. A person is more likely to click on the "brighter" styled button i.e. "Agree"
- 3. This is because we have been primed to interact with digital interfaces consisting of such design choices on computers, smartphones, switches, machinery ...
- 4. This creates an unfair situation where a person is enticed to give away their consent and personal data
- 5. Through this, companies manipulate people into clicking "accept" even when they have not read or understood what they agreeing to
- 6. This results in an unfair choice!

# This is called a "Dark Pattern"

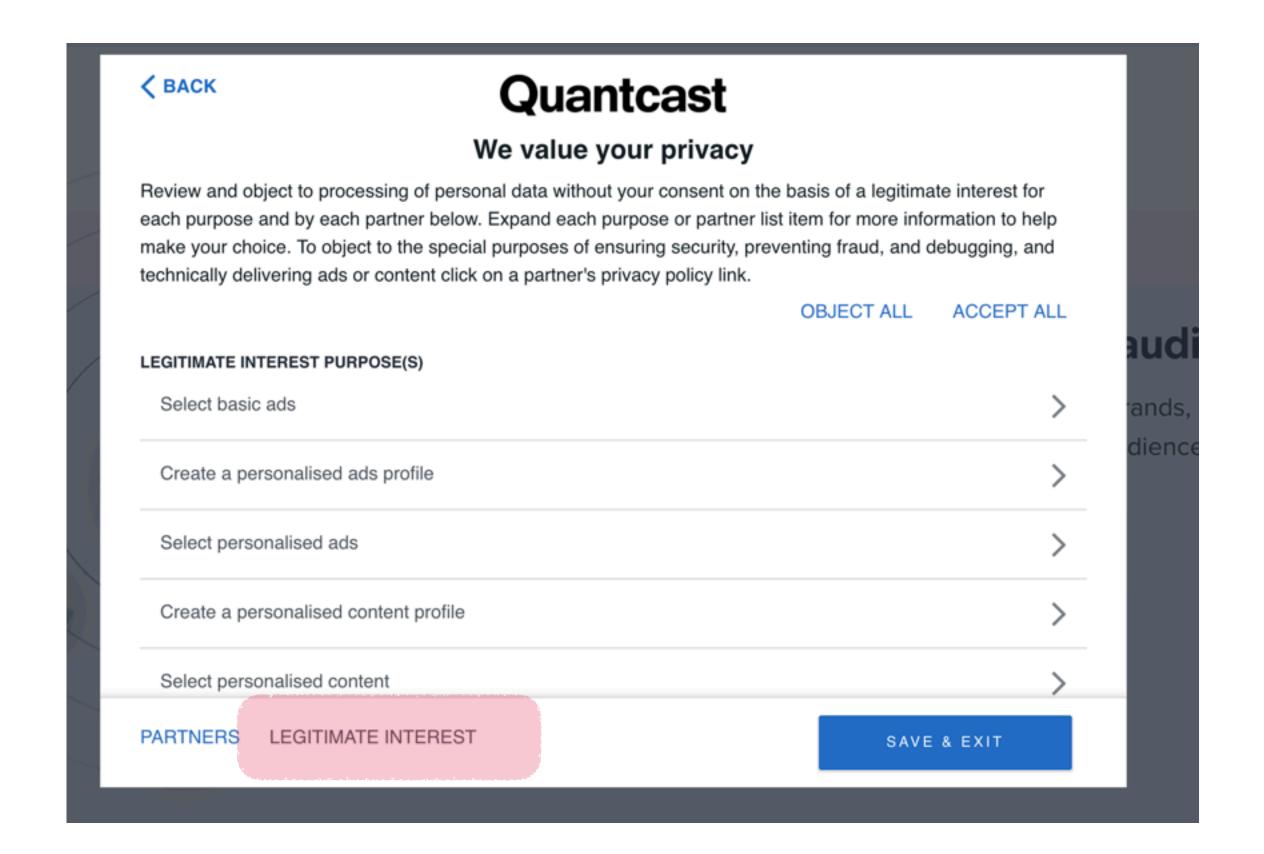
Have you seen similar manipulations elsewhere? Can you recall some examples? Are you aware of being manipulated?



