

Consent Receipt Specification

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**Abstract:**

A Consent Receipt is the focus for an open standard, because it is a machine-readable record of a consent that is converted into a (reusable) human readable format. A Consent Receipt is a record of consent used by a PII Controller (or Data Controller) as their authority to collect, use and disclose a PII Principal’s (or Data Subjects) personally identifiable information (PII). The Consent Receipt will be provided to the PII Principal that gave the consent. This specification defines the requirements for the creation of a consent record and the provision of a human readable receipt provided to the PII Principal. The receipt includes links to existing privacy notices & policies as well as a description of what information will be collected, the purposes for that collection and relevant information about how that information will be used or disclosed.

This specification is based on current privacy and data protection principles as set out in various data protection laws, regulations and international standards.

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**Need text for “About Kantara”**

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# Introduction

Current best practices and regulations for privacy protection and privacy by design set out requirements for notice and consent. However, there is no standard or specification for recording consent. As a result, individuals cannot easily track their consents or monitor how their information is processed or know who to hold accountable in the event of a breach of their privacy.

Individuals are regularly asked for consent by organizations who want to collect information about them, usually in conjunction with the use of a service or application. Consent is an individual’s agreeing to allow an organization to collect, use, and/or disclose their data, and data about them, according to a set of terms and conditions defined by the collecting organization.

A record of a consent transaction enhances the ability to maintain and manage permissions for personal data by both the individual and the organization. Much like a retailer giving a customer a cash register receipt as a record of a purchase transaction, an organization should similarly create a record of a consent interaction and give it to the individual, defined here as a Consent Receipt to memorialize this interaction in a way that is useful to people. The creation and implementation of this standardized format will promote consistent consent practices, support consent management interoperability between systems, and enable proof of consent.

The consent receipt elements described in this specification represent privacy-related requirements common to many jurisdictions. A JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) schema for a consent receipt is included to enable interoperable data exchange and processing. The specification includes extension points so that implementors can incorporate information required for their particular regulatory and policy requirements.

The OECD Guidelines Council of Europe Convention, and European Union Data Protection Directive [8] relied on FIPs as core principles. All three organizations revised and extended the original U.S. statement of FIPs. Due to the international and cross domain use of a consent receipt this document refers to the 1980 OECD Guidelines consent international transfer of personal data focusing on consent using the ISO 29100 lexicon

# Notations and Abbreviations

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", “NOT RECOMMENDED”, "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC 2119](http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119)].

All JSON [[RFC 7159]](http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7159) properties and values are case sensitive. JSON data structures defined by this specification MAY contain extension properties that are not defined in this specification. Any entity receiving or retrieving a JSON data structure SHOULD ignore extension properties it is unable to understand. Extension names that are unprotected from collisions are outside the scope of this specification. [https://docs.kantarainitiative.org/uma/rec-uma-core.html# - RFC7159](https://docs.kantarainitiative.org/uma/rec-uma-core.html" \l " - RFC7159)

CR Consent Receipt

JSON JavaScript Object Notation

JWT JSON Web Token

PI Personal Information

PII Personally Identifiable Information

# Terms and definitions

This specification uses terminology and definitions from *ISO/IEC 29100:2011 "Information Technology -- Security techniques -- Privacy Framework"* and other published, FIPS-based best practices, to maintain consistency with the terms commonly used in regulations. If a jurisdiction’s terms are not compatible with this specification, these internationally-defined terms can be mapped to localized terms. For example, PII Principal in this document maps to the term Data Subject in European legislation. For ease of mapping and use, this document will define those terms for clarity and specificity for the purposes of this specification.

Although, this specification uses the ISO 29100 lexicon, its use of this language is not prescriptive, and the terms should be replaced according to the jurisdiction that regulates its provision. The specification is based on privacy and data protection principles as set out in various data protection laws, regulations and international standards

Collection

Receiving, creating, or obtaining data from or about a PII Principal.

