

Chapter C: Consent —

The basis for collecting, using and disclosing CDR data

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Key points

- An accredited person may only collect, use and disclose ~~consumer data right (CDR)~~ data with the consent of the consumer.
- The CDR ~~regimesystem~~ sets out specific categories of consents that an accredited person may seek from a consumer. It ~~further~~ prohibits an accredited person from seeking a consent which does not fit into these categories.
- ~~An accredited person must ask a consumer to give or amend a consent in accordance with the~~ The consumer data rules (CDR Rules), ~~which~~ seek to ensure that a consumer's consent is voluntary, express, informed, specific as to purpose, time limited and easily withdrawn. An accredited person must ask a consumer to give or amend a consent in accordance with the CDR Rules.
- A CDR representative is responsible for seeking a consumer's consent when CDR data is being collected by a CDR principal under a CDR representative arrangement. However, the CDR principal is liable if the CDR representative does not obtain consent in accordance with the CDR Rules.
- In giving consent to the collection and use of their CDR data, a CDR consumer provides the accredited person with a 'valid request' to seek to collect the relevant CDR data.
- An accredited person's processes for asking a consumer to give or amend a consent must be compliant with the data standards (subject to the exceptions in CDR Rule 4.10(2)), and have regard to the Consumer Experience Guidelines.
- An accredited person must comply with the data minimisation principle when collecting or using CDR data.
- A data holder may disclose CDR data only with the authorisation of the relevant CDR consumers.

Why is it important?

- C.1 The CDR ~~regimesystem~~ places the value and control of consumer data in the hands of the consumer. This is achieved by requiring the consumer's consent for the collection, use and disclosure of their CDR data.
- C.2 Consumer consent is the bedrock of the CDR ~~regimesystem~~. Consent enables consumers to be the decision makers in the CDR ~~regimesystem~~, ensuring that they can direct where their data goes in order to obtain the most value from it.

How is consent in the CDR ~~regimesystem~~ different to the Privacy Act?

- C.3 It is important to understand how consent in the CDR ~~regimesystem~~ differs from consent under the *Privacy Act 1988* (the Privacy Act).

C.4 The Under the CDR ~~regime-requires-system~~:

- express consent from consumers is required for the collection, use and disclosure of their CDR data by accredited persons.¹ ~~Consent Without express consent, the accredited person is not able to collect, use, or disclose CDR data~~

- consent must meet the requirements set out in the CDR Rules.~~A~~

~~C.4~~• a consumer can only give consent for a maximum period of 12 months. ~~Without express consent, the accredited person is not able to collect, use, or disclose CDR data.~~²

C.5 However, under the Privacy Act,~~;~~:

~~C.5~~• consent is not the primary basis upon which an entity may collect, use or disclose personal information.³ ~~In addition, where consent is involved, the consent can be either express or implied.~~⁴⁵

- consent can be either express or implied⁶
- there is no maximum period for which a consumer can give a consent, although consent given at a particular time in particular circumstances cannot be assumed to endure indefinitely.⁷

C.6 The CDR Rules contain specific requirements for ~~the an~~ accredited person's processes for seeking consent in the CDR ~~regimes~~system, as well as for information that must be presented to a consumer when they are being asked to consent.⁸

C.7 The requirements by which an accredited person must seek consent from a consumer are discussed in this Chapter.

¹ Consent is the only basis on which an accredited person may collect CDR data. See [Chapter 3 \(Privacy Safeguard 3\)](#) for information on seeking to collect ~~of~~ CDR data.

Consent is the primary basis on which an accredited data recipient of CDR data may use and disclose that data. For example, under Privacy Safeguard 6 an accredited data recipient may use or disclose CDR data where in accordance with the CDR Rules (which requires consent), unless a use or disclosure is required or authorised by law: ~~s~~[Competition and Consumer Act, paragraph 56EI\(1\)\(c\)](#). For information regarding use or disclosure of CDR data, see [Chapter 6 \(Privacy Safeguard 6\)](#), [Chapter 7 \(Privacy Safeguard 7\)](#), [Chapter 8 \(Privacy Safeguard 8\)](#) and [Chapter 9 \(Privacy Safeguard 9\)](#).

~~² Consent is the only basis on which an accredited person may collect CDR data, and the primary basis on which an accredited data recipient of CDR data may use and disclose that data. For further information, see footnote 1 above.~~

~~³ For example, an APP entity can collect personal information (other than sensitive information) if the information is reasonably necessary for one or more of the entity's functions or activities. See [Chapter 3: APP 3 — Collection of solicited personal information of the APP Guidelines](#) and [Chapter B: Key concepts of the APP Guidelines](#).~~

~~⁴ See section 6(1) of the Privacy Act and [Chapter B: Key concepts of the APP Guidelines](#).~~

~~⁵ For example, an APP entity can collect personal information (other than sensitive information) if the information is reasonably necessary for one or more of the entity's functions or activities. See [Chapter 3: APP 3 — Collection of solicited personal information of the APP Guidelines](#) and [Chapter B: Key concepts of the APP Guidelines](#).~~

~~⁶ See subsection 6(1) of the Privacy Act and [Chapter B: Key concepts of the APP Guidelines](#).~~

~~⁷ See [B.49, Chapter B: Key concepts of the APP Guidelines](#).~~

~~⁸ CDR Rules, rules [4.10](#) and [4.11](#).~~

How does consent fit into the CDR regimesystem?

- C.8 Consent is the primary basis on which an accredited person may collect, use and disclose CDR data for which there are one or more consumers.⁹
- C.9 Where an accredited person:
- offers a good or service through the CDR regimesystem, and
 - needs to collect a consumer's CDR data from a data holder or accredited data recipient ('CDR participant') in order to use it to provide such goods or services,
- the accredited person may ask for the consumer's consent to the collection and use of their CDR data to provide the good or service.¹⁰ Under a CDR representative arrangement, the CDR representative asks the consumer for these consents.¹¹
- C.10 In giving the above consents, the CDR consumer provides the accredited person with a 'valid request' to seek to collect the relevant CDR data.¹² An accredited person can only collect and use the CDR data if it has obtained these consents.
- C.11 Upon obtaining a 'valid request' from the consumer, the accredited person¹³ may seek to collect the consumer's CDR data from the relevant CDR participant of the CDR data. The accredited person collects this CDR data by making a 'consumer data request' to the relevant CDR participant/s.¹⁴
- C.12 Privacy Safeguard 3 prohibits an accredited person from seeking to collect data under the CDR regimesystem unless it is in response to a 'valid request' from the consumer.
- C.13 Consent also underpins how an accredited person may use or disclose CDR data under Privacy Safeguard 6 and Privacy Safeguard 7.
- C.14 The flow chartcharts below paragraph C.105 demonstratesC.15 demonstrate how consent fits in the key information flow between a consumer, accredited person~~and~~, data holder~~and (for the energy sector) AEMO as secondary data holder, in relation to CDR data.~~

⁹ An accredited person may make a product data request without the involvement of a consumer, for instance, in addition, in which case consent is not required because it is not CDR data for which there are one or more consumers. For CDR data for which there are one or more consumers, while consent is the only basis on which an accredited person may collect such CDR data, consent is a primary basis on which an accredited person may use and disclose such CDR data. See [Chapter 6 \(Privacy Safeguard 6\)](#), [Chapter 7 \(Privacy Safeguard 7\)](#), [Chapter 8 \(Privacy Safeguard 8\)](#) and [Chapter 9 \(Privacy Safeguard 9\)](#) for further information regarding use and disclosure of CDR data.

¹⁰ CDR RuleRules, rule 4.3.

¹¹ CDR Rules, subrule 4.3A(2). See 'CDR representative arrangement' and 'CDR representative' in Chapter B (Key Concepts).

¹² CDR Rule 4.3(3); CDR Rules, subrules 4.3(3) and 4.3A(4). Where a consumer has given a CDR representative consent for a CDR principal to collect their CDR data and disclose it to the CDR representative, the CDR consumer provides the CDR principal (an accredited person) with a valid request.

¹³ The accredited person is the CDR principal where the CDR consumer has given the CDR principal a valid request.

¹⁴ CDR Rules, rules 4.4 and 4.7A. For information regarding 'valid requests' and 'consumer data requests', see [Chapter 3 \(Privacy Safeguard 3\)](#). See also the flow chart underneath paragraph C.15C.15 which demonstrates the points at which a valid request is given by the consumer and consumer data request is made on behalf of the consumer by the accredited person.

- C.15 The ~~flow chart~~ following ~~demonstrates charts demonstrate~~ the points at which a valid request is given by the consumer and a consumer data request is made on behalf of the consumer by the accredited person.

Placeholder: Diagram 1 ('Consent and collection process for accredited persons'), Diagram 2 ('Consent and collection process for collection by sponsor') and Diagram 3 ('Consent and collection process for CDR representative arrangements') will be included here. You can find draft diagrams on the consultation page for these draft updates to the CDR Privacy Safeguard Guidelines.

What are the different categories of consents in the CDR ~~regimesystem~~?

- C.16 The CDR ~~regimesystem~~ requires an accredited person to obtain different categories of consents from a consumer depending on what data-handling activity they propose to undertake.
- C.17 The categories of consents that may be given by a consumer to an accredited person in the CDR ~~regimesystem~~ are as follows:¹⁵
- **Collection consent**—: a consent for an accredited person to collect particular CDR data from a data holder or accredited data recipient of that CDR data.¹⁶
 - **Use consent**—: a consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data in a particular way, for example to provide goods or services requested by the consumer.¹⁷ A use consent includes a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient to use CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing, and a de-identification consent (as outlined below).
 - **AP disclosure consent**—: a consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to another accredited person in response to a consumer data request.¹⁸

¹⁵ Note: Each category of consent (except a 'collection consent') refers to an 'accredited data recipient of particular CDR data', rather than an 'accredited person'. This is because, while the entity will be an 'accredited person' when seeking this category of consents, the entity would become an 'accredited data recipient of particular CDR data' in relation to that consumer upon collecting the relevant CDR data. See Chapter B which outlines some key words and phrases that are used in the privacy safeguards and CDR Rules, including in relation to consent.

