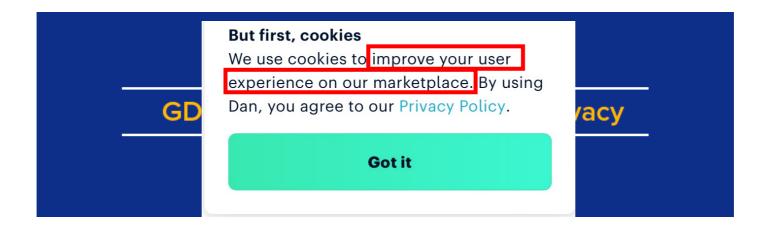


# Privacy regulations in the EU



- Consent for non-essential cookies should be freely given and unambiguous.
- Personal data should be collected for specified and explicit <u>purposes</u>.

## Do websites comply with these regulations?

#### **Bloomberg**

#### **Technology**

# Amazon Gets Record \$888 Million EU Fine Over Data Violations

- Luxembourg watchdog wields new powers with highest data fine
- Fine follows probe based on complaint by French privacy group

30 July 2021, 13:03 CEST Updated on 30 July 2021, 13:43 CEST



 $\equiv$ 

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> Cookies: the CNIL fines GOOGLE a total of 150 million euros and FACEBOOK 60 million euros for non-compliance with French legislation

Cookies: the CNIL fines GOOGLE a total of 150 million euros and FACEBOOK 60 million euros for non-compliance with French legislation

06 January 2022

## Do websites comply with these regulations?









#### Before you continue to Google Search

#### Google uses cookies and data to:

- 28 Deliver and maintain services, like tracking outages and protecting against spam, fraud and abuse
- Measure audience engagement and site statistics to understand how our services are used

#### If you agree, we'll also use cookies and data to:

- Improve the quality of our services and develop new ones
- Deliver and measure the effectiveness of ads
- Show personalised content, depending on your settings
- 国 Show personalised or generic ads, depending on your settings, on Google and across the web

For non-personalised content and ads, what you see may be influenced by things like the content that you're currently viewing and your location (ad serving is based on general location). Personalised content and ads can be based on those things and your activity, like Google searches and videos that you watch on YouTube. Personalised content and ads include things like more relevant results and recommendations, a customised YouTube homepage, and ads that are tailored to your interests.

Click 'Customise' to review options, including controls to reject the use of cookies for personalisation and information about browser-level controls to reject some or all cookies for other uses. You can also visit g.co/privacytools at any time.

Privacy · Terms











#### Before you continue to Google

#### We use cookies and data to

- Deliver and maintain Google services
- iI. Measure audience engagement and site statistics to understand how our services are used and enhance the quality of those services

If you choose to 'Accept all', we will also use cookies and data to

- Develop and improve new services
- Deliver and measure the effectiveness of ads
- Show personalised content, depending on your settings
- Show personalised ads, depending on your settings

If you choose to 'Reject all', we will not use cookies for these additional purposes.

Non-personalised content is influenced by things like the content that you're currently viewing, activity in your active Search session, and your location. Non-personalised ads are influenced by the content that you're currently viewing and your general location. Personalised content and ads can also include more relevant results, recommendations and tailored ads based on past activity from this browser, like previous Google searches. We also use cookies and data to tailor the experience to be age-appropriate, if relevant.

Select 'More options' to see additional information, including details about managing your privacy settings. You can also visit g.co/privacytools at any time.