Disclosure

The transfer, copy, or communication, by a PII Controller or a PII Processor acting on behalf of the PII Controller, of PII and accountability for that PII when transferred to another entity, which will become the PII Controller of that PII.

NOTE: When a PII Controller transfers or copies information to another entity it retains accountability for that PII. An example would be an entity using a cloud storage service for backups. We note this here because, for a PII Principal, both this ‘use’ and actual ‘disclosure’ may be termed ‘sharing’ information. However, these are significant differences from a transparency and regulatory point of view.

Consent

A Personally identifiable information (PII) Principal’s freely given, specific and informed agreement to the processing of their PII.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Consent Receipt

A record of a consent interaction (or consent record summary linked to the record of consent) provided by a PII Principal to a PII Controller to collect, use and disclose the PII Principal’s PII in accordance with an agreed set of terms.

Consent Timestamp

The time and date when consent was obtained from the PII Principal.

Consent Type

The type of the consent used by the PII Controller as their authority to collect, use or disclose PII.

Explicit (Expressed) Consent

The PII Principal has an opportunity to provide a specific indication that they consent to the collection of their PII for purposes that have been specified in a prior notice or are provided at the time of collection.

[Europe 5.4.4]

Human-readable

(Of text, data, etc.) in a form that can be naturally or easily read by a person (frequently in contrast to computer-readable, machine-readable).

[SOURCE: OXFORD]

Implicit (Implied) Consent

The PII Controller has a reasonable expectation to believe that consent already exists for the collection of the PII.

Opt-in

A process or type of policy whereby the personally identifiable information (PII) principal is required to take an action to express explicit, prior consent for their PII to be processed for a particular purpose.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Note: If the PII Principal does nothing, consent will not have been obtained.

Opt-out

A process or type of policy whereby the PII principal is required to take a separate action in order to withhold or withdraw consent, or oppose a specific type of processing.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Note: If the PII Principal does nothing, consent will have been deemed to have been obtained.

Privacy Statement

A notice published or provided by the PII Controller to inform the PII Principal of what will be done with their information.

Note: The contents of this notice may be required by regulation and may include information that is beyond the scope of this specification.

Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Any information that (a) can be used to identify the PII Principal to whom such information relates, or (b) is or might be directly or indirectly linked to a PII Principal.

NOTE: To determine whether or not an individual should be considered identifiable, several factors need to be taken into account.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

PII Controller

A privacy stakeholder (or privacy stakeholders) that determines the purposes and means for processing personally identifiable information (PII) other than natural persons who use data for personal purposes.

NOTE: A PII controller sometimes instructs others (e.g., PII processors) to process PII on its behalf while the responsibility for the processing remains with the PII controller.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Note: may also be called data controller.

PII Principal

The natural person to whom the personally identifiable information (PII) relates.

NOTE: Depending on the jurisdiction and the particular data protection and privacy legislation, the synonym “data subject” can also be used instead of the term “PII principal.”

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

PII Processor

A privacy stakeholder that processes personally identifiable information (PII) on behalf of and in accordance with the instructions of a PII controller.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Processing of PII

An operation or set of operations performed upon personally identifiable information (PII).

NOTE: Examples of processing operations of PII include, but are not limited to, the collection, storage, alteration, retrieval, consultation, disclosure, anonymization, pseudonymization, dissemination or otherwise making available, deletion or destruction of PII.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Privacy Stakeholder

A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity related to personally identifiable information (PII) processing

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Purpose

1. The business, operational or regulatory requirement for the collection, use and/or disclosure of a PII Principal's data.

2. The reason personal information is collected by the entity.

[SOURCE: GAPP]

Third Party

A privacy stakeholder other than the personally identifiable information (PII) principal, the PII controller and the PII processor, and the natural persons who are authorized to process the data under the direct authority of the PII controller or the PII processor.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Sensitive PII

Sensitive Categories of personal information as defined in regulation (or potentially by the PII Principal), either whose nature is sensitive, such as those that relate to the PII principal’s most intimate sphere, or that might have a significant impact on the PII principal. These categories are specified as sensitive in FIP’s based legislation and refer specifically to racial origin, political opinions or religious or other beliefs, personal data on health, sex life or criminal convictions and require opt-in informed consent.