¹⁶ CDR Rules 1.10A(1)(a) and 1.10A(2)(a): CDR Rules, paragraphs 1.10A(1)(a) and 1.10A(2)(a). If, in response to a collection consent, an accredited person proposes to make an SR data request to a data holder, the request must be made to the primary data holder and not the secondary data holder: CDR Rules, subrules 1.23(1)-(2). If the CDR consumer authorises the primary data holder to disclose the requested data, the primary data holder will then request any SR data it needs to the respond to the request from the secondary data holder: CDR Rules, subrule 1.23(4). Under current arrangements, this is only relevant to the energy sector as the only sector with SR data and a secondary data holder (AEMO). For more information on SR data, see Chapter B (Key Concepts).

¹⁷ CDR Rules, paragraphs 1.10A(1)(b) and 1.10A(2)(b).

¹⁸ CDR Rules 1.10(1)(c)(i) and 1.10A(2)(c). CDR Rule 7.5A prohibits an accredited data recipient from disclosing CDR data to another accredited person under an AP disclosure consent until the earlier of 1 July 2021 or the making of a relevant consumer experience data standard. In practice, there is limited utility in seeking an AP disclosure consent until disclosures under AP disclosure consents are authorised in the CDR regime.

- **Direct marketing consent**—: a consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use or disclose that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing.¹⁹
 - A direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient to use CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing is a form of ‘use consent’.
 - A direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient to disclose CDR data to another accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing is a form of ‘disclosure consent’.²⁰

- **TA disclosure consent**: a consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to a trusted adviser of the consumer, who belongs to one of the classes of ‘trusted advisers’ prescribed by CDR Rule 1.10C(2).²¹

An accredited data recipient must not make any of the following a condition for the supply of the goods or services:

- the consumer nominating a trusted adviser
- the consumer nominating a particular person as a trusted adviser, or
- the consumer giving consent to disclosure of data to a trusted adviser.²²

- **Insight disclosure consent**: a consent for an accredited data recipient to disclose certain insights based on their CDR data to a specified person for a permitted purpose.²³ These limited permitted purposes are:

- to verify the consumer’s identity
- to verify the consumer’s account balance, or
- to verify the details of credits to, or debits from the consumer’s accounts.²⁴

However, where the CDR data relates to more than one transaction, the insight disclosure consent cannot authorise the accredited data recipient to disclose an amount or date in relation to any individual transaction.²⁵

- **De-identification consent**—: a form of ‘use consent’ for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to de-identify some or all of that CDR data in accordance with the CDR data de-identification process²⁶ and:

CDR Rules, paragraphs 1.10A(1)(c)(i) and 1.10A(2)(e).

Currently the CDR ~~regimes~~system only requires a consumer’s consent for disclosures to accredited persons. Consent is not required for disclosures to outsourced service providers, however before doing so an accredited person must comply with other requirements in the CDR Rules. See [Chapter 6 \(Privacy Safeguard 6\)](#), [Chapter 7 \(Privacy Safeguard 7\)](#) and ‘outsourced service provider’ in [Chapter B \(Key Concepts\)](#).

¹⁹ CDR Rules, [paragraphs 1.10A\(1\)\(d\) and 1.10A\(2\)\(c\)](#).

²⁰ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, [paragraph 1.10A\(1\)\(c\)\(ii\)](#). A ‘disclosure consent’ includes an AP disclosure consent, as well as a consent for an accredited data recipient to disclose CDR data to an accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing.

²¹ CDR Rules, [paragraph 1.10A\(1\)\(c\)\(iii\)](#).

²² CDR Rules, [subrule 1.10C\(4\)](#). For the definition of a trusted adviser, including the classes of professions that are listed as trusted advisers, see [Chapter B Key concepts](#).

²³ CDR Rules, [paragraph 1.10A\(1\)\(c\)\(iv\)](#).

²⁴ CDR Rules, [paragraph 1.10A\(3\)\(a\)\(i\)-\(iii\)](#).

²⁵ CDR Rules, [paragraph 1.10A\(3\)\(b\)](#).

²⁶ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, [rule 1.17](#) and [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#) for further information on the CDR data de-identification process.

- use the de-identified data for general research,²⁷ and/or
- disclose (including by selling) the de-identified data.

C.18 A CDR representative is also able to seek and obtain these use and disclosure consents in relation to CDR data it holds as service data.²⁸

~~C.18~~C.19 An accredited person (or CDR representative) is prohibited from seeking a consent that is not in the list above.²⁹

~~C.19~~C.20 Each category of consent operates independently of each other. This means that an accredited person can ask for more than one category of consent, and that a consumer must be enabled by an accredited person to independently manage each category of consent.³⁰ For example, an accredited person may ask a consumer for a collection consent and use consent, and the consumer can (in future) choose to withdraw only the collection consent, if they wish.³¹

~~C.20—The requirements that an accredited person must comply with when asking for a consent are contained in Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules. The specific requirements differ depending on which category of consent is being sought.~~

C.21 The categories of consent are based off the ‘types’ of consents set out in the CDR Rules.³²

How must consent be sought?

C.22 An accredited person must ask the consumer to give consent in accordance with Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules.³³ Division 4.3 sets out the specific requirements for each consent outlined in the section above.³⁴

C.23 The requirements in Division 4.3 are outlined below under the headings ‘Requirements for asking a consumer to give or amend a consent’, ‘Restrictions on seeking consents’ and ‘How consents must be managed’.

²⁷ ‘General research’ is defined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.7 to mean research undertaken by an accredited data recipient with CDR data de-identified in accordance with the CDR Rules that does not relate to the provision of goods or services to any particular ~~CDR~~ consumer.

²⁸ CDR Rules, subrule 1.10A(5). See C.29 for more information.

²⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.12(3)(a) (and as modified by subrule 4.3C(1) in relation to CDR representatives).

³⁰ See the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020* at [7].

³¹ For example, where the consumer wishes to allow the accredited data recipient to keep using their CDR data so they may continue to receive the relevant good or service. Where a consumer withdraws both their collection consent and use consent, it is likely the CDR data would become redundant data that must be deleted or de-identified under Privacy Safeguard 12, unless an exception applies. For further information, see paragraphs ~~C.81~~C.91 to ~~C.89~~C.100 (‘Effect of withdrawing consent’-).

³² The ‘categories’ of consent are listed at CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 1.10A(2) and defined by reference to the ‘types’ of consents listed at CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 1.10A(1).

³³ These requirements are modified in relation to CDR representatives seeking consent by CDR Rules, rule 4.3C.

³⁴ Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020*, 13, which provides that an accredited person must ask for consent in accordance with Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules which now encompass provisions relating to all types and categories of consent. See also CDR Rule 4.3(2). See also CDR Rules, subrule 4.3(2). Where a CDR representative is seeking consent from the consumer for their CDR principal to collect CDR data, the requirements in Division 4.3 are modified in relation to CDR representatives by CDR Rules, rule 4.3C.

- C.24 The ~~CDR Rules state that the objective~~object of Division 4.3 ~~of the CDR Rules~~ is to ensure that consent given by a consumer is voluntary, express, informed, specific as to purpose, time limited and easily withdrawn.³⁵
- C.25 In obtaining consent from a consumer, an accredited person must comply with requirements relating to:
- an accredited person's processes for asking for consent³⁶
 - information to be presented to the consumer when asking for consent,³⁷ and
 - restrictions on seeking consent.³⁸
- C.26 Where a consumer is not an individual and wishes to use the accredited person's good or service through the CDR ~~regimes~~system, the accredited person should ensure the consent is given by a person who is duly authorised to provide the consent on the entity's behalf.³⁹

CDR representative arrangements

- C.27 Under a CDR representative arrangement, the CDR representative seeks the relevant consents from the consumer, including consent for the CDR principal to collect the consumer's CDR data.⁴⁰ See Chapter B (Key concepts) for more information on 'CDR representative arrangement', 'CDR representative' and 'CDR principal'.
- C.28 Like accredited persons, the unaccredited CDR representative must ask for consent in accordance with Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules (as modified by CDR Rule 4.3C(1)).⁴¹ The CDR principal is liable for any breach of Division 4.3 (as modified by CDR Rule 4.3C(1)) by its CDR representative.⁴²
- C.29 A CDR representative can seek certain specific consents from the consumer as follows:⁴³
- a collection consent for the CDR principal to collect CDR data from a CDR participant, and
 - a use consent for:
 - the CDR principal to disclose that data (once collected) to the CDR representative, and
 - the CDR representative to use that data in order to provide the requested goods or services to the consumer.

³⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.9. The Explanatory Statement to the CDR Rules, together with the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020*, provides that the CDR Rules are intended to ensure that all consents sought in the CDR ~~regimes~~system are transparent and that consumers understand the potential consequences of what they are consenting to.

³⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.10.

³⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.11.

³⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.12.

³⁹ A person is entitled, under section 128 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, to make the assumptions set out in section 129 of that Act when dealing with corporations, including that persons held out by the company as directors, officers and agents are duly appointed and have authority to exercise customary powers.

⁴⁰ CDR Rules, rule 4.3A.

⁴¹ As the Division 4.3 requirements are drafted to apply to accredited persons seeking consent, CDR Rules, subrule 4.3C(1) sets out how these are to be modified to apply to unaccredited CDR representatives seeking consent.

⁴² CDR Rules, subrule 4.3C(2).

⁴³ CDR Rules, subrule 4.3A(2).