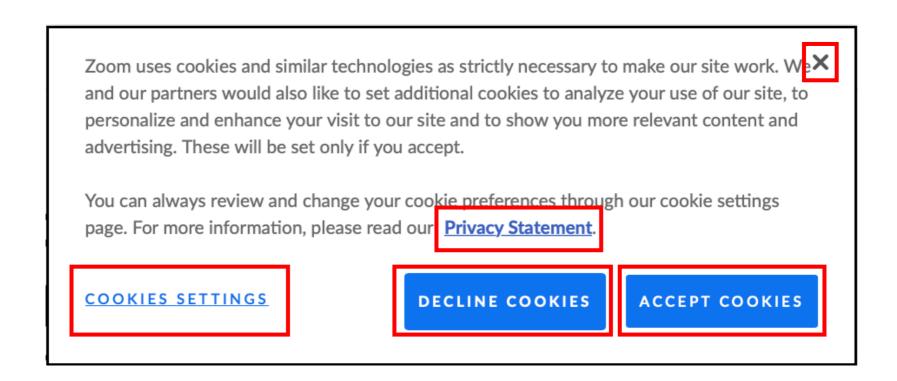
#### Previous studies

- Studies focused on websites (non-)compliance:
  - Matte et al. (2020), Santos et al. (2021), Bollinger et al. (2022)
- Studies focused on deceptive design patterns (a.k.a dark patterns):
  - Nouwens et al. (2020), Soe et al. (2020), Gray et al. (2021)
- → Some studies were manual, the others were limited to specific websites.
  - Low coverage of websites (Matte et al. 5%, Nouwens et al. 6.8%, Bollinger et al. 0.6%).
  - Potential selection bias.
- → No cookie notice interaction.

### Contributions

- ML for a general method of cookie notice compliance analysis.
  - declared purpose detection, interactive elements classification, cookie classification
- Our crawler interacts with cookie notices, determines which cookies are declared, and contrasts them with the cookies the website actually uses.
- Detection of 6 types of violations and 2 types of dark patterns
  - Large-scale analysis over 97k websites
  - Bias analysis of previous studies

### Interactive elements classification



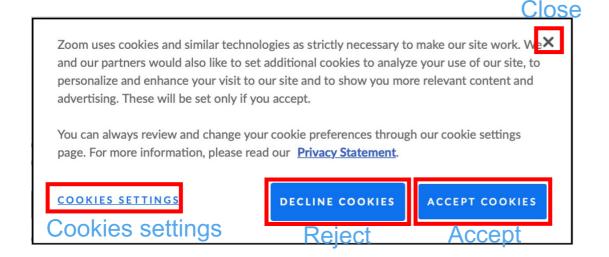
### Interactive elements classification

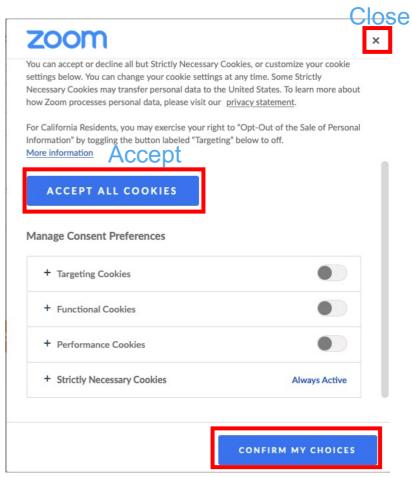
• We collect and annotate 2353 samples with one of 6 labels:

```
Cookie settings (290 samples)
Accept (229 samples)
Reject (153 samples)
Close/Continue without accepting (51 samples)
Save cookie settings (101 samples)
Other (1529 samples)
Negative samples
```

• We train a BERT model with a 95.1% accuracy and a 90.9% F1 score.

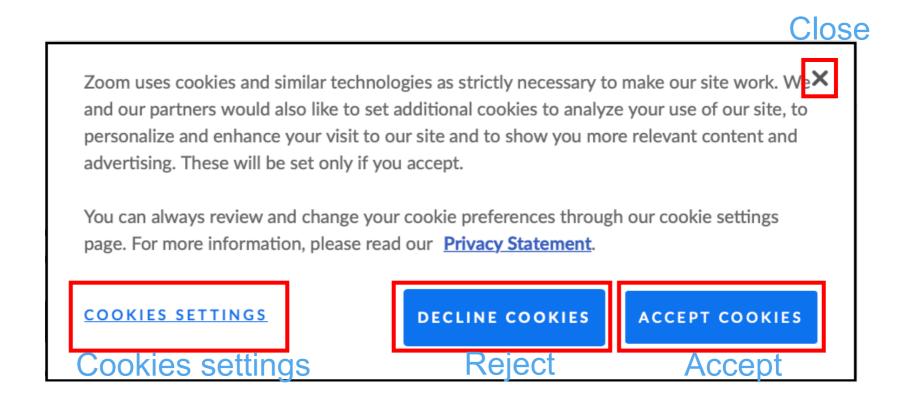
## Consent options detection





Save cookies settings

### Cookie extraction



We browse the website after clicking on each of the detected consent options to extract the corresponding set of cookies