NOTE: In some jurisdictions or in specific contexts, sensitive PII is defined in reference to the nature of the PII and can consist of PII revealing the racial origin, political opinions or religious or other beliefs, personal data on health, sex life or criminal convictions, as well as other PII that might be defined as sensitive.

[SOURCE: ISO 29100]

Sensitive Personal Information (SPI) is defined as information that if lost, compromised, or disclosed could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual.

[SOURCE: DHS HSSPII]

NOTE: For this specification, 'Sensitive data' may be considered synonymous with Sensitive PII. Sensitive Data is defined in Section 2 of the Data Protection Act of the UK (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/section/2>) as personal data consisting of information relating to the data subject concerning racial or ethnic origin; political opinions; religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature; trade union membership; physical or mental health or other data or as defined by implementers of the specification. In the [GDPR], this is referred to as special categories of data.

Use

Any processing of PII done by a PII Controller or by a PII processor on behalf of a PII Controller.

NOTE: “collection, use, and disclosure” is a useful articulation of the steps in PII processing.

# Elements of a Consent Receipt

## Introduction

The following sub-sections define all the fields for a consent receipt including the corresponding JSON field names and types.

## Conformance

A Consent Receipt MUST include the fields as defined below. When using JSON, the Consent Receipt MUST also be valid per the Consent Receipt schema in Section 4.7.

## Consent Receipt Transaction Fields

Administrative fields for the consent transaction and the metadata for the overall Consent Receipt.

* + 1. Version

REQUIRED: The version of this specification a receipt conforms to. The value MUST be “KI-CR-v1.1.0” for this version of the specification.

JSON: version, type: string

* + 1. Jurisdiction

REQUIRED: The jurisdiction(s) applicable to this transaction. This field MUST contain a non-empty string describing the jurisdiction(s).

JSON: jurisdiction, type: string

* + 1. Consent Timestamp

REQUIRED: Date and time of the consent transaction. The JSON value MUST be expressed as the number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 GMT. ISO8601 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO\_8601 MUST be used for formatting.

JSON: consentTimestamp, type: integer

* + 1. Collection Method

REQUIRED: A description of the method by which consent was obtained. Collection Method is a key field for context and determining what fields MUST be used for the Consent Receipt.

JSON: collectionMethod, type: string

* + 1. Consent Receipt ID

REQUIRED: A unique number for each Consent Receipt. SHOULD use UUID-4 [RFC 4122].

JSON: consentReceiptID, type: string

* + 1. Public Key

OPTIONAL: The PII Controller’s public key.

JSON: publicKey, type: string

* + 1. Language

OPTIONAL: Language in which the consent was obtained. MUST use ISO 639-1:2002, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code if this field is used.

JSON: language, type: string

## Consent Transaction Parties Fields

* + 1. PII Principal ID

REQUIRED: PII Principal-provided identifier. E.g. email address, claim, defined/namespace. Consent is not possible without an identifier.

Propose changing ‘subject’ to ‘piiPrincipalID’

JSON: subject, type: string

* + 1. piiControllers

REQUIRED: Contains one or more ‘piiController’ elements. It is only required for the JSON encoding of a consent receipt.

JSON: piiControllers, type: object

* + 1. PiiController

REQUIRED: Contains information about a single PII Controller. It is only required for the JSON encoding of a consent receipt.

JSON: piiController, type: object

Propose changing ‘PII Controller’ to ‘PII Controller Name’ and the JSON label ‘org’ to ‘piiControllerName’

* + 1. PII Controller

REQUIRED: Name of the initial PII Controller who collects the data. This entity is accountable for compliance over the management of PII. The PII Controller determines the purpose(s) and type(s) of PII processing. There may be more than one PII Controller for the same set(s) of operations performed on the PII. In this case, the different PII Controllers SHOULD be listed, and it MUST be listed for Sensitive PII with legally required explicit notice to the PII Principal.