# Even if you click "Disagree"...

# LEGITIMATE INTEREST

Basically, a "FU, I'll do whatever I want" situation by companies ...





# More Dark Patterns...!

Go to <a href="https://www.darkpatterns.org/">https://www.darkpatterns.org/</a> for a comprehensive overlook I collect academic literature on dark patterns here: <a href="https://www.zotero.org/hpandit/collections/WXB75TJ5">https://www.zotero.org/hpandit/collections/WXB75TJ5</a>

- O Burden with too many choices
- O Use design to entice one option over another
- O Easier to select one option than another
- O Block you from using until you give consent
- O Keep asking again and again ...
- O Use opt-out instead of opt-in





# Is this even Legal...?

# You ask, I say NO, the authorities haven't said much anyway ...

- O Yes, this is not valid as per the GDPR requirements
- O Why hasn't it been fixed?
- O Because EU has an enforcement problem!
- O A Data Protection Authority or Supervisory Authority is responsible for investigating such issues. BUT
  - They are under-funded
  - Court proceedings take time
  - They are reluctant to carry out partial investigations (it seems)
  - This is a LARGE scale problem millions of websites probably



# Sometimes it outright illegal!!!

- O Consent "assumed" even before you make a choice [1]
- O Consent "assumed" even if you click disagree [1]
- O Incorrect use of legal base e.g. use Legitimate Interest instead of consent [2]
- O Collect consent for ~1000 third parties with a single click [2]
- O Make it difficult to withdraw consent [2]
- O Keep fighting court cases instead of fixing obviously illegal practices [3]

<sup>[1]</sup> For example, see Nouwens, Midas, et al. "Dark patterns after the GDPR: Scraping consent pop-ups and demonstrating their influence." Proceedings of the 2020 CHI conference on human factors in computing systems. 2020. https://people.csail.mit.edu/ilaria/papers/Midas-MITCHI2020.pdf

<sup>[2]</sup> Matte, Célestin, Nataliia Bielova, and Cristiana Santos. "Do cookie banners respect my choice?: Measuring legal compliance of banners from iab europe's transparency and consent framework." 2020 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP). IEEE, 2020. https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03117294/document