Once a collection consent has been given, a CDR representative may also ask the consumer to provide a disclosure consent in relation to the CDR data.⁴⁴

Sponsorship arrangements

C.30 Under a sponsorship arrangement, an affiliate is responsible for seeking consents from the consumer. This is regardless of whether the affiliate intends to collect the CDR data themselves (which they are permitted to do from an accredited data recipient) or request their sponsors to do so on their behalf.⁴⁵

C.31 Like all accredited persons, an affiliate must ask for consents in accordance with Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules.

Can consents be amended?

~~C.27~~C.32 An accredited person ~~will be allowed to~~may invite a consumer to amend ~~their an~~ existing consent ~~on and from 1 July 2021.~~⁴⁶ This includes allowing a consumer to change:

- the types of CDR data that can be collected and/or disclosed
- what the CDR data can be used for
- what accounts or data holders CDR data is to be collected from, and/or
- the duration of the consent.⁴⁷

~~C.28~~C.33 An invitation to amend a consent may be issued only where the amendment would:⁴⁸

- better enable the accredited person to provide the goods or service requested by the consumer under the existing consent,⁴⁹ or
- be consequential to an agreement between the accredited person and consumer to modify those goods or services, and enable the accredited person to provide the modified goods or services.

⁴⁴ CDR Rules, subrules 1.10A(c) and 4.3A(3).

⁴⁵ See CDR Rules, rule 5.1B. In particular, where CDR data is to be collected from a data holder, the affiliate must ask their sponsor to collect it as an affiliate cannot collect directly from a data holder: CDR Rules, subrule 5.1B(3).

⁴⁶ CDR Rule 4.12B(5). See generally Subdivision 4.3.2A of the CDR Rules.

⁴⁷ See the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020* at [6].

⁴⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.12B(3).

⁴⁹ That is, the goods or services requested by the consumer as part of their valid request in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.3(1)(a).

~~C.29~~**C.34** An invitation to amend an existing consent may be given via the consumer dashboard (if applicable)⁵⁰ or in writing to the consumer.⁵¹ An invitation can only be given where the consent is current (i.e. has not expired).⁵²

~~C.30~~**C.35** Where an accredited person wishes to invite a consumer to amend the duration of their consent, the invitation must not be given:

- any earlier than a reasonable period before the existing consent expires, and
- more than a reasonable number of times within this period.⁵³

Example: A consumer has given a consent to an accredited data recipient in relation to CDR data for a period of ~~three~~**3** months. In the ~~three~~**3** weeks prior to expiry, the accredited person invites the consumer on ~~two~~**2** occasions to extend the duration of their existing consent. The accredited data recipient has decided, based on their circumstances, that they have provided the invitation within a reasonable period before the existing consent expires, and a reasonable number of times within that period.⁵⁴

~~C.31~~**C.36** Where ~~the~~**an** accredited person wishes to invite a consumer to extend the duration of their consent, ~~they~~**it** should first consider whether the invitation would constitute an offer to renew existing goods or services under CDR Rule 7.5(3)(a)(ii) (in which case a direct marketing consent would be required).⁵⁵

~~C.32~~**C.37** An accredited person cannot ask a consumer to extend the duration of an existing consent for longer than 12 months.⁵⁶

~~C.33~~**C.38** An accredited person must ask the consumer to give any amendments to their existing consent in the same manner that ~~they~~**it** asked the consumer to provide the existing consent (i.e. in accordance with Division 4.3 of the CDR Rules).⁵⁷ There are some exceptions, as outlined in the following section: (~~'Requirements for asking a consumer to give or amend a consent'~~).⁵⁸

⁵⁰ It is optional for accredited persons to offer a consent amendment functionality in the consumer dashboard: see CDR Rules, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.12B(2)(a) and 1.14(2A).

⁵¹ CDR ~~RuleRules, subrule~~ 4.12B(2).

⁵² CDR ~~RuleRules, subrule~~ 4.12B(3). See paragraphs ~~C.90C.101~~ to ~~C.96C.107~~ and CDR Rule 4.14 for information on when consent expires.

⁵³ CDR ~~RuleRules, subrule~~ 4.12B(4).

⁵⁴ Example adapted from the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020*, 15.

⁵⁵ Sending the consumer an offer to renew existing goods or services when they expire is direct marketing, and is only permitted if the accredited person has obtained a direct marketing consent from the consumer to send them information for these purposes. See ~~s 56EJ(1) of the~~ Competition and Consumer Act, ~~subsection 56EJ(1)~~ and CDR ~~RuleRules, paragraph~~ 7.5(3)(a)(ii). For further information on this requirement, see ~~Chapter 7 (Privacy Safeguard 7)~~.

⁵⁶ This is as a result of CDR ~~RuleRules, subrule~~ 4.12(1), which provides that the duration of a consent cannot exceed 12 months.

⁵⁷ CDR ~~RuleRules, paragraph~~ 4.12(C)(1).

⁵⁸ The exceptions are contained in ~~CDR Ruleparagraph~~ 4.12(C)(2) ~~of the CDR Rules~~ and allow certain details of the existing consent to be presented as pre-selected options (namely, the details covered by CDR Rules, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.11(1)(a), (b) and (ba)). They also require additional information to be presented to the consumer to explain: the consequences of amending consent; and that the accredited person would be able to continue to use CDR data already disclosed to it to the extent allowed by the amended consent.

[C.34C.39](#) Where a consumer amends their collection consent, the accredited person must notify the relevant CDR participant/s that the consent has been amended.⁵⁹

- where the CDR data is being collected from a data holder, in accordance with the data standards, and/or
- where the CDR data is being collected from an accredited data recipient, as soon as practicable. This notice should contain sufficient detail to enable the accredited data recipient to understand the types of CDR data to which the amended collection consent now applies.

[C.35C.40](#) An accredited person must also provide a consumer with certain notifications upon the amendment of a consent. These are outlined under ‘Notification requirements’ in paragraph [C.97C.108](#) of this Chapter.

[C.36C.41](#) An amendment of a consent takes effect when the consumer amends the consent.⁶⁰

Requirements for asking a consumer to give or amend a consent

General processes

[C.37C.42](#) An accredited person’s processes for asking a consumer to give or amend a consent must:

- accord with any consumer experience data standards,⁶¹ ~~and~~
 - ~~for all consents, accord with any other data standards⁶² (except in the case of a consent to collect CDR data from an accredited data recipient, or a disclosure consent),⁶³ and~~
- be as easy to understand as practicable, including by using concise language and, where appropriate, visual aids.⁶⁴

[C.38C.43](#) In ensuring processes are easy to understand, an accredited person must also have regard to the Consumer Experience Guidelines.⁶⁵

⁵⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules, rule](#) 4.18C.

⁶⁰ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules, rule](#) 4.12A. As per the note to this [CDR Rule](#), it is not possible for the consumer to specify a different date or time.

⁶¹ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules, rule](#) 4.10. The consumer experience standards are data standards regarding the obtaining and withdrawal of consents, the collection and use of CDR data, and the types of CDR data and description of those types to be used by CDR participants when making requests. Further information is available in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

⁶² ‘CDR Rule 4.10(2) does not affect the application of other data standards in relation to any other processes for which an accredited person is responsible (for example data standards that may apply to encryption of data in transit in accordance with Schedule 2, Part 2 of the CDR Rules.)’- Explanatory Statement to the ~~Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020~~, 15. Other data standards include the API standards and information security standards, and are discussed in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

⁶³ ~~CDR Rule 4.10(2).~~

⁶⁴ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules, rule](#) 4.10.

⁶⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules, rule](#) 4.10. The ‘Consumer Experience Guidelines’ provide best practice interpretations of several CDR Rules relating to consent and are discussed in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

~~C.39~~C.44 An accredited person must not:

- include or refer to the accredited person's CDR policy or other documents in a way that would reduce consumer comprehension when seeking consent, or
- bundle consents with other directions, agreements, consents or permissions.⁶⁶ This practice has the potential to undermine the voluntary nature of the consent.

~~C.40~~C.45 However, an accredited person may refer to its CDR policy when seeking consent, so long as doing so would not be likely to reduce consumer comprehension.⁶⁷

~~C.41~~C.46 Each time an accredited person seeks a consumer's consent, ~~they~~it must allow the consumer to actively select or clearly indicate:

- for collection and disclosure consents,⁶⁸ the particular types of CDR data to which the consent will apply⁶⁹
- for all consents, whether the data will be:
 - collected and, if applicable, disclosed on a single occasion and used over a specified period of time (not exceeding 12 months), or
 - collected and, if applicable, disclosed on an ongoing basis and used over a specified period of time (not exceeding 12 months).⁷⁰
- for a use consent,⁷¹ the specific uses of that CDR data,⁷² and
- for a disclosure consent,⁷³ the ~~accredited~~ person to whom the CDR data may be disclosed.⁷⁴

~~C.42~~C.47 Each time an accredited person seeks a consumer's consent, ~~they~~it must also:

- ask for the consumer's express consent for the selections in paragraph ~~C.41~~C.46 above,⁷⁵ and

⁶⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~rule~~ 4.10. Bundled consent refers to the 'bundling' together of multiple requests for a consumer's consent to a wide range of collections, uses and/or disclosures of CDR data, without giving the consumer the opportunity to choose which collections, uses or disclosures they agree to and which they do not.

⁶⁷ Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020*, 14. Indeed, accredited persons are required to provide links to their CDR policy at certain points in the consent-seeking process, for example when providing information about outsourced service providers (CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.11(3)(f)(i) and (ii)) and general research (CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~subrule~~ 4.15(c)).

⁶⁸ Including both an AP disclosure consent (as defined in CDR Rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to another accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing: CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~paragraph~~ 1.10A(1)(c)(ii).

⁶⁹ CDR ~~Rules~~, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.11(1)(a)(i); ~~and~~ 4.11(1)(c) and ~~subrule~~ 4.11(2).

