Personalised Ads Regulation, Pay or Consent or Else

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Regulatory environment has evolved



Personalised advertising

- Legitimate activity
- Highly regulated activity

Overview of applicable Regulation to advertising

- EU Charter, comprising *inter alia* data protection and privacy, freedom of expression, IP rights, right to conduct a business (which includes the right to determine service contract and price), etc.
- Digital Content Directive 2019/770 + Consumer Rights Omnibus Directive 2019/2161
- GDPR Balance among fund rights (Rec 4) & conditions for data processing
- ePD Protection of privacy in end-user devices
- DMA DMA consent requirements for personal data combination
- DSA Specific data use restrictions on profiling for personalised ads
- Political Ads Regulation Specific data use restrictions for personalised ads, consent requirement and ad archive (transparency)

Jurisprudence

- Court of Appeal Vienna 60b56/21k, para. 107 Pesonalised ads business model "neither immoral nor unusual"
- French Conseil d'État decision on cookie walls
- CJEU-German Federal Cartel Office (C-252/21)
- Most recent: Regional Court Regensburg concluded that Meta's consent mechanism (Subscription for No Ads) was valid

Personalised advertising

- Freedom to conduct a business is a human right (Art. 16 CFR)
- Right to protection of personal data has to be balanced against other fundamental rights (Rec.4 GDPR)

EU Commission Letter to Dutch DPA

"... the freedom to conduct a business, including pursuing pure commercial interests such as profit maximisation, is a human right enshrined in Article 16 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU Charter). Recital 4 of the GDPR underlines that the right to protection of personal data is not an absolute right and it has to be balanced against other fundamental rights, such as the freedom to conduct a business. The **strict interpretation** of the Dutch DPA does not allow an appropriate balance to be struck between the rights at issue, as the right to data protection is given precedence by virtue of the fact that certain interests rooted in the freedom to conduct a business are categorically considered illegitimate... we recall that the purpose of the GDPR is not to hamper **business activities** but rather to allow the conduct of business while concurrently ensuring a high level of data protection.."

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CJEU Decision in FCO Case

- Consent is generally the appropriate legal basis for behavioural ads (particularly where that includes
 Off-platform data)
- Pay or Consent models are an appropriate way to obtain such consent

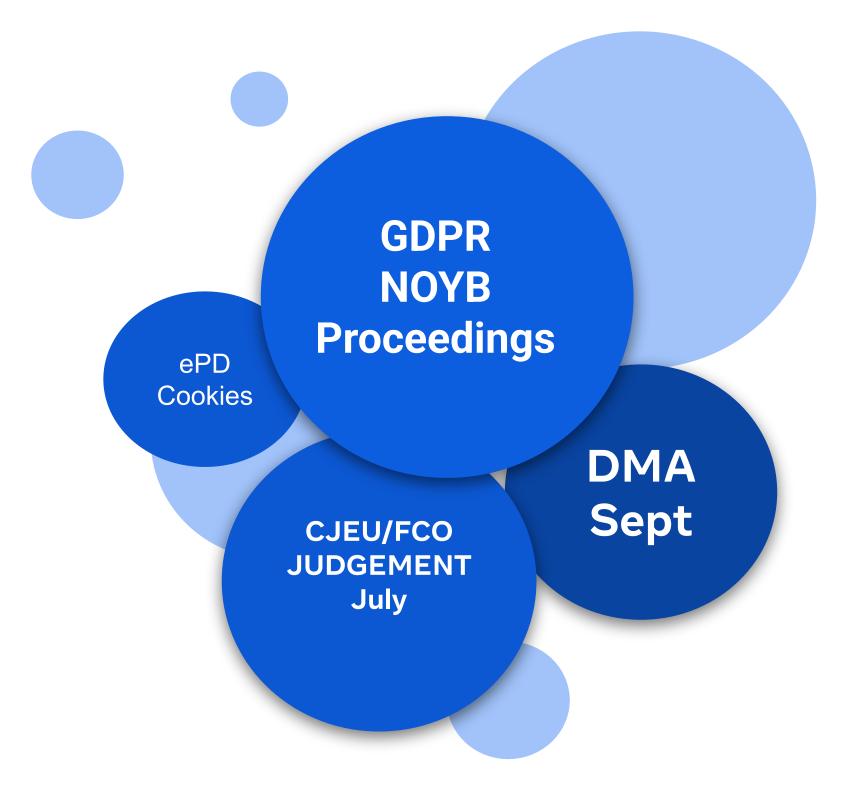
... those users must be free to refuse individually, in the context of the contractual process,

to give their consent to particular data processing operations not necessary for the performance of the contract, without being obliged to refrain entirely from using the service offered by the online social network operator,

which means that those users are to be offered, if necessary for an appropriate fee, an equivalent alternative not accompanied by such data processing operations.