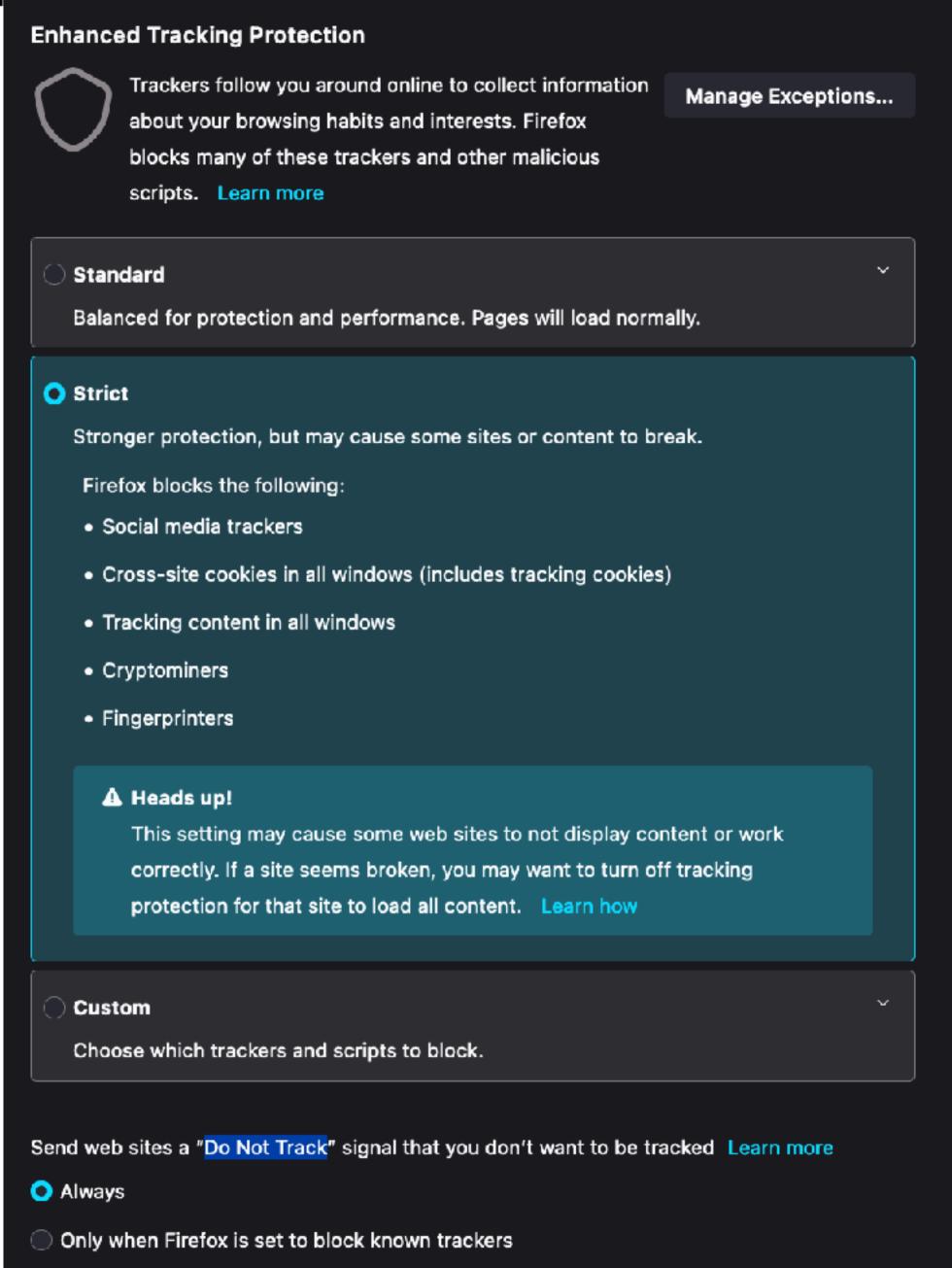
<sup>[3]</sup> See investigation reports and documents published regarding WhatsApp v DPC Ireland and Facebook/Meta v DPC Ireland (2021)



# Protecting Privacy

Techs, Tools, & Approaches





# DNT: Do Not Track

# **Privacy Signals of the Past**

- O A relatively "simple" boolean signal (set / not set)
- O Sent with every web communication as a preference/signal
- O Indicated to websites/companies whether to track you or not
- O Standardised (kind of) as a specification
- O Supported by all Major Browsers
- O Lots of disagreements on what "tracking" should mean
- O Seemed like a great idea on the precipice of bringing change

Seemed great until ...

- O Microsoft made it SET/ON by default in Internet Explorer
- O Debates, fights, and discussions ensued
- O Long story short, it got killed. Hard.
- O Even though most browsers still allow setting this signal, websites don't respect and neither do the authorities seem to consider this a valid signal

Wikipedia actually has a great summarised version of the events: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Do\_Not\_Track">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Do\_Not\_Track</a>



# Global Privacy Control (GPC)

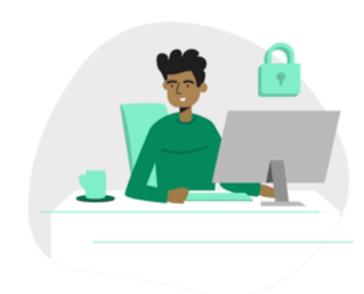
**EXAMPLE 1**: Example GPC Request

GET /something/here HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Sec-GPC: 1

# **Privacy Signals of the Present**







### **Turn On GPC**

Enable Global Privacy Control to communicate your privacy preference.