⁷⁰ CDR ~~Rules~~, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.11(1)(b); ~~and~~ 4.11(1)(c), ~~and~~ ~~subrules~~ 4.11(2) and 4.12(1).

⁷¹ Including a de-identification consent (as defined in CDR Rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing (as per CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~rule~~ 1.10A).

⁷² CDR ~~Rules~~, ~~paragraphs~~ 4.11(1)(a)(ii); ~~and~~ 4.11(1)(c) and ~~subrule~~ 4.11(2).

⁷³ Including both an AP disclosure consent (as defined in CDR Rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to another accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing: CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~paragraph~~ 1.10A(1)(c)(ii).

⁷⁴ CDR ~~Rules~~, ~~paragraph~~ 4.11(1)(ba) and ~~subrule~~ 4.11(2).

⁷⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~, ~~paragraph~~ 4.11(1)(c).

- not pre-select these options,⁷⁶ except where the accredited person is asking the consumer to amend an existing consent.⁷⁷ In this situation, the accredited person may pre-select the above options to reflect what the consumer has selected in the past.⁷⁸

~~C.43 An accredited person must not ask a consumer to give a disclosure consent⁷⁹ unless the consumer has already given their consent for the relevant CDR data to be collected and used.⁸⁰ This means that an accredited person may:~~

- ~~• ask a consumer to give a collection consent and use consent, and subsequently ask for a disclosure consent, or~~
- ~~• ask a consumer to give a consent to collect, use and disclose at the same time.⁸¹~~

Fees for disclosure

~~C.44~~C.48 An accredited person may charge the consumer a fee for the disclosure of CDR data, or pass on to the consumer a fee charged by the data holder for the disclosure of CDR data.⁸² This must be made clear to the consumer.

~~C.45~~C.49 To do this, the accredited person must:

- clearly distinguish between the CDR data for which a fee will, and will not, be charged or passed on⁸³
- inform the consumer of the amount of the fee, and the consequences if the consumer does not consent to the collection or disclosure, as appropriate, of the CDR data for which a fee will be charged or passed on,⁸⁴ and
- allow the consumer to actively select or otherwise clearly indicate whether they consent to the collection or disclosure, as appropriate, of the CDR data for which a fee will be charged or passed on.⁸⁵

⁷⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.11(2).

⁷⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.12C(2)(a).

⁷⁸ For example, where this would assist the consumer to make an informed decision as to how they would like to amend their consent.

⁷⁹ ~~Including both an AP disclosure consent (as defined in CDR Rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to another accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing: CDR Rule 1.10A(1)(c)(ii).~~

⁸⁰ CDR Rule 4.11(1A).

⁸¹ ~~See the note to CDR Rule 4.11(1A) which clarifies that this Rule does not prevent the accredited person from asking for a disclosure consent in relation to CDR data that has yet to be collected.~~

⁸² For example, where the consumer's request covers voluntary consumer data, the data holder may decide to charge the accredited person a fee. For information regarding 'required consumer data' and 'voluntary consumer data', see [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

⁸³ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(1)(d).

⁸⁴ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(d).

⁸⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(1)(d).

Name and accreditation number

[C.46C.50](#) The accredited person must ensure that **their** name is clearly displayed in the consent request.⁸⁶

[C.47C.51](#) The accredited person's accreditation number must also be included in the consent request.⁸⁷ This number has been assigned to the accredited person by the Data Recipient Accreditor.

[C.48C.52](#) For more information on the Data Recipient Accreditor and the accreditation process and conditions, see the ACCC's Accreditation Guidelines.

Data minimisation principle

[C.49C.53](#) Collection and use of CDR data is limited by the data minimisation principle,⁸⁸ which provides that an accredited person:

- must not collect more data than is reasonably needed in order to provide the requested goods or services, including over a longer time period than is reasonably required, and
- may use the collected data only in accordance with the consent provided, and only as reasonably needed in order to provide the requested goods or services or to fulfil any other purpose consented to by the consumer.⁸⁹

Example: An accredited person is responding to a 'valid request' from a consumer to collect their CDR data from their data holder in relation to the consumer's eligibility to open a bank account. The accredited person asks the consumer to consent to the collection of their transaction data. However, transaction data has no bearing on the applicant's eligibility for the delivery of the service. The accredited person would therefore likely be in breach of the data minimisation principle.

[C.50C.54](#) Where an accredited person is seeking a collection consent or use consent,⁹⁰ the accredited person must explain how **their** collection and use is in line with the data minimisation principle.⁹¹

[C.51C.55](#) For a collection consent, this explanation must include an outline of why the accredited person believes collecting the data is 'reasonably needed' to provide the relevant

⁸⁶ CDR [RuleRules, paragraph 4.11\(3\)\(a\)](#).

⁸⁷ ~~CDR Rule 4.11(3)(b); CDR Rule 4.11(3)(b). Where a CDR representative is seeking consent, it must instead include the CDR principal's name and accreditation number, the fact that the data will be collected by the CDR principal at the CDR representative's request, a link to the CDR principal's CDR policy, and a statement that the CDR consumer can obtain further information about collections or disclosures from the CDR principal's CDR policy: CDR Rule 4.11(3) as modified by CDR Rule 4.3C.~~

⁸⁸ CDR [RuleRules, subrule 4.12\(2\)](#).

⁸⁹ CDR [RuleRules, rule 1.8](#).

⁹⁰ Including a de-identification consent (as defined in CDR [RuleRules, rule 1.10A](#)) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing (as per CDR [RuleRules, rule 1.10A](#)).

⁹¹ CDR [RuleRules, paragraph 4.11\(3\)\(c\)](#). For further information regarding the data minimisation principle, see [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

goods or services or to fulfil another purpose for which the accredited person is seeking consent.⁹²

- For example, the accredited person must explain how the data is necessary to deliver the service ~~they are~~that it is providing.⁹³

~~C.52~~C.56 The accredited person must also explain the reason for the data collection period. The collection period must be no longer than is ‘reasonably needed’ to provide the goods or services or to fulfil any other purpose for which the accredited person is seeking consent.⁹⁴

This means that:

- ~~This means that~~ the accredited person needs to explain why the data is collected over the collection period:
- ~~There~~there should be a reason why historical data is collected, and that reason must be both in line with the data minimisation principle and explained to the consumer at the point of consent.

~~C.53~~C.57 For a use consent,⁹⁵ the accredited person must also explain that ~~they~~it will not use the CDR data beyond what is reasonably needed to provide the relevant goods or services or to fulfil another purpose for which the accredited person is seeking consent.⁹⁶

Insight disclosure consent

C.58 When seeking an insight disclosure consent, an accredited data recipient must explain to the consumer the CDR insight to be disclosed, including what the CDR insight would reveal or describe about them.⁹⁷

Outsourced service providers

~~C.54~~C.59 Where the accredited person uses an outsourced service provider⁹⁸ to collect CDR data, or may disclose the consumer’s CDR data to an outsourced service provider (including one that is based overseas), the accredited person must:

- tell the consumer that the accredited person will use an outsourced service provider to collect CDR data and/or disclose the consumer’s CDR data to an outsourced service provider, and

⁹² CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(c)(i).

⁹³ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(c).

⁹⁴ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(c)(i).

⁹⁵ Including a de-identification consent (as defined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing (as per CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.10A).

⁹⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(c)(ii).

⁹⁷ CDR Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(ca).

⁹⁸ For further information regarding outsourced service providers, see Chapter B (Key concepts).

- provide the consumer with a link to the accredited person's CDR policy, noting that further information about outsourced service providers can be found in that policy.^{99,100}

Withdrawal of consent

~~C.55~~C.60 The accredited person must explain to the consumer:¹⁰¹

- that their consent/s can be withdrawn at any time
- how to withdraw consent, and
- the consequences (if any) of withdrawing consent.

Treatment of redundant data

~~C.56~~C.61 The accredited person must tell the consumer whether the accredited person has a general policy of:

- deleting redundant data,³
- de-identifying redundant data, or
- deciding, when the CDR data becomes redundant, whether to delete or de-identify the redundant data.¹⁰²

~~C.57~~C.62 Where the accredited person will¹⁰³ or may¹⁰⁴ de-identify redundant data, the accredited person must also:

- allow the consumer to elect for their redundant data to be deleted,¹⁰⁵ including by outlining the consumer's right to elect for this to occur and providing instructions for how the consumer can make the election.¹⁰⁶ Where the accredited person is asking the consumer to amend an existing consent, and the consumer previously made an election, the accredited person may pre-select this election.¹⁰⁷

⁹⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(f). An accredited data recipient's CDR policy must include, amongst other things, a list of outsourced service providers, the nature of their services, the CDR data and classes of CDR data that may be disclosed to those outsourced service providers. For further information, see [Chapter 1 \(Privacy Safeguard 1\)](#) and the [Guide to developing a CDR policy](#).

¹⁰⁰ ~~Where a CDR representative is seeking consent from the consumer, this requirement applies to outsourced service providers engaged by their CDR principal where CDR data may disclosed to or collected by one of those providers, and a link to the CDR principal's CDR policy should be provided. CDR Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(f) as modified by rule 4.3C.~~

¹⁰¹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(g).

¹⁰² CDR Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(h)(i) and ~~subrule~~ 4.17(1).

¹⁰³ That is, because the accredited person communicated (when seeking consent) a general policy of de-identifying redundant data.

¹⁰⁴ That is, because the accredited person communicated (when seeking consent) a general policy of deciding, when the CDR data becomes redundant, whether to delete or de-identify the redundant data.

¹⁰⁵ CDR Rules, paragraph 4.11(1)(e) and ~~rule~~ 4.16. The accredited person must allow the consumer to make this election when providing consent to the accredited person in relation to their CDR data, and at any other point in time before the consent expires (CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, ~~subrule~~ 4.16(1)).