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Timeline



'18: Changes to Privacy Policy aligned with GDPR and 3PD opt-ins: Meta relies on CN for behavioural ads as a part of its personalised service

'21: Austrian Courts (CoA): CN okay for behavioural ads

'22: DPC draft decision concluding that CN in principle could be available for behavioural ads

Dec '22: IDPC/EDPB NYOB decision: CN not okay for behavioural ads

April '23: Meta implements LI for behavioural ads

July '23: CJEU preliminary ruling: preferred GDPR legal basis for behavioural ads - consent & subscription models

Aug '23: Meta's public announcement of move to consent

Sept '23: DMA designation of CPSs (FB, IG and Ads)

Oct '23: Meta's public announcement of Subscription for No Ads

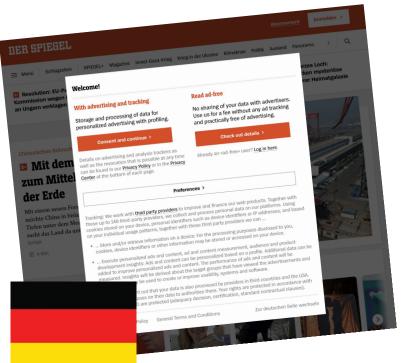
Nov '23: Meta offers new choice - pay v consent consistent with CJEU ruling

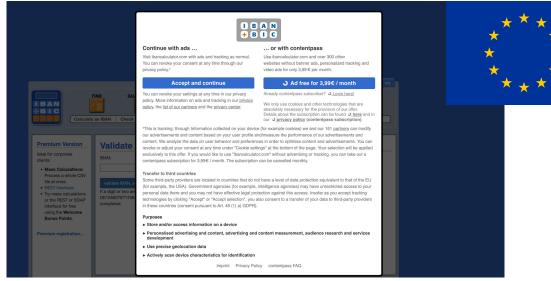
April '24: EDPB Opinion 08/2024 on Valid Consent in the Context of Consent or Pay Models Implemented by Large Online Platforms

July `24: EC preliminary findings that Meta's "pay or consent" advertising model does not comply with the DMA

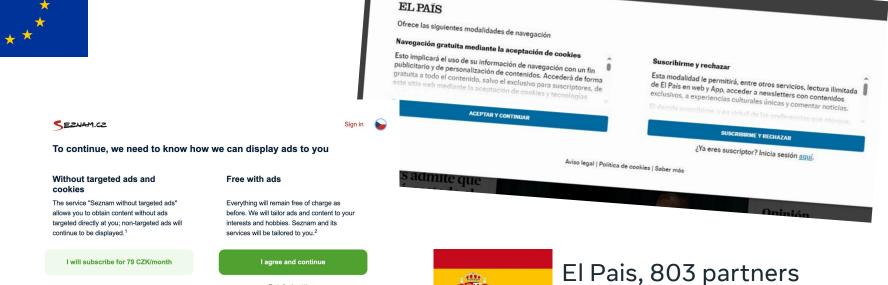
Nov `24: Update to Subscription for No Ads (Less Personalised Ads, Price, etc)

Pay or Consent models: nothing new





Contentpass ("Pay or Okay" as a Service)



Der Spiegel, 154 partners





DPAs previously endorsed Pay or Consent models





Spain- Jan 2024 Spanish DPA opinion on cookie wall



Denmark- DPA opinion on cookie walls and GulogGratis decision



Norway- 2023 Grinder decision (Privacy Appeal Board)

EDPB Opinion

When the EDPB is Weaponized, It Is Our Privacy That Is at Risk

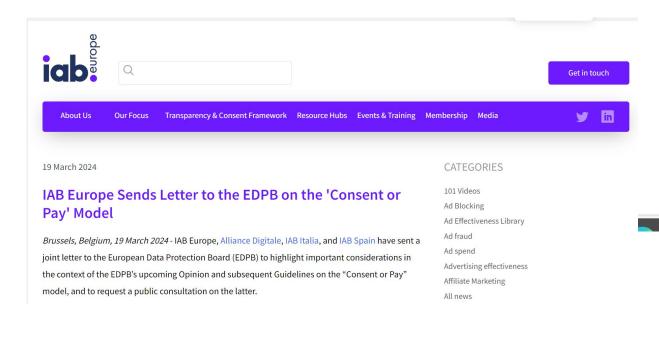
Op-ed on what we know of the EDPB opinion on Pay or OK