https://globalprivacycontrol.org/

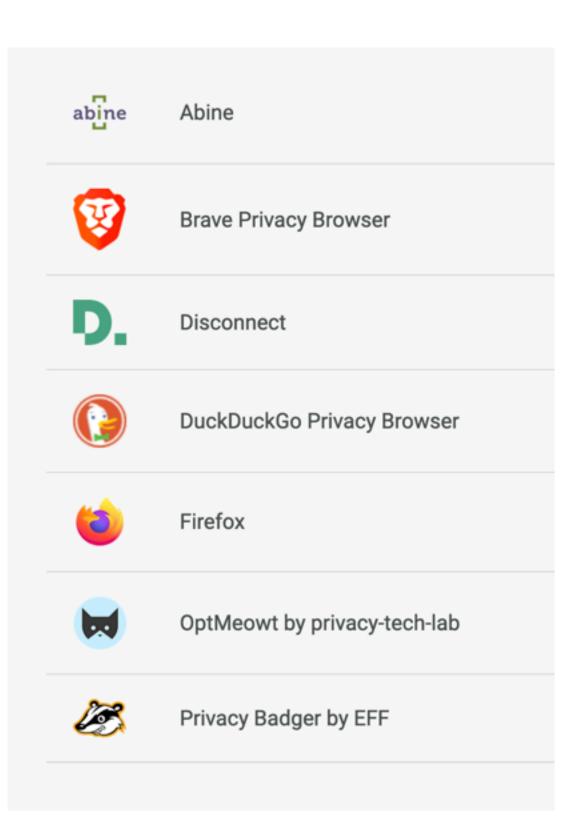
## **Send the Signal**

Your browser will send the GPC signal to websites you visit.

## **Exercise Your Rights**

Participating websites can respect your privacy rights accordingly.

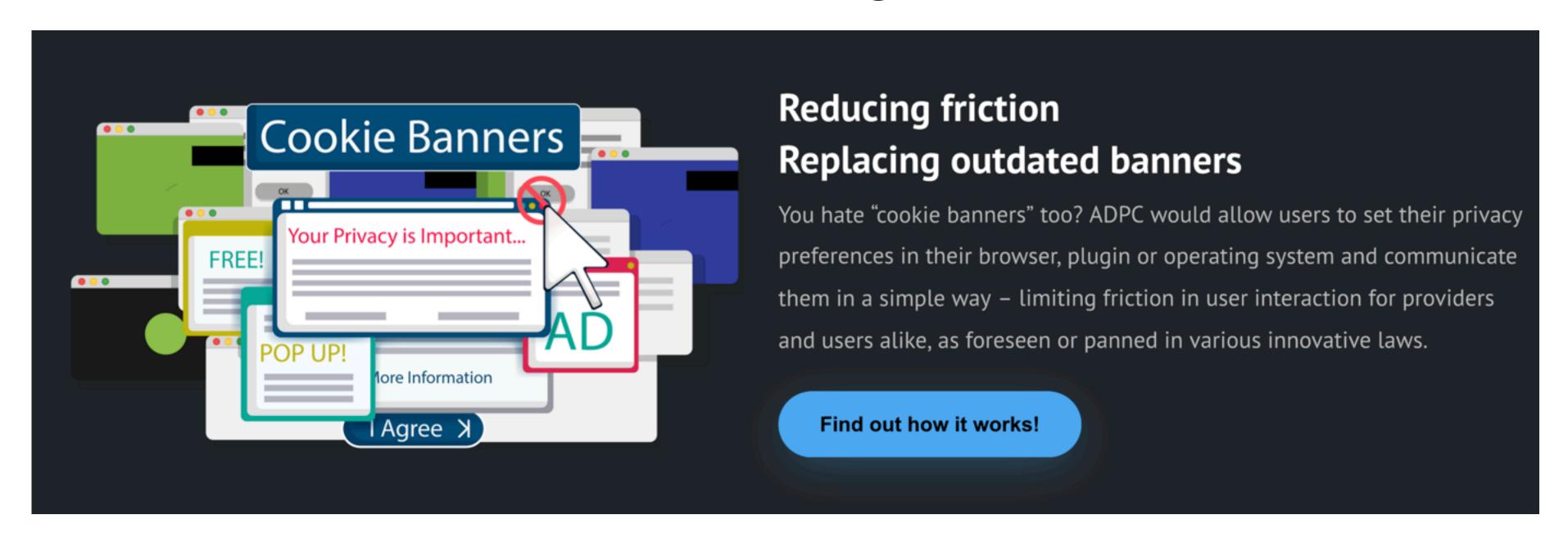
DNT re-invented Instead of "track", its "sell" as per CCPA Will this work with GDPR? Yet to be seen.