¹⁰⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(h).

¹⁰⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.12C(2)(b).

- tell the consumer that the accredited person would de-identify redundant data in accordance with the prescribed process for de-identification of CDR data, and explain what this means¹⁰⁸
- tell the consumer that, once the data is de-identified, the accredited person would be able to use or, if applicable, disclose the de-identified redundant data without seeking further consent from the consumer,¹⁰⁹ and
- if applicable, provide the consumer with examples of how the accredited person could use the redundant data once de-identified.¹¹⁰

[C.58C.63](#) See [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#) for further information on the treatment of redundant data (i.e. destruction or de-identification).

Collection by a sponsor at an affiliate's request

[C.64](#) When an affiliate is seeking a collection consent from a consumer, and a sponsor will collect the data at the affiliate's request under a sponsorship arrangement, the affiliate must provide the consumer with the following information:

- a statement of the fact that the sponsor will be collecting the consumer's CDR data at the request of the affiliate
- the sponsor's name
- the sponsor's accreditation number
- a link to the sponsor's CDR policy, and
- a statement that the consumer can obtain further information about the sponsor's collection of CDR data (and subsequent disclosure of that data to the affiliate) from the sponsor's CDR policy.¹¹¹

De-identification consents

[C.59C.65](#) Where an accredited person is asking the consumer for a de-identification consent as defined under CDR Rule 1.10A, the accredited person must also tell the consumer the additional information in CDR Rule 4.15.¹¹²

- what the CDR de-identification process is¹¹³
- if the accredited person would disclose (for example, by sale) the de-identified data to one or more other persons:

¹⁰⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraphs 4.17(2)(a), 4.17(2)(b). The prescribed process is the CDR data de-identification process outlined in ~~CDR Rule~~rule 1.17. Further information on the CDR data de-identification process is in [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#).

¹⁰⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.17(2)(a).

¹¹⁰ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.17(2)(c).

¹¹¹ See CDR Rules, subrule 4.3(2B) and paragraph 4.11(3)(i). Where a CDR representative asks a consumer for consent, the requirement to include this information is replaced by a requirement to include certain information about the CDR principal – see footnote 91 for more information.

¹¹² CDR Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(e) and rule 4.15.

¹¹³ The CDR data de-identification process is outlined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.17. More information on this requirement is in [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#).

- a statement of that fact
- the classes of persons to whom the accredited person would disclose the de-identified data (for example, to market research organisations or university research centres), and
- the purpose/s for which the accredited person would disclose the de-identified data (for example, to sell the de-identified data or to provide to a university for research)
- if the accredited person would use the de-identified data for general research:¹¹⁴
 - a statement of that fact
 - that the consumer can find further information in the accredited person's CDR policy of the research to be conducted and any additional benefit to be provided to the consumer for consenting to this use of their data,¹¹⁵ and
 - a hyperlink to the relevant section/s of the accredited person's CDR policy, and
- that the consumer would not be able to elect to have the de-identified data deleted once it becomes redundant data.

~~C.60~~C.66 When seeking a de-identification consent, the accredited person must explain how their collection and use is in line with the data minimisation principle.¹¹⁶ See paragraphs ~~C.50 to C.53~~C.53 to C.57 above.

Tip: Where an accredited person is seeking a de-identification consent so ~~they~~that it may use the de-identified data for general research, the accredited person could inform the consumer that the general research does not relate to the provision of the requested goods or services. This will help to ensure a consumer is aware of this fact so they may make an informed decision when deciding whether to provide the de-identification consent.

Amendment of consent

~~C.61~~C.67 Where an accredited person is inviting a consumer to amend their existing consent, in addition to the other requirements outlined in the above sections, the accredited person must give the consumer statements that outline:¹¹⁷

- the consequences of amending a consent, and
- the extent to which the accredited person will be able to use any CDR data that has already been disclosed to it.

¹¹⁴ 'General research' is defined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.7 to mean research undertaken by an accredited data recipient with CDR data de-identified in accordance with the CDR Rules that does not relate to the provision of goods or services to any particular CDR consumer. An example is product or business development: Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020* at [21].

¹¹⁵ For example, a benefit may include the accredited data recipient paying a fee to the consumer for using their data or providing a discount on the services they provide to the consumer: ACCC, CDR Rules Expansion Amendments Consultation Paper, September 2020, 48.

¹¹⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.11(3)(c). For further information regarding the data minimisation principle, see paragraphs ~~C.49~~C.53 to ~~C.53~~C.57 and Chapter B (Key concepts).

¹¹⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.12C(3).

Example: Laypac, an accredited person, offers consumers the ability to amend their collection consent, in order to remove certain data types. Prior to making an amendment, Laypac tells a consumer:

“If you amend your consent, we will no longer collect your account balance and details, but we will use the data we’ve already collected. Don’t worry – when you withdraw your use consent or when it expires on 1 October, we will delete it,¹¹⁸ along with all your other data, in accordance with our CDR policy...”¹¹⁹

Restrictions on seeking consents

[C.62C.68](#) CDR Rule 4.12 provides that when seeking consent from a consumer, an accredited person must not ask for:¹²⁰

- consent to collect, use or disclose CDR data over a period exceeding 12 months
- consent to collect or use the data in a manner that is in breach of the data minimisation principle,¹²¹ ~~or~~
- a consent that is not in a ‘category’ of consents (see paragraph [C.17C.17](#) for a list of the categories of consents), ~~or~~¹²²
- consent to use the CDR data, including by aggregating it, for the purpose of identifying, compiling insights or building a profile in relation to any identifiable person who is not the consumer who is providing the consent.¹²³

[C.63C.69](#) However, in some circumstances an accredited person can use the CDR data, including by aggregating it, for the purpose of identifying, compiling insights or building a profile in relation to any identifiable person who is not the consumer who is providing the consent. This is permitted where:¹²⁴

- the person’s identity is readily apparent
- the accredited person is seeking consent to derive, from the consumer’s CDR data, CDR data about the non-CDR consumer’s interactions with the consumer, and
- the accredited person will use that derived CDR data only for the purpose of providing the goods or services requested by the consumer.

¹¹⁸ See [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#) for information on when CDR data will become ‘redundant data’ that must be deleted or de-identified in accordance with the CDR Rules, unless an exception applies.

¹¹⁹ Example from Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020*, 16.

¹²⁰ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules](#), [rule](#) 4.12.

¹²¹ The data minimisation principle is discussed in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#), and at paragraph [C.49C.53 of this Chapter C](#).

¹²² See CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules](#), [subrule](#) 1.10A(2).

¹²³ For example, where an accredited person receives information such as BSB numbers and account numbers as part of a consumer’s payee list, the accredited person is prohibited from using that information to discover the name or identity of the payee or compile insights or a profile of that payee.

¹²⁴ CDR ~~Rule~~[Rules](#), [subrule](#) 4.12(4).

Example:

ChiWi is an accredited person offering a budgeting service that tracks a person's spending. One category of spending is 'gifts'.

Antonio has recently moved out of home and receives an allowance from his mother, Maria, each week. He has Maria's account saved in his banking address book under her full name.

Antonio transfers his transaction data to ChiWi to track his spending. Maria's identity is readily apparent from Antonio's transaction data.

ChiWi may consider Maria's behaviour only in so far as it is relevant to Antonio's spending and saving habits for the purpose of providing Antonio with the budgeting service.

How consents must be managed

Consumer dashboards

[C.64C.70](#) An accredited person must provide a consumer dashboard for each consumer who has provided a consent in relation to their CDR data.¹²⁵

[C.65C.71](#) Where an accredited person collects a consumer's CDR data on behalf of another accredited person (the 'principal') under a CDR outsourcing arrangement, only the principal needs to provide the relevant consumer with a dashboard.¹²⁶

[C.72](#) Where a sponsor collects a consumer's CDR data on behalf of their affiliate under a sponsorship arrangement, the affiliate must provide a consumer dashboard for each consumer who has provided a consent to the affiliate in relation to their CDR data.

[C.73](#) Where a CDR principal collects a consumer's CDR data on behalf of their CDR representative under a CDR representative arrangement, the CDR principal may arrange for the CDR representative to provide a consumer dashboard on its behalf.¹²⁷

Privacy tip: To enhance consumer understanding and reduce the risk of confusion, it may be preferable for the CDR representative, rather than the CDR principal, to provide the consumer dashboard. This is because it is the CDR representative, rather than the CDR principal, that has the consumer-facing relationship.

Where this option is chosen, the CDR principal should include an obligation for the CDR representative to provide the dashboard as an additional requirement in the written contract (CDR representative arrangement). The CDR principal should further monitor compliance with these obligations as part of ensuring the CDR representative complies with the minimum requirements of that written contract.

¹²⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.14.

¹²⁶ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 1.7(5). For information regarding CDR outsourcing arrangements, see [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

¹²⁷ [CDR Rules, subrule 1.14\(5\)](#).

~~C.66~~C.74 An accredited person's consumer dashboard is an online service that can be used by each consumer to manage consumer data requests¹²⁸ and consents for the accredited person to collect, use and disclose CDR data.

~~C.67~~C.75 The consumer dashboard should be provided to the consumer as soon as practicable after the accredited person receives a valid request from that consumer for the collection and use of their CDR data.¹²⁹ This is so that the accredited ~~person~~data recipient can comply with its obligation under Privacy Safeguard 5 to notify of the collection of CDR data via the consumer's dashboard.¹³⁰

~~C.68~~C.76 The consumer dashboard must contain the following details of each consent that has been given by the consumer:¹³¹

- the CDR data to which the consents relate
- for a use consent,¹³² the specific use or uses for which the consumer has given consent
- the date on which the consumer gave the consents
- whether the consents were for the collection of CDR data on a single occasion or over a period of time
- if the consumer consented to collection and/or disclosure of CDR data over a period of time – what that period is and how often data has been (and is expected to be) collected and/or disclosed over that period
- if the consents are current – when they will expire
- if the consents are not current – when they expired
- for an insight disclosure consent – a description of the CDR insight and to whom it was disclosed¹³³
- the information required to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data, being:
 - what CDR data was collected
 - when the CDR data was collected, and
 - the CDR participant of the CDR data that was collected.¹³⁴
- the information required to notify the consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data to an accredited person, being:

¹²⁸ See [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

¹²⁹ For further information regarding 'valid requests', see CDR Rule 4.3 and [Chapter 3 \(Privacy Safeguard 3\)](#).