By Charles Helleputte, Head of EU Data Privacy, Cybersecurity & Digital Assets, Squire Patton Boggs April 17, 2024, 5.15pm (Brussels)

Today, the EDPB plenary had a moment. It discussed an opinion on the Pay or OK models for social media. It was not its role, but it was likely trapped to do, as Art. 64(2) GDPR didn't consider that national data protection authorities would sometimes use tactics similar to privacy activists to weaponize fundamental rights in a fight that has very little to do with privacy at its core. The discussion is much more about the Internet we want (or not).

"In most cases, it will not be possible for large online platforms to comply with the requirements for valid consent if they confront users only with a binary choice between consenting to processing of personal data for behavioral advertising purposes and paying a fee" says the opinion (according to the leak from POLITICO).

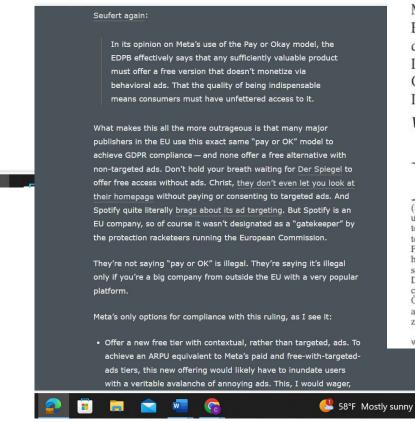
Subject to reading more than one paragraph (as I anticipate the opinion to be more nuanced than what POLITICO and NOYB leaked this afternoon) and looking at the elements that the EDPB is providing to assess the criteria of valid consent (according to its press release), this outcome (potentially) contradicts not only a ruling from the Court of Justice of the European Union (C-252/21) in *Meta Platforms Inc. v. Bundeskartellamt* (that probably also went one step too far but here we are), but also the fundamental

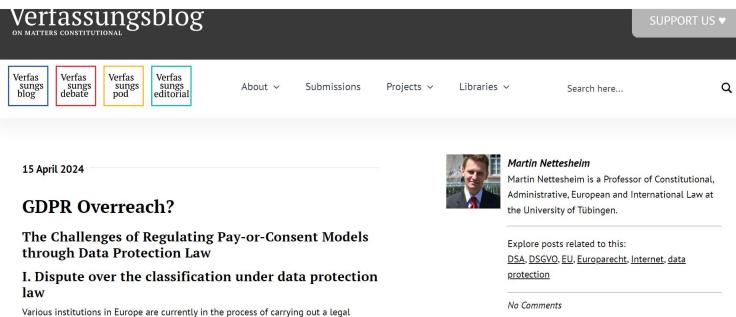




Opinion 08/2024 on Valid Consent in the Context of Consent or Pay Models Implemented by Large Online Platforms

Adopted on 17 April 2024





Herz-Jesu-Datenschützer am Werk

assessment of so-called "pay-or-consent" models. The term refers to online business

Mit einer überzogenen Entscheidung entzieht der europäische Datenschutz-Ausschuss Geschäftsmodellen im Internet die Grundlage. Von Stefan Brink

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e Europäische Union hat den Datenschutz mächtig gemacht. Seit 2018 regiert die Datenschutz-Grundverordnung (DSGVO) mit exorbitanten Bußgeldern und durchschlagenden Betroffenenrech ten. Mehr als die Hälfte dieser Vorschriften befassen sich dabei gar nicht mit der Frage, was die Digitalwirtschaft mit den häufig sensiblen Daten anstellen darf, sondern weist staatlichen Stellen, den Datenschutz-Aufsichtsbehörden, zahlreiche Befugnisse zu: von der Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit über Risiken der Datenverarbeitung bis zu Anordnungs- und Vollzugskompetenzen.

Einer neu geschaffenen Institution werden dabei besondere Befugnisse er-



Facebook ist besonders im Visier der Datenschützer.

steht, sondern allein dem Gesetzgeber gebührt. Auf rechtfertigende Gesetze vermag sich der EDPB hierfür nicht zu berufen: Als Quelle seiner Rechtserkenntnis gibt er lediglich eine Richtlinie der EU-Kommission aus dem Jahr 2019 an - welche seine Opinion aber gar nicht stützt: Diese Richtlinie möchte lediglich sicherstellen, dass bei Geschäftsmodellen, bei denen "der Verbraucher keinen Preis zahlt", die Verbraucher "Anspruch auf vertragliche Rechtsbehelfe haben" - nicht mehr, nicht weniger. Auch die DSGVO sieht solche Einschränkungen der Marktfähigkeit personenbezogener Daten nicht vor, sondern garantiert vielmehr den Union". Auch der EuGH hatte kürzlich keinerlei Zweifel an einem "Pay or consent"-Modell geäußert (so in der Entscheidung Bundeskartellamt").