# Advanced Data Protection Control (ADPC)

# **Privacy Signals of the Future?**





My privacy is none of your business

https://noyb.eu/en

https://www.dataprotectioncontrol.org/

Seems like a spiritual successor to P3P, which allowed users to set privacy related preferences in a machine-readable format. Was deemed too complex, unpopular, difficult to implement, and project was shelved. https://www.w3.org/P3P/



# SOLID: A Decentralised Web

https://solidproject.org/

## Centralised

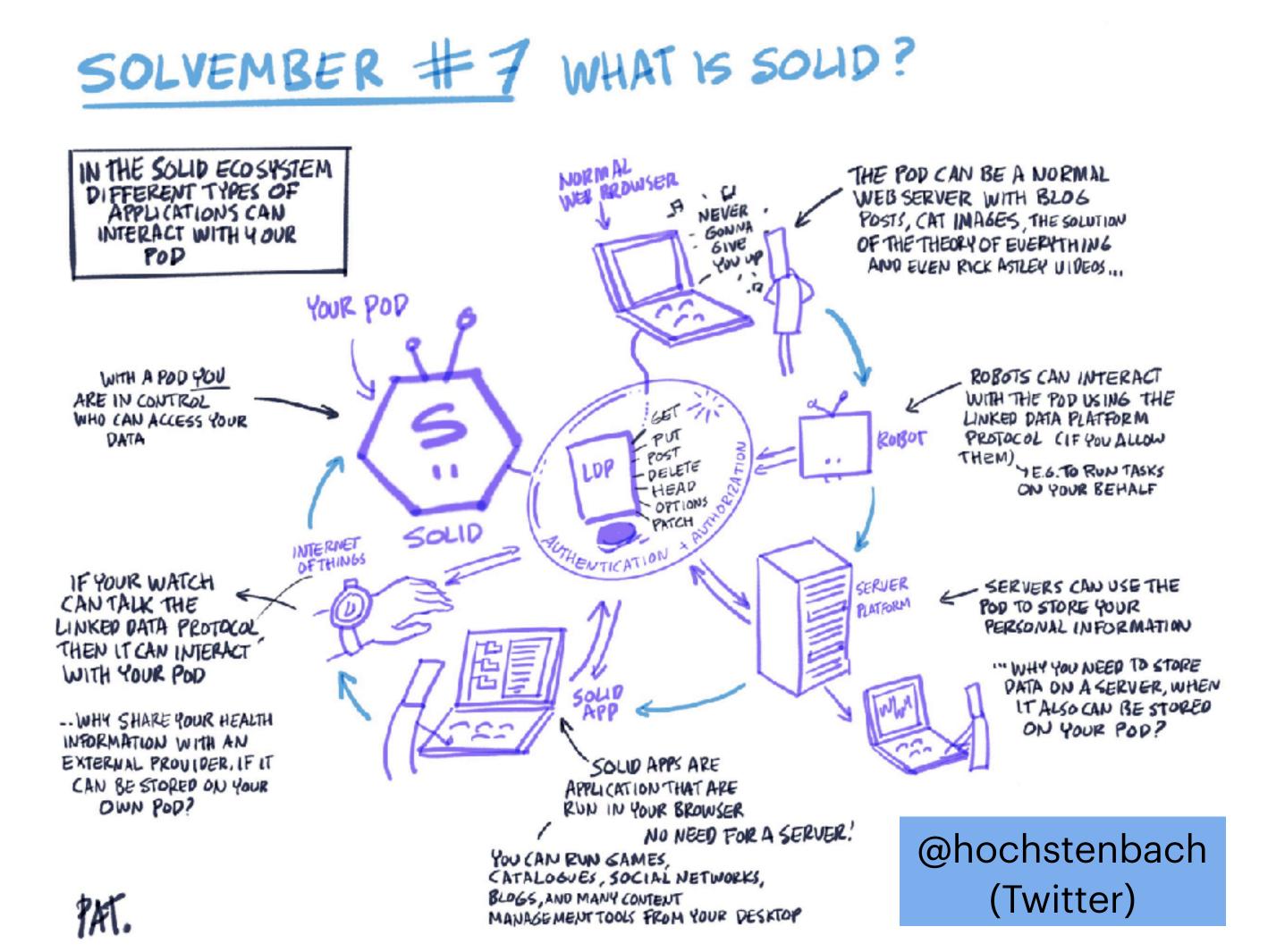
- O Companies decide how to collect, store data
- O Companies decide how/where to use it
- O Companies offer you choices and controls