¹³⁰ Privacy Safeguard 5 requires an accredited person to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data by updating the consumer's dashboard as soon as practicable to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR Rule [rule 7.4](#) and [Chapter 5 \(Privacy Safeguard 5\)](#) of the CDR Privacy Safeguard Guidelines.

¹³¹ CDR [RuleRules, subrule 1.14\(3\)](#).

¹³² Including a de-identification consent (as defined in CDR [RuleRules, rule 1.10A](#)) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing (as per CDR [RuleRules, rule 1.10A](#)).

¹³³ [CDR Rules, paragraph 1.14\(3\)\(ea\)](#).

¹³⁴ Privacy Safeguard 5 requires an accredited person to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data by updating the consumer's dashboard to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR [RuleRules, rule 7.4](#) and [Chapter 5 \(Privacy Safeguard 5\)](#).

- what CDR data was disclosed
- when the CDR data was disclosed, and
- the accredited person to whom the CDR data was disclosed, identified in accordance with any entry on the Register of Accredited Persons specified as being for that purpose,¹³⁵ ~~and~~
- from 1 July 2021, the information required to notify the consumer when their CDR data has been disclosed to a trusted adviser, being:
 - what CDR data was disclosed
 - when the CDR data was disclosed, and
 - who the trusted adviser was¹³⁶
- the information required to notify the consumer when a CDR insight has been disclosed, being:
 - what CDR data was disclosed
 - when the CDR data was disclosed, and
 - the person to whom it was disclosed¹³⁷
- where the accredited person is an affiliate¹³⁸ and the CDR data will be collected by a sponsor at its request under a sponsorship arrangement, the sponsor's name and accreditation number,¹³⁹ and
- if applicable, details of each amendment that ~~have~~has been made to a consent.

C.77 The consumer dashboard must also contain a statement that the CDR consumer is entitled to request further records in accordance with CDR Rule 9.5 (Request from CDR consumers for copies of records), and information about how to make such a request.¹⁴⁰

~~C.69~~C.78 The consumer dashboard must have a functionality that allows the consumer, at any time, to:¹⁴¹

- withdraw each consent
- elect for their CDR data be deleted once it becomes redundant, and
- withdraw an election regarding whether their CDR data should be deleted once it becomes redundant.

¹³⁵ Privacy Safeguard 10 requires an accredited data recipient to notify the consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data to an accredited person by updating the consumer's dashboard to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 7.9(2) and [Chapter 10 \(Privacy Safeguard 10\)](#).

¹³⁶ [CDR Rules, subrule 7.9\(3\)](#).

¹³⁷ [CDR Rules, subrule 7.9\(4\)](#).

¹³⁸ [An affiliate is a person with sponsored accreditation who has entered into a sponsorship arrangement with another person with unrestricted accreditation \(the 'sponsor'\). See Chapter B for more information.](#)

¹³⁹ [CDR Rules, paragraph 1.14\(3\)\(ha\)](#).

¹⁴⁰ [CDR Rules, subrule 1.14\(3A\)](#).

¹⁴¹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, [paragraph 1.14\(1\)\(c\)](#).

~~C.70~~**C.79** These functionalities must be simple and straightforward to use, and prominently displayed.¹⁴²

Tip: For best practice examples of how to present this information on the consumer dashboard, and other related recommendations, see the Consumer Experience Guidelines.

~~C.71~~**C.80** ~~From 1 July 2021, the~~The consumer dashboard may also include a functionality that allows a consumer to amend an existing consent.¹⁴³

C.81 Data holders also have an obligation under the CDR Rules to offer, and in most circumstances provide a consumer dashboard to a consumer when the data holder receives a consumer data request on behalf of the consumer by an accredited person.¹⁴⁴

~~C.72~~**C.82** The data holder's consumer dashboard is used to manage the consumer's authorisations to disclose the consumer's CDR data to the accredited person.¹⁴⁵ For further information, see [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#) and the [Guide to privacy for data holders](#).

Consumers may withdraw consent

~~C.73~~**C.83** A consumer who has given a consent to an accredited person in relation to their CDR data may withdraw the consent at any time.

~~C.74~~**C.84** Where a consumer withdraws a collection consent, the accredited person must notify:

- the data holder of the withdrawal in accordance with the data standards,¹⁴⁶ and/or
- the accredited data recipient of the CDR data, as soon as practicable.^{147,148}

~~C.75~~**C.85** Where a consumer withdraws an AP disclosure consent, the accredited person must notify the accredited data recipient to whom the data is being disclosed to, as soon as practicable.¹⁴⁹

~~C.76~~**C.86** An accredited person must allow a consumer to withdraw each consent they have provided by.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴² CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 1.14(1)(c).

¹⁴³ See paragraphs ~~C.27~~**C.32** to ~~C.36~~**C.41** for information on amending consents.

¹⁴⁴ Energy consumers may be eligible CDR consumers even if they do not have an online account with their retailer: see Chapter B for further information. For eligible energy consumers without an online account, the retailer must offer the CDR consumer a dashboard and provide it if the CDR consumer accepts: CDR Rules, clause 2.3 of Schedule 4. For other CDR consumers, each data holder must provide a consumer dashboard: CDR Rules, rule 1.15.

¹⁴⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.15.

¹⁴⁶ ~~CDR Rule 4.13(2): CDR Rules, subrule 4.13(2). Rule 4.13 applies as if the primary data holder were the data holder for any SR data covered by an SR data request: CDR Rules, subrule 1.23(10). For more information on SR data, see Chapter B (Key Concepts).~~

¹⁴⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.18B(2).

¹⁴⁸ Where the CDR consumer withdraws a consent that was originally given to a CDR representative, it is the CDR principal under the CDR representative arrangement who must notify the data holder and accredited data recipient – CDR Rules, subrules 4.13(2) and 4.18B(2) as modified by subrule 4.3C(1).

¹⁴⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.18B(3).

¹⁵⁰ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.13. A consumer must be enabled by an accredited person to independently withdraw each type of consent. For example, where a consumer provided a collection consent and use consent, the consumer can choose to

- using the accredited person's consumer dashboard, or
- using a simple alternative method of communication made available by the accredited person.¹⁵¹

[C.77C.87](#) The functionality to withdraw consent on the consumer dashboard must be simple and straightforward to use, and prominently displayed.¹⁵²

[C.78C.88](#) The alternative method of communicating the withdrawal of consent must be simple.¹⁵³ In addition, it:

- should be accessible and straightforward for a consumer to understand and use, and
- may be written or verbal. Where it is written, the communication may be sent by electronic means (such as email) or non-electronic means (such as by post).

[C.79C.89](#) An accredited person may wish to ensure ~~their~~^{its} alternative method of communication is consistent with existing channels already made available to its customers,¹⁵⁴ for example:

- through ~~their~~^{its} telephone helpline, or
- in the case of direct marketing consents, through embedded links in any email communications that will allow a consumer to notify the accredited person of their intention to 'opt out' of receiving direct marketing communications.¹⁵⁵

[C.80C.90](#) Where an accredited person does not have a general policy of deleting redundant data, and the consumer has not already requested that their redundant data be deleted, the accredited recipient:¹⁵⁶

- must allow consumers to elect to have their redundant data deleted prior to the final withdrawal step, and
- should consider prompting consumers to exercise their right to elect to have their redundant data deleted at appropriate times (e.g. when inaction on the part of the consumer may cause them to lose the opportunity to exercise this right).

Tip: For examples of how to implement the withdrawal functionality on the consumer dashboard, and best practice recommendations for how to do this, see the Consumer Experience Guidelines.

withdraw only the collection consent. See the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020* at [7].

¹⁵¹ Where the CDR consumer withdraws a consent that was originally given to a CDR representative, it is the CDR principal under the CDR representative arrangement that must allow the consumer to withdraw consent via their consumer dashboard, or by an alternative method made available by the CDR principal for that purpose.

¹⁵² CDR ~~Rule~~^{Rules}, paragraph 1.14(1)(c).

¹⁵³ CDR ~~Rule~~^{Rules}, subrule 4.13(1).

¹⁵⁴ Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 1) 2020*.

¹⁵⁵ For information about the use and disclosure of CDR data for direct marketing, see [Chapter 7 \(Privacy Safeguard 7\)](#).

¹⁵⁶ Consumer Experience Standards #16, Version 1.4.0.

Effect of withdrawing consent

~~C.81~~C.91 The main consequence of the withdrawal of a consent is that the consent expires,¹⁵⁷ and the accredited person may no longer collect, use or disclose the CDR data (as applicable, depending on what category of consent has been withdrawn). Information about when a consent expires is contained in the following section.

~~C.82~~C.92 Where a collection consent for the collection of CDR data from a data holder is withdrawn, the accredited person must notify the data holder of the withdrawal in accordance with the data standards.¹⁵⁸

C.93 Where only a collection consent ~~off~~for particular CDR data is withdrawn, but other use consents,¹⁵⁹ and/or disclosure consents,¹⁶⁰ for that CDR data with the same accredited data recipient remain current, an accredited data recipient may continue to use¹⁶¹ and/or disclose the relevant CDR data.¹⁶²

~~C.83~~C.94 Where a consent is withdrawn for an SR data request, the procedures and arrangements for withdrawal of consent in CDR Rule 4.13 apply to the primary data holder as if it were the data holder for the SR data covered by that request.¹⁶³

~~C.84~~C.95 Where a consumer withdraws each of their collection, use and disclosure consents, the CDR data is likely to become redundant data that the accredited person is required to delete or de-identify in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 12 (unless an exception applies).¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁷ CDR Rules, paragraphs 4.14(1)(a) and (1)(b).