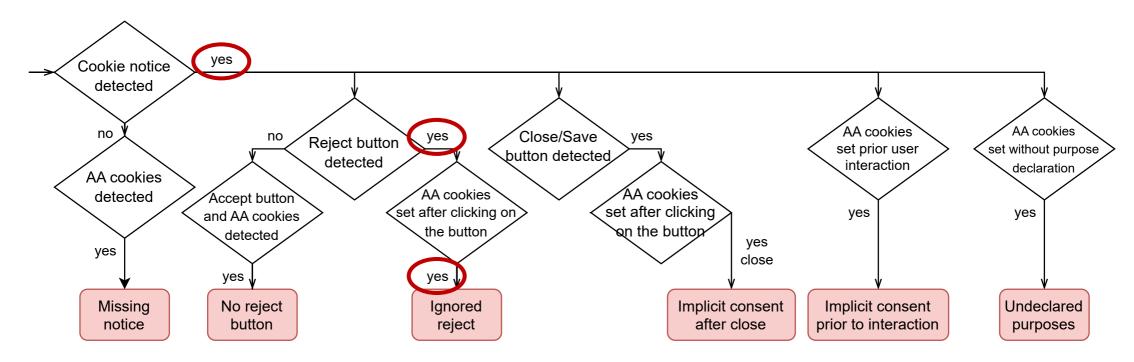
## Analysis of observed cookies

					Bollinger et al.		
Name	Value	Domain	Expires	•••	classification	AA cookie	
adroll	4179457951bc9a1a6	.adroll.com	2025-09-06		Advertising	Yes	The website uses AA cookies
_fbp	fb.1.1723024326113.	.zoom.us	2024-11-05	•••	Advertising	Yes	
_gid	GA1.2.1648944394.1	.zoom.us	2024-08-08		Analytics	Yes	
_ga	GA1.2.714463772.17	.zoom.us	2025-09-11	•••	Analytics	Yes	
_zm_ssid	aw1_c_hWj7dYsnSj2	.zoom.us	Session		Essential	No	
clientprefe	theme-clientpref-dark	.zoom.us	2024-09-06	•••	Functional	No	

- A website is classified as "uses AA cookies" if we detect 2 or more AA cookies
- The model achieves an accuracy of 92.9% and a precision of 98.7%

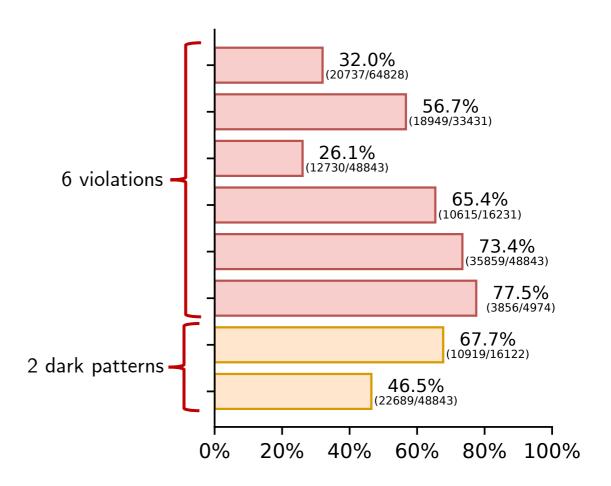
AA cookie = Analytics or Advertising cookie