### **Decentralised**

- O You "control" where your data is stored
- O You "control" how it is used by apps/services
- O You offer choices and controls

### What will SOLID need to work?

- O A new way to express privacy and preferences
- O User-friendly UI/UX without dark patterns
- O Legal enforcement to make companies respect negotiation of user preferences and settings





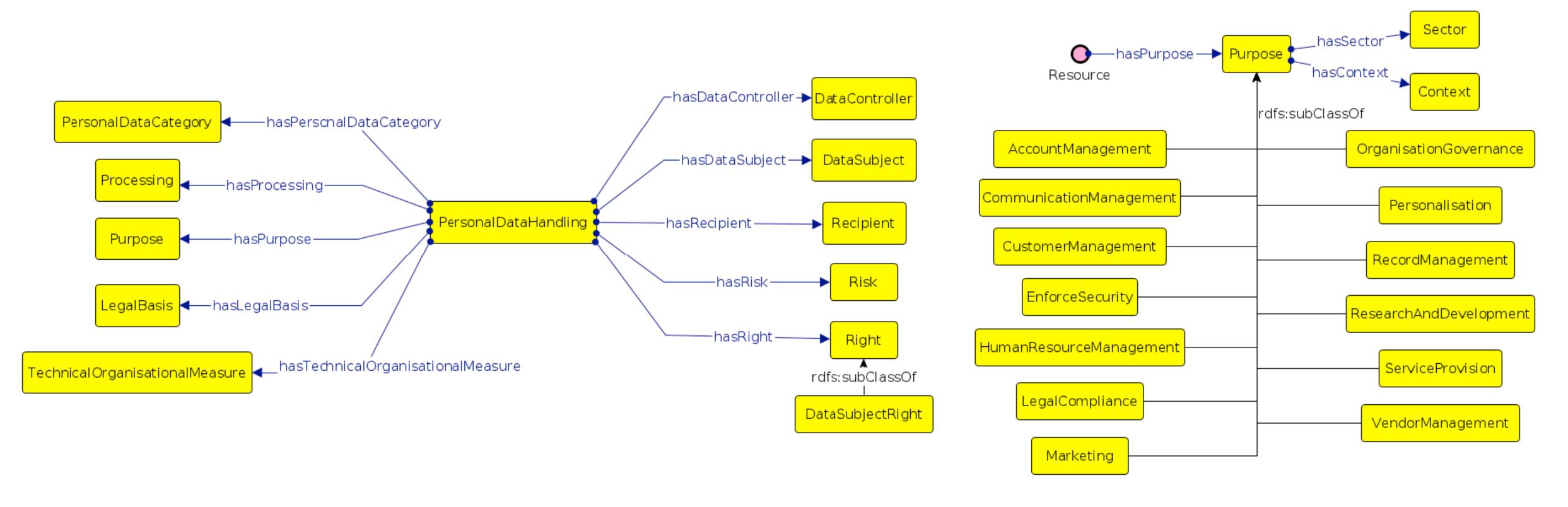
# What am I working on?

Privacy Risks, GDPR, Legal Compliance, Semantics



# Machine-Readable Metadata for Automated Approaches

Data Privacy Vocabulary1 (DPV), v0.3, 2021 https://w3.org/ns/dpv





# Real-World Use-Cases

# **Privacy Policy Analysis**

https://openscience.adaptcentre.ie/privacy-policy/personalise/demo/policy.html

# Information We Collect

There are three general categories of information we collect.