¹⁵⁸ ~~CDR Rule 4.13(2)(b). CDR Rules, paragraph 4.13(2)(b). Where the CDR consumer withdraws a consent that was originally given to a CDR representative, it is the CDR principal under the CDR representative arrangement who must notify the data holder: CDR Rules, subrule 4.13(2) as modified by subrule 4.3C(1).~~ When a data holder is notified of the withdrawal of the collection consent, the authorisation given by the consumer to the data holder to disclose that CDR data expires: see CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.26(1)(d).

¹⁵⁹ Including a de-identification consent (as defined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to use that CDR data for the purposes of direct marketing (as per CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.10A).

¹⁶⁰ Including both an AP disclosure consent (as defined in CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 1.10A) and a direct marketing consent for an accredited data recipient of particular CDR data to disclose that CDR data to another accredited person for the purposes of direct marketing: CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 1.10A(1)(c)(ii).

¹⁶¹ ~~An accredited person may only collect CDR data in response to a 'valid request' from a consumer: s 56EF of the Competition and Consumer Act. A request ceases to be 'valid' if the consumer withdraws their collection consent: CDR Rule 4.3(4). However, if the consumer does not also withdraw their use consent, the accredited person may continue to use the CDR data it has already collected to provide the requested goods or services: see the note under CDR Rule 4.3(4). See further CDR Rule 4.18A for ongoing notification requirements in this circumstance. For further information, see Chapter 3 (Privacy Safeguard 3).~~

¹⁶² ~~An accredited person may only collect CDR data in response to a 'valid request' from a consumer: Competition and Consumer Act, section 56EF. A request ceases to be 'valid' if the consumer withdraws their collection consent: CDR Rules, subrule 4.3(4). However, if the consumer does not also withdraw their use consent, the accredited person may continue to use the CDR data it has already collected to provide the requested goods or services: see the note under CDR Rules, subrule 4.3(4). See further CDR Rules, rule 4.18A for ongoing notification requirements in this circumstance. For further information, see Chapter 3 (Privacy Safeguard 3).~~

¹⁶³ CDR Rules, subrule 1.23(10). For more information on SR data, see Chapter B (Key Concepts).

¹⁶⁴ More information on 'redundant data' and the requirement to destroy or de-identify redundant data is in Chapter 12 (Privacy Safeguard 12).

~~C.85~~C.96 If a consumer withdraws a consent using the accredited person's consumer dashboard, the withdrawal is immediately effective.¹⁶⁵

~~C.86~~C.97 If a withdrawal is not communicated over the consumer dashboard, the accredited person must give effect to the withdrawal as soon as practicable, but not more than ~~two~~2 business days after receiving the communication.¹⁶⁶

~~C.87~~C.98 The test of practicability is an objective test. In adopting a timetable that is 'practicable' an accredited person can take technical and resource considerations into account. However, the accredited person must be able to justify any delay in giving effect to the consumer's communication of withdrawal.

~~C.88~~C.99 'Giving effect' to the withdrawal includes updating the consumer dashboard to reflect that the consent has expired,¹⁶⁷ as required by CDR Rule 4.19.¹⁶⁸

~~C.89~~C.100 Where a consumer has elected for their CDR data to be deleted upon becoming redundant data, withdrawal of a consent will not affect this election.¹⁶⁹

Tip: For best practice examples of how to present this information on the consumer dashboard, and other related recommendations, see the Consumer Experience Guidelines.

When a consent expires

~~C.90~~C.101 Where a consent expires, the accredited person may no longer collect, use or disclose the CDR data (as applicable, depending on what category of consent has expired).

~~C.91~~C.102 Where each of a consumer's collection, use and disclosure consents expire, the CDR data is likely to become redundant data that the accredited person is required to delete or de-identify in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 12 (unless an exception applies).¹⁷⁰

~~C.92~~C.103 CDR Rule 4.14 provides that a consent expires in the following circumstances:

- **If the consent is withdrawn:** if a withdrawal notice is given via the consumer dashboard, the consent expires immediately.¹⁷¹ Where withdrawal is not given through the consumer dashboard, the consent expires when the accredited person gives effect to the withdrawal, or ~~two~~2 business days after receiving the communication, whichever is sooner.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(b).

¹⁶⁶ ~~CDR Rule 4.13(2)(a): CDR Rules, paragraph 4.13(2)(a). Where the CDR consumer withdraws a consent that was originally given to a CDR representative, it is the CDR principal under the CDR representative arrangement who must give effect to the withdrawal.~~

¹⁶⁷ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 1.14(3)(g).

¹⁶⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.19 requires an accredited person to update the consumer dashboard as soon as practicable after the information required to be contained on the dashboard changes. ~~CDR Rule, rule 4.19 as modified by subrule 4.3C(1) requires the CDR principal under the CDR representative arrangement to make this update where the CDR consumer originally gave consent to a CDR representative.~~

¹⁶⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.13(3) provides that withdrawal of a consent does not affect an election under CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.16 that the consumer's collected CDR data be deleted once it becomes redundant. CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.16 is discussed in [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#).

¹⁷⁰ More information on 'redundant data' and the requirement to destroy or de-identify redundant data is in [Chapter 12 \(Privacy Safeguard 12\)](#).

¹⁷¹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(b).

¹⁷² CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(a).

- **At the end of the period of consent (no longer than 12 months after consent was given):** a consent expires at the end of the specified period for which the consumer gave the consent.¹⁷³ This specified period cannot be longer than 12 months.¹⁷⁴
- **Twelve months after the consent was given or last amended:** a consent expires at the end of the period of 12 months after:
 - the consent was given, or
 - if the duration of the consent has been amended, the consent was last amended.¹⁷⁵
- **For a collection consent, when the accredited person is notified:**
 - **by the data holder of the withdrawal of authorisation:** upon such notification, the consent expires immediately.¹⁷⁶
 - **by the accredited data recipient of the expiry of the AP disclosure consent:** upon such notification, the AP disclosure consent expires immediately.¹⁷⁷
- **For an AP disclosure consent, when the accredited data recipient is notified by the accredited person of the expiry of the collection consent:** upon such notification, the collection consent expires immediately.¹⁷⁸
- **If the accredited person's accreditation is revoked or surrendered:** consent expires when the revocation or surrender takes effect.¹⁷⁹
- **If an accredited person becomes a data holder, rather than an accredited data recipient, of particular CDR data:** upon becoming a data holder,¹⁸⁰ all consents in relation to the particular CDR data expire.¹⁸¹
- **If an affiliate ceases to have a registered sponsor: upon an affiliate¹⁸² ceasing to have a registered sponsor,¹⁸³ any collection consents for the affiliate expire (but any use or disclosure consents continue in effect).¹⁸⁴ The affiliate would be required to notify a consumer of this fact under CDR Rule 4.18A.**
- **If another CDR Rule provides that a consent expires:¹⁸⁵ (however, apart from CDR Rule 5.1B(6) in relation to affiliates, there are currently no such CDR Rules.)**

¹⁷³ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(e).

¹⁷⁴ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.12(1). CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(d) reinforces this maximum duration by providing that consent expires after the 12 month period after the consent was given.

¹⁷⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(d).

¹⁷⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.14(1A).

¹⁷⁷ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.14(1B).

¹⁷⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.14(1B).

¹⁷⁹ A revocation or surrender takes effect when the fact that the accreditation has been revoked or surrendered is included in the Register of Accredited Persons: CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 5.22. For further information, see the ACCC's Accreditation Guidelines.

¹⁸⁰ As a result of ~~subsection~~ 56AJ(4) of the Competition and Consumer Act and related clause 7.2 of Schedule 3.

¹⁸¹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.14(1C).

¹⁸² An affiliate is a person with sponsored accreditation who has entered into a sponsorship arrangement with another person with unrestricted accreditation (the 'sponsor'). See Chapter B for more information.

¹⁸³ For example, this would occur if the sponsorship arrangement between the sponsor and affiliate terminates.

¹⁸⁴ CDR Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(f) and subrule 5.1B(6).

¹⁸⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, paragraph 4.14(1)(f).

[C.93C.104](#) The expiry of a consumer's collection consent does not automatically result in expiry of the use consent relating to any CDR data that has already been collected.¹⁸⁶

[C.94C.105](#) In light of this, where a consumer's collection consent expires, but their use consent to provide the requested goods or services¹⁸⁷ remains current,¹⁸⁸ the accredited person must notify the consumer as soon as practicable that they may, at any time:¹⁸⁹

- withdraw the use consent, and
- make ~~the~~^{an} election to delete redundant data in respect of that CDR data.¹⁹⁰

[C.95C.106](#) This notification must be given in writing (though not through the consumer's dashboard - although a copy of the notification may also be included in the consumer's dashboard).

[C.96C.107](#) This notification is important because where the collection consent expired as a result of the consumer's withdrawal, and the consumer did not also withdraw their use consent, the accredited person may continue to use the CDR data it has already collected to provide the requested goods or services.¹⁹¹ A consumer might not be aware of this.¹⁹²

Notification requirements

Notifications to consumers

[C.97C.108](#) The CDR Rules require an accredited person¹⁹³ to provide the following notifications to a consumer about consents, collections and disclosures:¹⁹⁴

¹⁸⁶ See the note under CDR [RuleRules, subrule 4.3\(4\)](#). See also the Explanatory Statement to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Amendment Rules (No. 3) 2020* at [8].

¹⁸⁷ Being the goods or services requested under CDR [RuleRules, subrule 4.3\(1\)](#) as part of the valid request.