Mit seiner Argumentation verkennt der EDPB zudem die Zielrichtung von Grundrechten: Sie richten sich nicht gegen Unternehmen, sondern gegen den Staat – und sie umfassen gerade nicht die gegenleistungsfreie Inanspruchnahme fremder Leistungen. Der EDPB unterminert damit wesentliche Teile der internetbasierten Geschäftsmodelle. Und all dies entwickelt der Ausschuss jenseits der Öffentlichkeit und ohne Beteiligungsmöglichkeiten Betroffener.

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National court rulings after the Opinion conforming the legitimacy of Meta's pay or consent model

- April 2024 Austrian Federal Administrative Court confirmed legitimacy of Cookie Walls for normal publishers and Pay or Consent models for dominant companies.
- June 2024 German Court (Regensburg) confirms validity of Meta's pay or consent model.
- LG Mosbach (2 O 89/23) stated that:

"It is obvious from common sense that the defendant can only provide its offer for free because it sells advertising. This is neither defamatory nor prohibited. If the plaintiff feels uncomfortable with this, they are free not to use the defendant's offers or to pay for an offer without advertising."

UPDATES NOVEMBER 2024

We announced several updates to our subscription for no ads offering to address evolving regulatory feedback from across Europe

We will ask all users who have previously chosen to use Meta Products with ads to decide whether they would like to subscribe for no ads or to continue to use our Products free of charge with ads. People choosing to use our Products with ads will subsequently be able to adjust their experience to a less personalized one.



Less-personalized ads

A new offering to see ads based on significantly less data. As a result, the experience includes ads that cannot be skipped for a few seconds (known as 'ad breaks').



Updated experience

We've integrated feedback to provide additional transparency and adjusted the consent flow design to help users make informed choices in a balanced manner.



40% price reduction

A reduced cost of the subscription for no ads at €5.99/month for 1 account, plus €4.00/month for each additional account on the web (compared to €9.99 plus €6.00, for each additional account)

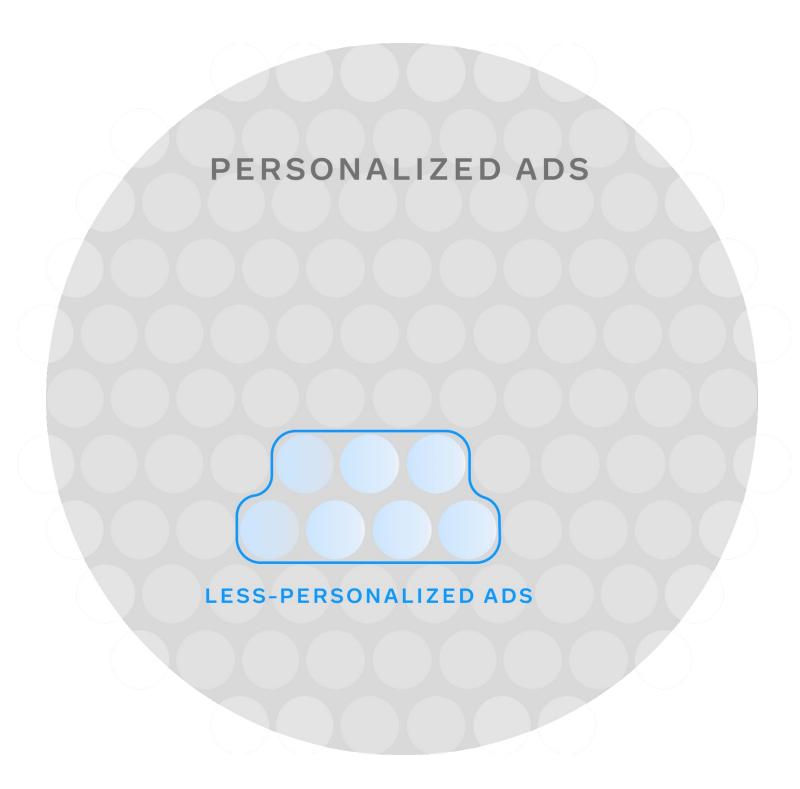
NOTE Pricing on mobile higher to account for app store fees.