JSON: org, type: string

* + 1. On Behalf

OPTIONAL: A PII Processor acting on behalf of a PII Controller or PII Processor. For example, a third-party analytics service would be a PII Processor on behalf of the PII Controller, or a site operator acting on behalf of the PII Controller.

JSON: onBehalf, type: boolean

* + 1. PII Controller Contact

REQUIRED: Contact name of the PII Controller. Role or title of the DPO.

JSON: contact, type: string

* + 1. PII Controller Address

REQUIRED: The physical address of PII controller. Postal address for contacting the PII Controller. https://schema.org/PostalAddress

JSON: address, type: object

* + 1. PII Controller Email

REQUIRED: Contact email address of the PII Controller. The direct email to contact the PII Controller regarding the consent or privacy contract.

JSON: email, type: string

* + 1. PII Controller Phone

REQUIRED: Contact phone number of the PII Controller. The business phone number to contact the PII Controller regarding the consent. MUST conform to RFC 3966 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3966

JSON: phone, type: string

* + 1. PII Controller URL

OPTIONAL: A URL for contacting the PII Controller.

JSON: piiControllerURL, type: url

* + 1. Privacy Policy

REQUIRED: A link to the privacy policy and applicable terms of use in effect when the consent was obtained and the receipt was issued. If a privacy policy changes, the link SHOULD continue to point to the old policy until there is evidence of an updated consent from the PII Principal.

JSON: policyURL, type: url

## Data, Collection, and Use Fields

This section specifies services, personal information categories, attributes, PII confidentiality level, and PII Sensitivity.

* + 1. Services

REQUIRED: Contains one or more ‘service’ elements. It is only required for the JSON encoding of a consent receipt.

JSON: service, type: array

* + 1. Service

REQUIRED: The service or group of services being provided for which PII is collected. The name of the service for which consent for the collection, use and disclosure of PII is being provided. This field MUST contain a non-empty string.

JSON: serviceName, type: string

Propose changing ‘purposes’ to type: object, creating a new element called ‘purpose’, type: object, and renaming the current ‘purpose’ element to ‘purposeDescg’. This will give a cleaner JSON structure.

Current structure:

purposes

purposeDesc

consentType

etc.

purposeDesc

consentType

etc.

Proposed structure:

purposes

purpose

purposeDesc

consentType

etc.

purpose

purposeDesc

consentType

etc.

* + 1. Purposes

REQUIRED: Contains one or more object for each ‘purpose’. It is only required for the JSON encoding of a consent receipt.

JSON: purposes, type: array

* + 1. Purpose

OPTIONAL: A short, clear explanation of why the PII item is required. This field MUST contain a non-empty string.

JSON: purpose, type: string

* + 1. Purpose Category

Is there an updated doc and URL?

REQUIRED: The reason the PII Controller is collecting the PII. Example Purpose Categories currently in use are available on the Kantara Consent & Information Sharing Work Group (CISWG) Wiki page (http://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/display/infosharing/Appendix+CR+-+V.9.3+-+Example+Purpose+Categories)

JSON: purposeCategory, type: string

* + 1. Consent Type

REQUIRED: The type of the consent used by the PII Controller as their authority to collect, use or disclose PII. The field MUST contain a non-empty string and the default value is “EXPLICIT”. If consent was not explicit, a description of the consent method MUST be provided.

JSON: consentType, type: string

* + 1. PII Categories

REQUIRED: A list of defined PII categories. PII Category should reflect the category that will be shared as understood by the PII Principal.

What is the URL for the list of PII Categories?

JSON: piiCategory, type: array of strings

* + 1. Primary Purpose

REQUIRED: Indicates if a purpose is part of the core service of the PII Controller. Possible values are TRUE or FALSE.

JSON: primaryPurpose, type: boolean

* + 1. Termination

REQUIRED: Conditions for the termination of consent. Link to policy defining how consent or purpose is terminated.