- 1.1 Information You Give to Us.
- 1.1.1 Information that is necessary for provision of services

We ask for and collect the following personal interest out you when you use our service. This information is necessary for the adequate performance of the contract between you and us and to allow us to comply with our legal obligations. Without it, we may not be able to provide you with all the requested services.

data type

- Account Information When you sign up for an account, we require certain information such as your first name, last name, email address, and date of birth.
- Profile and Listing Information
   To use certain features, we may ask you to provide additional information, which may include your id address, phone number, and a profile picture.
- Identity Verification Information
   To help create and maintain a trusted environment, we may collect identity verification information (such as images of your government issued ID, passport, national ID card, or driving license, as permitted by applicable laws) or other authentication information.
- Payment Information To use certain features of the such as booking, we may require you to provide certain financial information (like your bank account or credit card information) in order to facilitate the processing of payments
- 1.1.2 Information you choose to give us

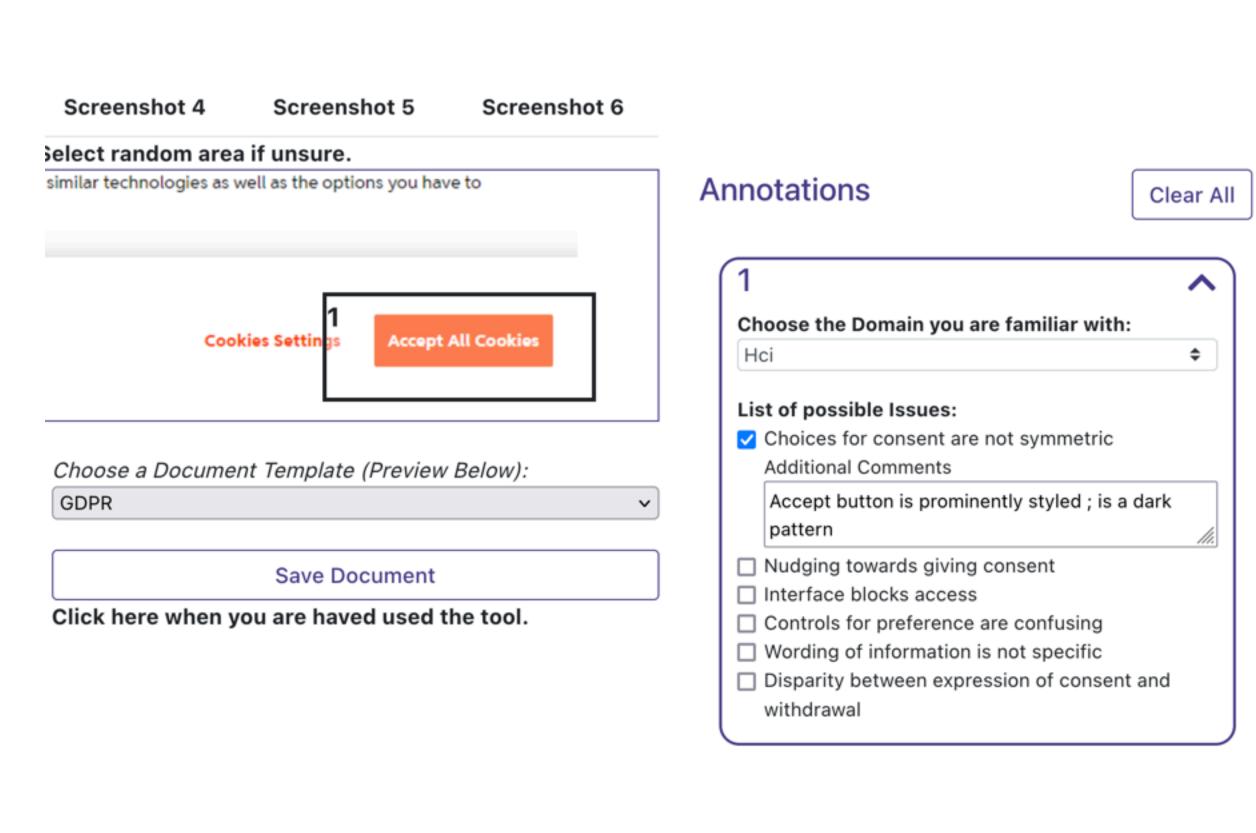
You may choose to provide us with additional personal information in order to obtain a better user eprocesserience. This additional information