Personalized ads vs Less-personalized ads

9:41 매 중 🗆 Ad experience Personalized ads Discover products and brands that are related to your interests and activity on our Products. Your info will be used for ads. Less-personalized ads You'll have a different ad experience. You'll see a variety of products and brands through ads that are less related to your interests. Less of your info will be used for ads. Your current experience We are committed to your privacy and keeping your information secure.

You can learn more about how your info is

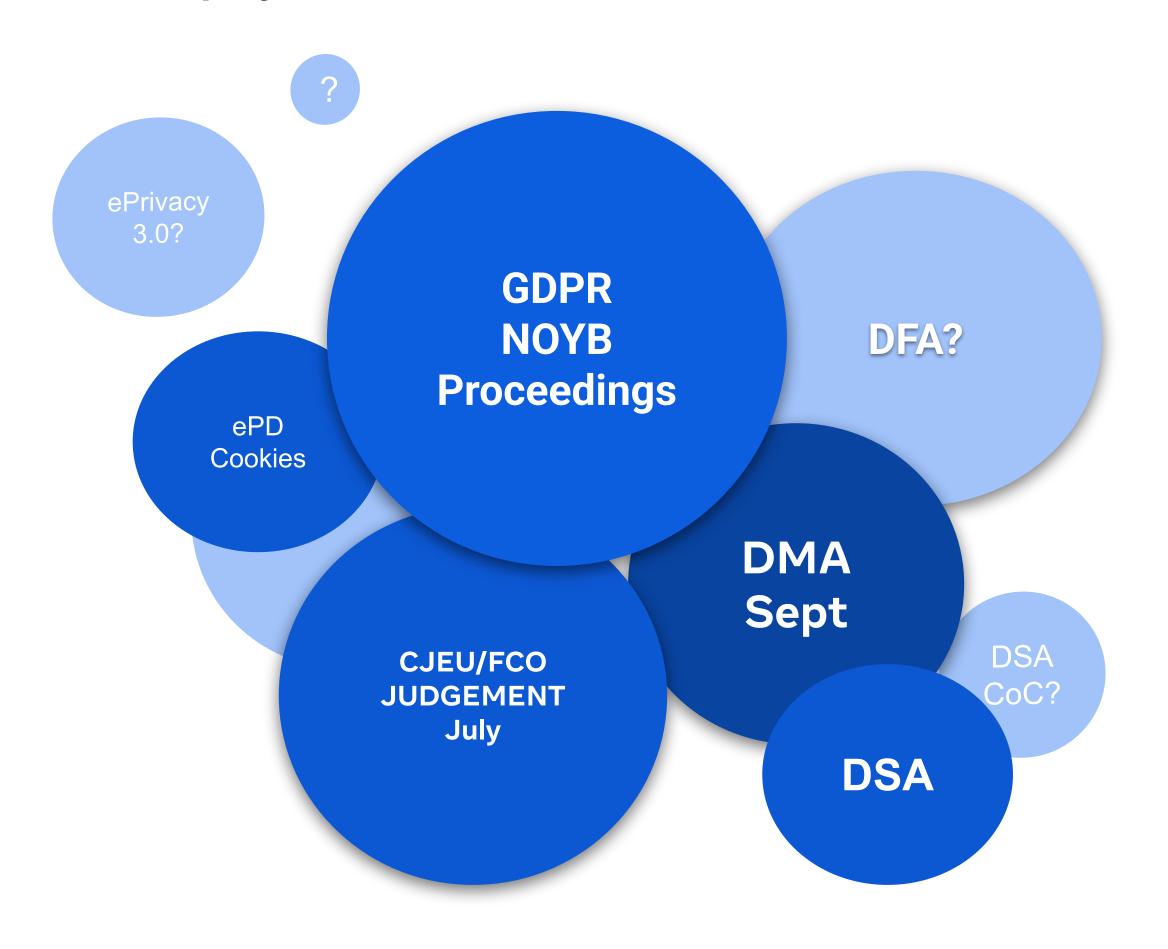
used for ads in our Privacy Policy.



Available data for personalized & less-personalized ads (representative only)

We're offering an additional control for users to see less-personalized ads, which use significantly less data.

Regulatory Evolution & Interplay - WHAT'S NEXT?



What's at stake?

For people

Maintains an ad-supported internet and free online services for millions in EU

For businesses

Drives sales of niche products and smaller businesses with limited budgets who need self-serve options

For the economy

Contributes €107 billion annually to European business revenue

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