JSON: termination, type: string

* + 1. Third Party Disclosure

REQUIRED: Indicates if the PII Controller is disclosing PII to a third party. Possible values are TRUE or FALSE.

JSON: thirdPartyDisclosure, type: boolean

Third Party Name

REQUIRED: The name or names of the third party the PII Processor may disclose the PII to. MUST be supplied if Third Party Disclosure is TRUE.

JSON: thirdPartyName, type: string

* + 1. Sensitive PII

REQUIRED: Indicates whether the consent interaction contains PII that is designated sensitive or not sensitive. Possible values are TRUE or FALSE. A value of TRUE indicates that data covered by the Consent Receipt is sensitive, or could be interpreted as sensitive, which indicates that there is policy information out-of-band of the Consent Receipt.

JSON: sensitive, type: boolean

* + 1. Sensitive PII Category

REQUIRED: Listing the categories where PII data collected is sensitive. The field MUST contain a non-empty string if Sensitive PII is TRUE. See section 7.2 for common sensitive PII categories that have specific consent notice requirements. MUST if Sensitive PII Level is TRUE

JSON: spiCat, type: array of strings



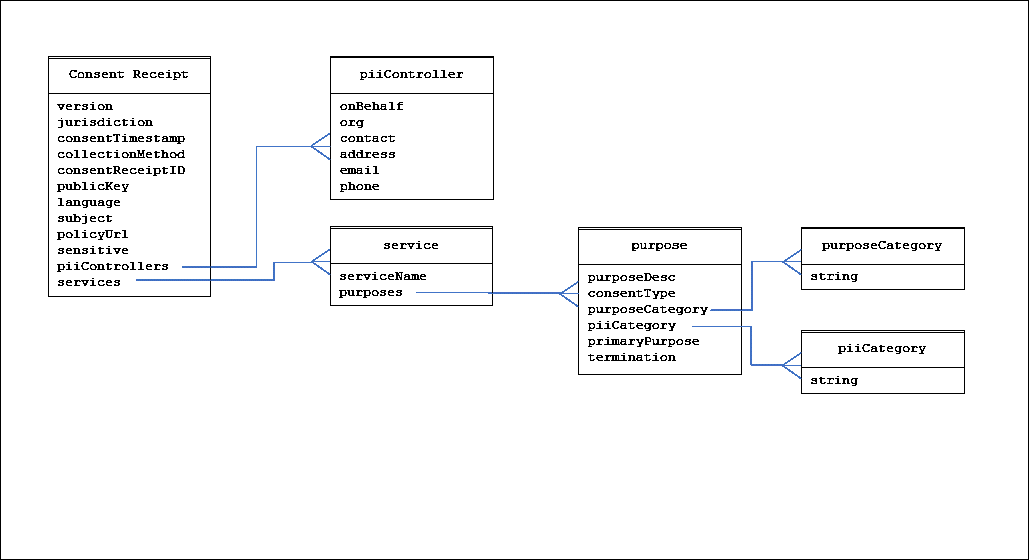


Figure : Consent Receipt data structure

## Presentation and Delivery

Although a CR can be provisioned in any manner that is feasible or expected based on the context, a CR MUST be provided to the PII Principal in a human-readable format either on screen, or delivered to the PII Principal, or both. A JSON encoded CR MAY also be delivered to the PII Principal.

NOTE: Issues such as language translation, localization, human-readable layout and formatting, and delivery mechanisms are out-of-scope for this document.