## Detecting potential violations

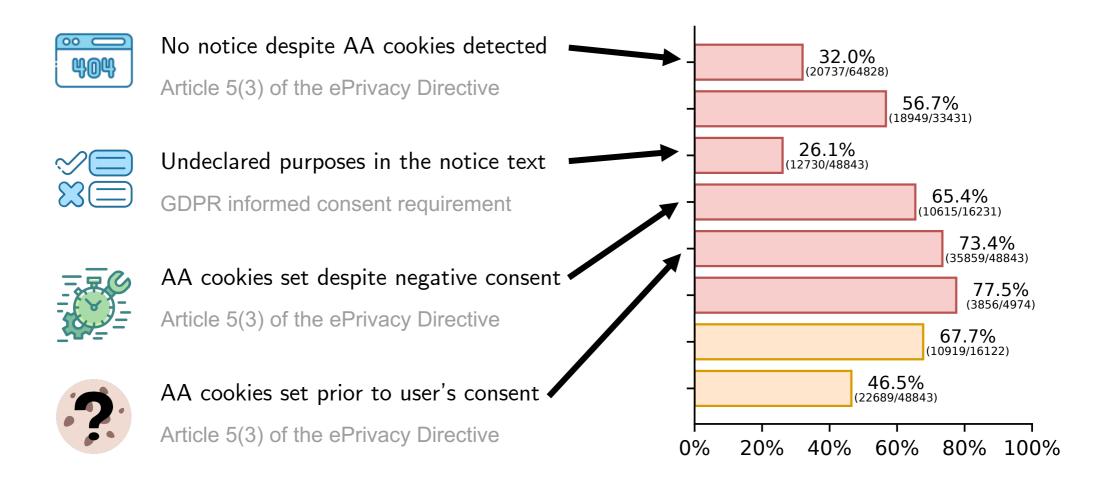


## Results: Observed violations

- We crawled 97k websites popular in 15 European countries according to the Chrome User Experience report (CrUX)
- → Aggregation of top 10k websites across these countries



### Results: Observed violations



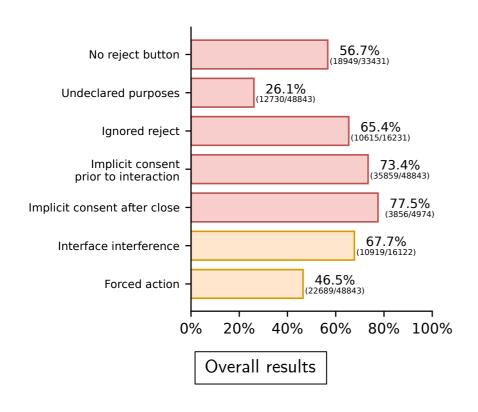
## Results: Popularity-based analysis

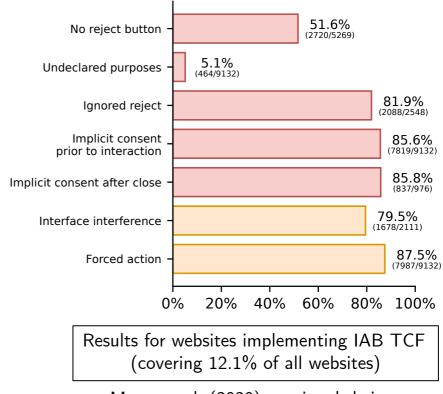
We crawled an additional 20k websites in the ranks 100k and 500k sampled evenly across the same countries.



## Results: Bias evaluation of previous studies

Websites implementing IAB TCF are more susceptible of "ignored reject" and "implicit consent" violations, as well as relying on dark patterns.





## Enforcement

- Our results show that consent is broken
- What's next? Enforcement!
- We started collaborations with the CNIL and NOYB.
- Our method for low false positive rates
  - As shown by manual end-to-end evaluation on 500 websites

Violation/Dark pattern	Precision	Recall
Missing notice	0.78	0.94
No reject button	0.92	0.65
Ignored reject	0.91	0.63
Implicit consent after close	0.95	0.58
Implicit consent prior to interaction	0.91	0.87
Undeclared purposes	0.98	0.91
Interface interference	1.00	0.72
Forced action	1.00	0.84





### Conclusion

- A general method for detecting cookie notice violations.
- Analyzed 97k websites, adressing selection bias of previous studies.
- 72.2% of websites violate legal requirements.
  - Current focus on automated enforcement with CNIL

Thank you for your attention! Questions?

#### More information/source code:

https://ahmedbouhoula.github.io/post/automated

