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| 3GPP TR 33.867 V0.1.0 (2020-10) | |
| Technical Report | |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;  Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;  Study on User Consent for 3GPP services  (Release 17) | |
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# Foreword

This Technical Report has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

**shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

**shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

**should** indicates a recommendation to do something

**should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something

**may** indicates permission to do something

**need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

**can** indicates that something is possible

**cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

**will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might not** indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

**is** (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

**is not** (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

# Introduction

Editor’s Note: Content is FFS

# 1 Scope

The present document …

Editor’s Note: Content is FFS

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.558: "Architecture for enabling Edge Applications (EA) ".

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

**example:** text used to clarify abstract rules by applying them literally.

Editor’s Note: Example needs to be deleted

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

<symbol> <Explanation>

Editor’s Note: Example needs to be deleted

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

<ABBREVIATION> <Expansion>

Editor’s Note: Example needs to be deleted

# 4 User consent background, analysis

Editor’s Note: This clause will look at various aspects around user consent, e.g., how it is interpreted, its need for type/purpose of data processing, example of use cases, etc..

# 5 System architecture

Editor’s Note: This clause will present the system architecture on user consent for 3GPP services, i.e. which part of 5G and connected systems are considered, what a data is expected to be processed, and for what purpose.

# 6 Key issues

Editor’s Note: This clause will contain the agreed key issues.

NOTE: Key issues should align with the background/analysis done in clause 4 and 5 above.

Editor’s Note: The clear split between user consent aspects studied in eNA study and UC3S study need to be clarified.

Editor’s Note: Below a generic template of headings for a key issue is provided and need to be deleted before the TR goes for approval. The subclauses may not necessarily be needed as part of a KI

6.1 Key Issue #1: User's consent for exposure of information to Edge Applications

6.1.1 Key issue details

EES exposes UE Identifier API to the EAS in order to provide an identifier uniquely identifying a UE. Further, the Edge Enabler Server exposes the UE location API to the Edge Application Server in order to support tracking or checking the valid location of the UE. In order to expose such user related private information to the Edge Application servers, consent from the user is needed.

EES capability exposure to EAS as defined in TS 23.558 [2], mandates the end user's consent for reporting UE's information, particularly for UE Identifier API and UE location API. Whether and how user's consent is obtained to share the UE identifier with a particular EAS is in scope of the present document (or key issue) as suggested in TS 23.558 [2]”.

6.1.2 Security threats

Use of user’s information to identify and track the user or user’s behavior without the permission or knowledge of the user, poses huge threat to user’s privacy.

6.1.3 Potential security requirements

Editor’s Note: the security requirements are TBA.

Editor’s Note: When defining any procedures obtaining user's consent, it is needed to clarify “when” user’s consent is obtained, on “what” information it is obtained and provide details on “why” user’s consent is obtained (e.g. for what purposes the user consented information will be used).

## 6.X Key issue #X: <Key issue name>

### 6.X.1 Key issue details

Editor’s Note: This clause provides details of the key issue

### 6.X.2 Security threats

Editor’s Note: This clause list the threats derived from the key issue details

### 6.X.3 Potential security requirements

Editor’s Note: This clause list the potential security requirements derived from the threats

# 7 Proposed solutions

Editor’s Note: This clause will contain the proposed solutions

Editor’s Note: Solutions are only to be provided, when common understanding of user consent topic (clause 4) is reached and the system architecture (clause 5) clearly stated.

## 7.0 Mapping of solutions to key issues

Table 6.0-1: Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Solutions | Key Issues | | | |
| 1 | X |  |  |
| #1: <Solution name> | X |  |  |  |
| #X: <Solution name> | X |  |  |  |

Editor’s Note: This clause provides the mapping of Solutions to Key Issues.

Editor’s Note: Below a generic template of headings for a new solution is provided and need to be deleted before the TR goes for approval

## 7.Y Solution #Y: <Solution name>

### 7.Y.1 Solution overview

Editor’s Note: This clause starts with the (part of) the key issue(s) addressed and is followed with a brief overview of the solution

### 7.Y.2 Solution details

Editor’s Note: This clause provides the details of the solution

### 7.Y.3 Solution evaluation

Editor’s Note: This clause provides the evaluation of the solution

# 8 Conclusions

Editor’s Note: This clause will contain the conclusion of the TR

Annex A (Informative):  
Observations related to regulations

NOTE: There are many regional privacy regulations. In this clause specific ones like GDPR are considered for guidance only.

The European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) can be considered one of the leading privacy regulations as other countries (such as India) are using it as a blueprint to update their own privacy regulations. It defines that consent must be freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous. It also means that, for users in the European Union, if consent is chosen as the legal basis for processing, users have to agree actively through an affirmative action (opt in). Other legislations such as Brazil’s Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais (LGPD) from August 2020 and the upcoming Indian privacy law both use similar guidelines for obtaining consent. Jurisdictions such as California and their Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), while not having limitations on the initial collection of personal data, do have updated consent controls regarding the selling and onward transfer of personal data. Thus, there could be different views around the world how user consent should be handled as there are different laws and principles around privacy in the different countries/regions.

Under the GDPR, while most of the interest revolves around the legal basis of consent for processing personal data, it forms only one of six legal bases. The other five (contract, legal obligations, vital interests of the data subject, public interest, and legitimate interest) are all used as well. Thus, there could be other legal bases for processing personal data than consent.

Consent can be obtained through a variety of methods and techniques, as long as the action is an affirmative one by the data subject and matches the GDPR requirements of being freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous. This can be from ticking a box on a website to writing a letter confirming everything. Thus, how consent can be given depends on the concrete use case and also on the laws of the jurisdictions which govern the use case.

Annex <A>:  
<Informative annex title for a Technical Report>

Annex <X> (informative):  
Change history

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2020.10 | SA3#100bis-e | S3- 202785 |  |  |  | S3-202622,S3-202338, S3-202589r2, | 0.1.0 |