IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:





















7th December 2023 | The LaLiT, New Delhi, India

## **Mobilising Data with Consents**

Standards-Driven Framework for Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 Data Exchanges Complying to Data Regulations

Lal Chandran, Co-Founder and CTO, iGrant.io



## **Problem with data processing today**



## **LAWFULNESS**

Regulatory compliance requirements and fear of non-compliance.

## **DATA MISUSE**

Large scale data misuse by data aggregators and lack of transparency.

## **CONSENTS**

Complex process to obtain consents with unclear process for scalable audits









## Data transactions: Key actors and use cases

Make personal data transactions trustworthy and auditable with automated regulatory compliance during a data exchange transaction

**Organisations (Data Sources and Data Using Services)** 

### Individuals

### **Auditors**

Can prove their legitimate rights to the use of personal data in a data exchange transaction

Stay in control of their data and know how it's being consumed by organisations

Are able to independently get end-to-end insight for any data exchange transaction



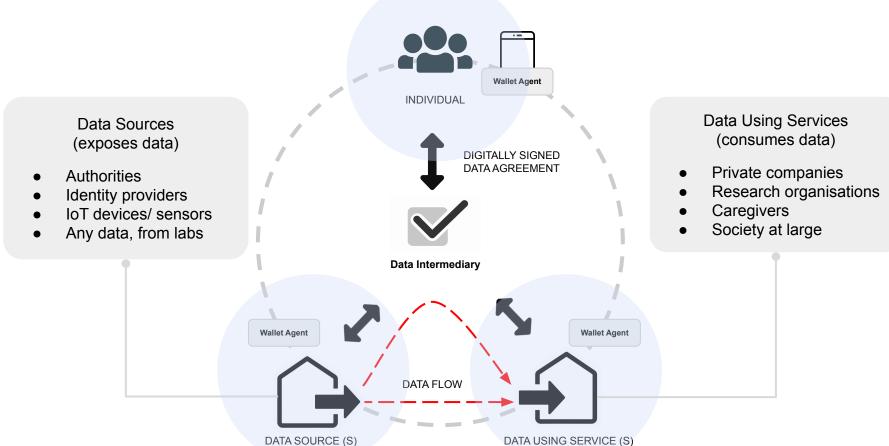






# A data exchange landscape with data intermediation service providers







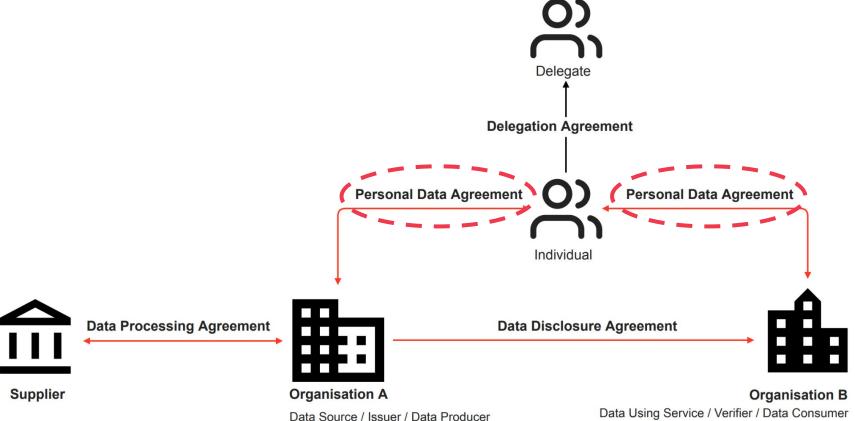






## Data exchange agreement landscape





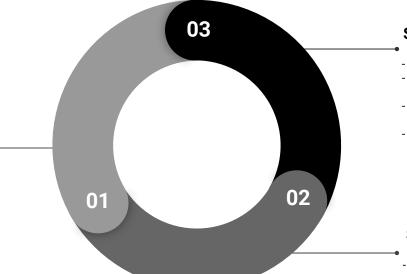






## Data agreements: The 3 key drivers





### Standards and Architectures

- Kantara Consent Receipt Specification v1.1
- ISO/IEC 29184: 2020: Information Technology Online Privacy Notices and Consent
- ISO/IEC TS 27560: Privacy technologies Consent record information structure
- Data model, lifecycle, schema and common vocabulary (DIF, ISO 27560, Kantara, W3C)

### **Social and Ethical Norms**

- MyData
- FAIR Data Principles
- Trust frameworks



Data Laws (E.g. GDPR, DGA etc.)

Article 6(1): Lawfulness of processing -

Article 30: Records of processing activities -

Article 7: Conditions for consents -

GDPR Article 4 - 23 - Article 4: Definitions -







## Data agreement workflow



| Legal Framework / Regulations                         | Organisations   | Individuals   | Auditor   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Data agreement schema                                 | Data agreement credentials  | Data agreement presentation to individual                                   | Data agreement receipts   |
| Definition  | Preparation   | Capture   | Proof   |
| Regulations specify how the data agreement is defined | Organisation prepares the data agreement based on their data usage, with different legal basis, such as, consent. | Individual signs the data agreement and the organisation receives a record. | An auditor can verify the data agreement receipts, e.g. in case of disputes.  Organisations can check before processing any data, e.g. in algorithmic decision making |









## **Summary and references**



iGrant.io solution enables access to **right** data - Lawful, Scalable and Verifiable, where individuals stay in control of their data.

- iGrant.io Data Agreement Suite: Recognised as a Digital Public Good →
   Govstack Consent BB Implementation towards governments.
- European digital wallet implementations for large scale pilots enabling cross border data exchange using web 3.0 technologies.
- European Health Dataspace for multiple regions for health data exchange

L. Chandran, L. Lundin and G. Padayatti, "Transforming Personal Data Transactions with Auditable, Privacy-Preserving Data Exchange Agreements: Fostering Transparency and Trust in Digital Wallet Ecosystems," 2023 IEEE 28th International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation (ETFA), Sinaia, Romania, 2023, pp. 1-9, doi: 10.1109/ETFA54631.2023.10275546.







### **FOLLOW US ON LINKEDIN**