## JSON Schema

{

"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-04/schema#",

"type": "object",

"properties": {

"version": {

"type": "string"

},

"jurisdiction": {

"type": "string"

},

"consentTimestamp": {

"type": "integer",

"minimum" : 0

},

"collectionMethod": {

"type": "string"

},

"consentReceiptID": {

"type": "string"

},

"publicKey": {

"type": "string"

},

"language": {

"type": "string"

},

"subject": {

"type": "string"

},

"piiControllers": {

"type": "object",

"dataController": {

"type": "object",

"properties": {

"onBehalf": {

"type": "boolean"

},

"org": {

"type": "string"

},

"contact": {

"type": "string"

},

"address": {

"type": "object"

},

"email": {

"type": "string"

},

"phone": {

"type": "string"

},

"piiControllerUrl": {

"type": "url"

}

},

"required": [

"org",

"contact",

"address",

"email",

"phone"

]

}

},

"policyUrl": {

"type": "string"

},

"services": {

"type": "array",

"items": {

"type": "object",

"properties": {

"serviceName": {

"type": "string"

},

"purposes": {

"type": "array",

"items": {

"type": "object",

"properties": {

"purpose": {

"type": "string"

},

"consentType": {

"type": "string"

},

"purposeCategory": {

"type": "array",

"items": {

"type": "string"

}

},

"piiCategory": {

"type": "array",

"items": {

"type": "string"

}

},

"primaryPurpose": {

"type": "boolean"

},

"termination": {

"type": "string"

}

},

"oneOf": [

{

"properties": {

"thirdPartyDisclosure": {

"type": "boolean",

"enum": [

false

]

}

},

"required": [

"thirdPartyDisclosure"

]

},

{

"properties": {

"thirdPartyDisclosure": {

"type": "boolean",

"enum": [

true

]

},

"thirdPartyName": {

"type": "string"

}

},

"required": [

"thirdPartyDisclosure",

"thirdPartyName"

]

}

],

"required": [

"consentType",

"purposeCategory",

"piiCategory",

"termination",

"thirdPartyDisclosure"

]

}

}

},

"required": [

"serviceName",

"purposes"

]

}

},

"sensitive": {

"type": "boolean"

},

"spiCat": {

"type": "array",

"items": {

"type": "string"

}

}

},

"required": [

"version",

"jurisdiction",

"consentTimestamp",

"collectionMethod",

"consentReceiptID",

"subject",

"dataController",

"services",

"policyUrl",

"sensitive",

"spiCat"

]

}

# Considerations (non-normative)

Consent is how people regulate privacy in context, contexts and interpretations are non-normative. As a social control, consent is the signal people provide when they share personal information that is specific to a particular context. When broken down, the nature of consent for human communication and signaling can be observed in different ways: as implicit consent, opt-out consent, and explicit consent.

With each consent policy notice and a Consent Receipt implementation, there are different UX, legal, privacy, and security-related considerations for the collection disclosure and use of PII consent by the organizations.

## A Consent Receipt is PII

A Consent Receipt combines personal information with the agreement for its use for the service provider to provide services. A Consent Receipt links multiple attributes of personal information with an identifier, which when linked to other attributes or with an identity, constitutes PII. In all jurisdictions, consent for Sensitive Personal Information requires explicit consent, which is prescribed and regulated by privacy law.

## Sensitive PII: Liability & Compliance

In this document, sensitive data collection is indicated with Sensitive PII flag and is required. if sensitive=TRUE, then the Consent Receipt has limited liability for the provider as different jurisdictions have legal requirements for what is classified as sensitive. In addition, the implementer can define what is sensitive, or confidential, in their privacy policy, even if not classified as sensitive in a particular jurisdiction.

If the implementer selects sensitive=TRUE because sensitive data is collected, but, does not provide the categories of sensitive personal information with PII Sensitive Category field, then it is assumed that what is sensitive and how it is managed will be found in the privacy policy linked to in the Consent Receipt.

The provision of a Consent Receipt with sensitive=TRUE indicates the provider of the receipt is liable for providing the correct collection, use and disclosure notice as required by law in the jurisdiction in which it was provisioned. As a result, there are three levels of liability to consider for Consent Receipts by the implementer:

1. Provision of the Consent Receipt for non-sensitive PII (sensitive=FALSE)
   1. Provision of a sensitive Consent Receipt with the sensitive=TRUE and sensitive PII categories are listed. Sensitive PII Categories must be listed in the Consent Receipt for the Consent Receipt to be used for a compliance claim. In this manner, the receipt can inherently demonstrate compliance with consent notice requirements for the particular consent.
   2. If the Sensitive PII category is not listed in the Consent Receipt, the Consent Receipt must not be considered transparent enough itself to be a compliance claim, which impacts liability.