¹⁸⁸ For example, because the consumer withdraws only their collection consent.

¹⁸⁹ CDR [RuleRules, rule 4.18A](#).

¹⁹⁰ See CDR [RuleRules, rule 4.16](#).

¹⁹¹ See the note under CDR [RuleRules, subrule 4.3\(4\)](#).

¹⁹² An accredited data recipient must also provide a statement in its CDR policy indicating the consequences to the consumer for withdrawing a consent to collect and use CDR data: CDR [RuleRules, paragraph 7.2\(4\)\(a\)](#).

¹⁹³ However, these notification requirements do not apply to an accredited person acting on behalf of a principal in its capacity as the provider of an outsourced service arrangement, in accordance with the arrangement, see CDR Rules, subrule 1.7(5). For information on 'CDR outsourcing arrangements', see Chapter B (Key concepts), 'Outsourced service provider'.

¹⁹⁴ For an accredited person who received consent, collected CDR data and/or disclosed CDR data on behalf of a principal in a CDR outsourcing arrangement, note the effect of CDR Rule 1.7(5) which provides that, in the CDR Rules, 'unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an accredited person making a consumer data request, collecting CDR data, obtaining consents, providing a consumer dashboard, or using or disclosing CDR data does not include a reference to an accredited person doing those things on behalf of a principal in its capacity as the provider in an outsourced service arrangement, in accordance with the arrangement.'

For information on 'CDR outsourcing arrangements', see Chapter B (Key concepts), 'Outsourced service provider'.

- **Notification following consent:** There is a requirement to provide a notice in the form of a CDR receipt to the consumer after they provide, amend or withdraw a consent.¹⁹⁵ The matters that must be included in the CDR receipt are outlined in CDR Rule 4.18.¹⁹⁶
- **Ongoing notification for collection and use consents:** There is an ongoing notification requirement regarding the currency of the consumer's collection and use consents. CDR Rule 4.20 requires an accredited person to notify the consumer that their collection consent and/or use consent is still current where 90 days have elapsed since the latest of the following events:¹⁹⁷
 - the consumer consenting to the collection and/or use of their CDR data
 - the consumer last amending their collection and/or use consents
 - the consumer last using their consumer dashboard, or
 - the accredited person last sending the consumer a notification that their collection consent or use consent is still current.
- **Notification if collection consent expires:** Where a consumer's collection consent expires, but their use consent to provide the requested goods or services remains current, the accredited person must notify the consumer of the matters in CDR Rule 4.18A as soon as practicable.¹⁹⁸
- **Notification of collection:** There is a requirement to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data as soon as practicable after the collection of CDR data.¹⁹⁹
- **Notification of disclosure:** There is requirement to notify the consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data to an accredited person as soon as practicable after the disclosure of the CDR data.²⁰⁰
- **Updating the consumer's dashboard:** There is a general obligation to update the consumer's dashboard as soon as practicable after the information required to be contained on the consumer dashboard changes.²⁰¹

C.109 Where a CDR representative has obtained consents from the consumer under a CDR representative arrangement, the CDR principal must comply with the notification requirements set out in paragraph C.108.²⁰² However, the CDR Rules provide that, where a

¹⁹⁵ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.18(1).

¹⁹⁶ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.18(1). A CDR receipt must be given in writing other than through the consumer dashboard (although a copy of the CDR receipt may be included in the consumer's consumer dashboard). For more information, see CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.18.

¹⁹⁷ CDR Rules, subrules 4.20(3) and (4) state that this notification must be given in writing otherwise than through the consumer's consumer dashboard, however a copy may be included on the consumer dashboard.

¹⁹⁸ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.18A. For further information on when a consent expires, see paragraphs ~~C.90C.101~~ to ~~C.96C.107~~.

¹⁹⁹ Privacy Safeguard 5 requires an accredited data recipient to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data by updating the consumer's consumer dashboard to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 7.4 and Chapter 5 (Privacy Safeguard 5).

²⁰⁰ Privacy Safeguard 10 requires an accredited data recipient to notify the consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data to an accredited person by updating the consumer's consumer dashboard to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrules 7.9(2), 7.9(3) and 7.9(4) and Chapter 10 (Privacy Safeguard 10).

²⁰¹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.19.

²⁰² CDR Rules, Subdivision 4.3.5 as modified by rule 4.3C.

CDR principal is required to provide one of these notifications, the notice may be given through the CDR representative.²⁰³

Tip: To enhance consumer understanding and reduce the risk of confusion, it may be preferable for the CDR representative, rather than the CDR principal, to provide the notifications required by subdivision 4.3.5 of the CDR Rules. This is because it is the CDR representative, rather than the CDR principal, that has the consumer-facing relationship.

Where this option is chosen, the CDR principal should include an obligation for the CDR representative to provide the notifications as an additional requirement in the written contract (CDR representative arrangement). The CDR principal should further monitor compliance with these obligations, as part of ensuring the CDR representative complies with the minimum requirements of that arrangement.

Where a CDR principal decides it is preferable to provide the notifications required by subdivision 4.3.5 of the CDR Rules themselves, the first time a notification is provided to the consumer, they could consider explaining their relationship to the CDR representative.

The above tips will help to aid the consumer's informed understanding of these important notifications (as the consumer might otherwise be confused as to why they are being contacted by an entity other than the CDR representative, in relation to the relevant goods or services).

€-98C.110 Data holders also have a general obligation under the CDR Rules to update the consumer's consumer dashboard as soon as practicable, where there is a change in the information required for that dashboard.²⁰⁴ In addition, data holders must notify the consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data as soon as practicable after the disclosure of CDR data.²⁰⁵

Notifications to CDR participants

€-99C.111 An accredited person must provide the following notifications about consents to CDR participants under the CDR Rules:

- **Notification to accredited data recipient if collection consent expires:** Where a consumer's collection consent expires, and the CDR data is being collected from an accredited data recipient, the accredited person must notify that accredited data recipient of the CDR data, as soon as practicable.²⁰⁶
- **Notification to data holder if collection consent is withdrawn:** Where a consumer withdraws their collection consent, and the CDR data is being collected from a data holder, the accredited person must notify that data holder of the withdrawal in accordance with the data standards.²⁰⁷

²⁰³ CDR Rules, Subdivision 4.3.5 as modified by paragraph 4.3C(1)(l).

²⁰⁴ CDR RuleRules, rule 4.27.

²⁰⁵ Privacy Safeguard 10 requires a data holder to notify the consumer of the collection of their CDR data by updating the consumer's consumer dashboard to include certain matters. For further information, see CDR RuleRules, rule 7.9 and Chapter 10 (Privacy Safeguard 10).

²⁰⁶ CDR RuleRules, subrule 4.18B(2).

²⁰⁷ CDR RuleRules, subrule 4.13(2).

- **Notification if collection consent is amended:** Where a consumer amends their collection consent, the accredited person must notify the relevant CDR participant/s that the consent has been amended, in accordance with CDR Rule 4.18C.²⁰⁸
- **Notification if AP disclosure consent expires:** Where a consumer's AP disclosure consent expires, the accredited person must notify the accredited data recipient to whom the data is being disclosed to, as soon as practicable.²⁰⁹

Authorisation

~~C.100~~C.112 Before an accredited person can receive a consumer's CDR data from a data holder, the consumer must authorise the data holder to disclose the particular data to that accredited person.

~~C.101~~C.113 After receiving a consumer data request, the data holder must seek the consumer's authorisation for required or voluntary consumer data in accordance with Division 4.4 of the CDR Rules and the data standards,²¹⁰ unless an exception applies.²¹¹

~~C.102~~C.114 ~~For the banking sector, for~~ requests that relate to joint accounts, in some cases, the data holder might need to seek an authorisation (known as an 'approval') from the other joint account holder/s.²¹²

~~C.103~~C.115 Once a data holder has received this authorisation it:

- must disclose the required consumer data, ~~and~~and
 - may disclose the relevant voluntary consumer data
- through its accredited person request service and in accordance with the data standards, unless an exception applies.²¹³

~~C.104~~C.116 The flow chart below demonstrates the role of authorisation in the key information flow between a consumer, accredited person and data holder.

~~C.117 If the consumer data request relates to SR data, the primary data holder must request that the secondary data holder provide it with the SR data, so the primary data holder can disclose that SR data to the relevant accredited person.²¹⁴ Currently, the energy sector is the only CDR sector with a secondary data holder (AEMO) and SR data.~~

~~C.105~~C.118 For further information on a data holder's authorisation obligations, see the Guide to privacy for data holders.

²⁰⁸ For further information on the requirements under CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.18C, see paragraph ~~C.34~~C.39.

²⁰⁹ CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, subrule 4.18B(3).

²¹⁰ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.5.

²¹¹ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.7.

²¹² See ~~CDR Rules, subdivision 4.4.3.2 of Schedule 3 to the CDR Rules,~~ which ~~sets~~sets out how consumer data requests to data holders that relate to joint accounts are handled in the CDR ~~regime~~system.

²¹³ See CDR ~~Rule~~Rules, rule 4.6A.

²¹⁴ ~~It is not mandatory for the secondary data holder to disclose the requested SR data to the primary data holder: CDR Rules, subrule 1.22(4). However, if a secondary data holder chooses not to disclose the requested SR data to the primary data holder, it must notify the primary data holder of its refusal: CDR Rules, subrule 1.22(5). For more information on SR data and primary data holders, see Chapter B (Key Concepts).~~

Placeholder: [Diagram 4 \('Overview: key information flow in the CDR system'\)](#), [Diagram 5 \('Overview: key information flow for collection by sponsors'\)](#) and [Diagram 6 \('Overview: key information flow for CDR representative arrangements'\)](#) will be included here. You can find draft diagrams on the consultation page for these draft updates to the CDR Privacy Safeguard Guidelines.