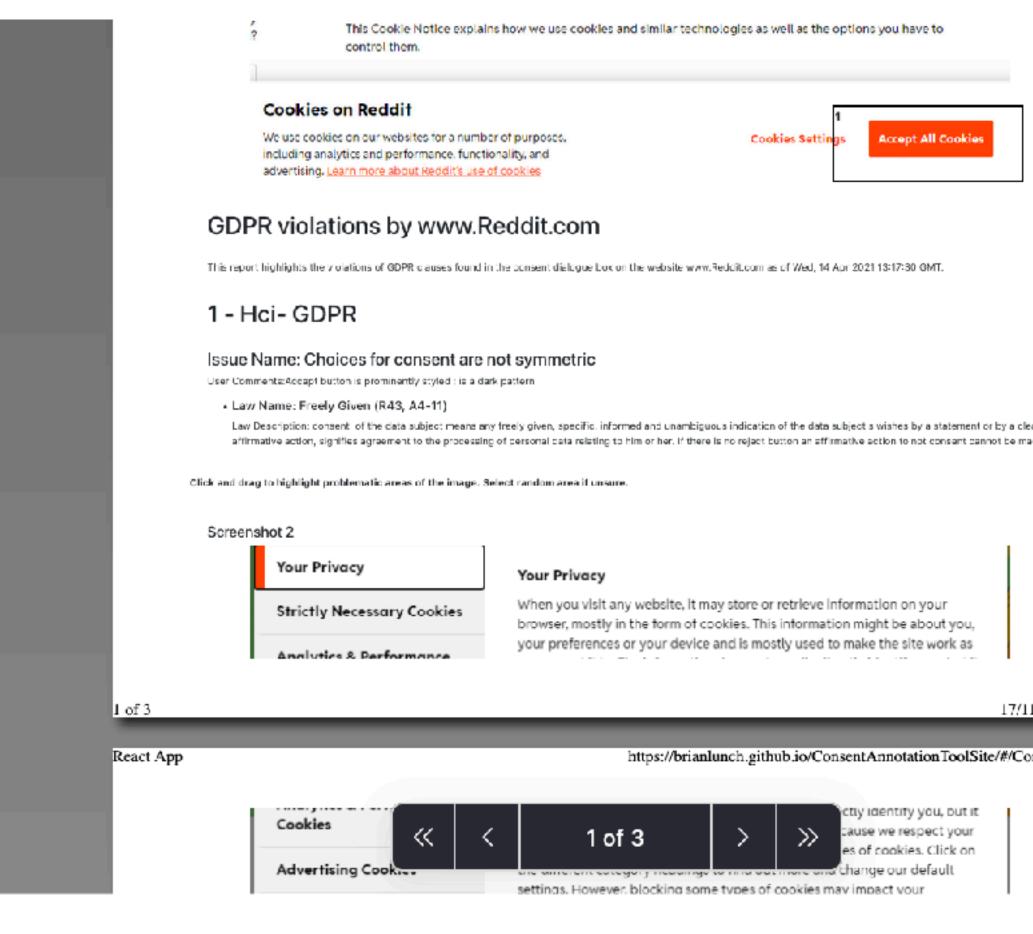


# How to Complaint Better?

# Making it easier to report, investigate, document, and resolve issues online

https://brianlunch.github.io/ConsentAnnotationToolSite/#/study/





# Consent, Privacy, and Other Annoyances on the Web

Harshvardhan J. Pandit | <u>pandith@tcd.ie</u> | @coolharsh55 What Is the Internet Doing to Me? | 18 November 2021 | Trinity College Dublin