NOTE: In multiple jurisdictions, there are categories listed as sensitive personal information. If you use, collect or disclose sensitive personal information as defined in regulation these have legal requirements, require explicit consent and can have jurisdiction-specific legal notice requirements to be informed. For example, PII revealing the racial origin, political opinions or religious or other beliefs, personal data on health, sex life or criminal convictions, as well as other PII that are defined as sensitive in regulation.

## Security and Integrity

Since consent receipts can contain personal information it is a requirement that transmission of consent receipts not take place in the clear and that secure communications, i.e. HTTPS (properly implemented) be used. The requirements for implementers of consent receipts and consent management include, signing, encryption, key management and other operations for their creation, transmission, use and storage, if the consent receipt is to be useful for proof of consent, withdrawal of consent or any other rights.

1. Securely authenticated connection - use modern cryptology
2. If a receipt contains PII, a receipt without PII is not in scope here, but possible - and it needs to be transmitted, using the secure connection in 1, at the point of consent the user must be able to manage the receipt interactions with:
   1. Storage (local machine, server, client, application, device, etc.)
      1. Use and storage needs further considerations
   2. Other receipt repositories and consent services.
      1. Security of these repositories and services - i.e. non-local - requires considerations but is currently out of scope of this specification.
      2. When considered it should include the use case where for some reason a receipt has not been transmitted it should be available from the provider of the receipt repository for direct download. This and other infrastructure is out of scope for the Consent Receipt discussion.
   3. Transmission of a receipt with personal information.
      1. A receipt without PII is not in scope at this time
3. The ability to validate and revoke the receipt – and other aspects of the consent receipt lifecycle is out of scope at this time for the consent receipt specification but will need to be taken up shortly.
   1. Perhaps this is a topic for the Consent Best Practices?
   2. If so, these considerations should include:
      1. Status and revocation of consent
      2. Consent management & validation; to include other aspects of its lifecycle

The transmission of a JSON Consent Receipt should use the following specifications:

JSON Web Token (JWT) [RFC 7519]

JSON Web Encryption (JWE) [RFC 7516]

JSON Web Signature (JWS) [RFC 7515]

# Acknowledgements

The Consent Receipt effort has been developed in the Kantara Community, supported by people who have invested in making this specification open and free to use. It is free so that people can have a common way to see what consents have been provided and what data is being shared or disclosed. If you wish to provide feedback, you may join the Kantara Working Group, and then email us on our list at [wg-infosharing@kantarainitiative.org](mailto:wg-infosharing@kantarainitiative.org) or send feedback to info@consentreceipt.org.

In addition to Kantara, we wish to thank the following contributors to the Consent Receipt effort:

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**[RFC 7515]** M. Jones, J. Bradley, N. Sakimura, “*JSON Web Signature (JWS)*”, RFC 7515, May 2015, <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7515>

**[RFC 7516]** M. Jones, J. Hildebrand, “*JSON Web Encryption (JWE)*”, RFC 7516, May 2015, <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7516>

**[RFC 7519]** M. Jones, J. Bradley, N. Sakimura, “*JSON Web Token (JWT)*”, RFC 7519, DOI 10.17487/RFC7519, May 2015, <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7519>

**[OXFORD]** Oxford University Press - Definition of human-readable in English, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/human-readable>

1. Example Consent Receipts
   1. Human-readable Consent Receipt – Simple



* 1. Human-readable Consent Receipt – Fancy



* 1. JSON Consent Receipt

{

"version": "KI-CR-v1.0.0",

"jurisdiction": "DW",

"consentTimestamp": 1481214600,

"collectionMethod": "Web Subscription Form",

"consentReceiptID": "a17bae50-4963-4f54-ae6c-08a64c32d293",

"publicKey": "ss-rsaAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDk2R7CqEgRYoVkhHMX4qcnRUhs57CY8OFcCpcxfWVGBKQhMveUGXvV4OqKAbfI4ZNVNN59dR+E88PWrVmTIIyzuIyD2xg7xpwaSvYSaNwmsBFxl7phe1yC9fQRyHVFVmWgCag4jW3RPqyPINKgbYzYRunD9xSppWPIy19dQxzaQ1tRuptEBLkIr9ZRXdUljtvrDSi/hWEpI/1t6c+LH3EQzORfpI4YmtSYcboL72uUxH5z32WCuH/2qSJddgUpwaqTZs7yorh0x1Hjk6Rjw0OnhhWgfSvdoafjZmsdQDtOTCGbPwZnSUs8Y3Skzbt5F00WHbRPLblAxI7NZT7william@times.ankh-morpork.xyz",

"subject": "Bowden Jeffries",

"dataController": {

"org": "Ankh-Morpork Times",

"contact": "William De Worde",

"address": {

"streetAddress": "Gleam Street",

"addressCountry": "AM"

},

"email": "william@times.ankh-morpork.xyz",

"phone": "(555) 555-DISC (3429)"

},

"policyUrl": "https://times.ankh-morpork.xzy/privacy",

"services": [

{

"serviceName": "Digital Subscription and News Alerts",

"purposes": [

{

"purpose": "To provide contracted services",

"purposeCategory": [

"2 - Contracted Service"

],

"consentType": "Explicit",

"piiCategory": [

"1 - Biographical",

"2 - Contact",

"4 - Communications/Social",

"7 - Financial"

],

"primaryPurpose": true,

"termination": "Subscription end date + 1 year end",

"thirdPartyDisclosure": true,

"thirdPartyName": "The Ankh-morpork Deadbeat Debt Collectors Society"

},

{

"purpose": "To personalize service experience",

"purposeCategory": [

"5 - Personalized Experience"

],

"consentType": "Explicit",

"piiCategory": [

"1 - Biographical",

"2 - Contact",

"4 - Communications/Social",

"7 - Financial"

],

"primaryPurpose": false,

"termination": "Subscription end date + 1 year end",

"thirdPartyDisclosure": false

},

{

"purpose": "To market services",

"purposeCategory": [

"6 - Marketing"

],

"consentType": "Explicit",

"piiCategory": [

"1 - Biographical",

"2 - Contact",

"4 - Communications/Social",

"7 - Financial"

],

"primaryPurpose": false,

"termination": "Subscription end date + 1 year end",

"thirdPartyDisclosure": true,

"thirdPartyName": "The Ankh-morpork Deadbeat Debt Collectors Society"

},

{

"purpose": "Complying with our legal obligations",

"purposeCategory": [

"12 - Legally Required Data Retention",

"13 - Required by Law Enforcement or Government"

],

"consentType": "Explicit",

"piiCategory": [

"1 - Biographical",

"2 - Contact",

"4 - Communications/Social",

"7 - Financial"

],

"primaryPurpose": false,

"termination": "Subscription end date + 1 year end",

"thirdPartyDisclosure": false

}

]

}

],

"sensitive": true,

"spiCat": [

"1 - Biographical",

"2 - Contact",

"4 - Communications/Social",

"7 - Financial"

]

}

# Revision history

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Summary of Substantive Changes** |
| 1.1.0 DRAFT 1 | 2017-02-28 | Initial v1.1 draft |
| 1.1.0 DRAFT 2 | 2017-07-12 | Sprint 2 draft. |
| 1.1.0 DRAFT 3 | 2017-08-23 | Sprint 3 draft |
| 1.1.0 DRAFT 4 | 2017-10-19 | Roll up of Sprint 4 – Sprint 6 |
| 1.1.0 DRAFT 5 | 2017-10-25 | Major reorg of document. |