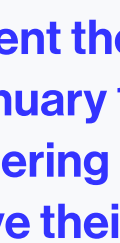
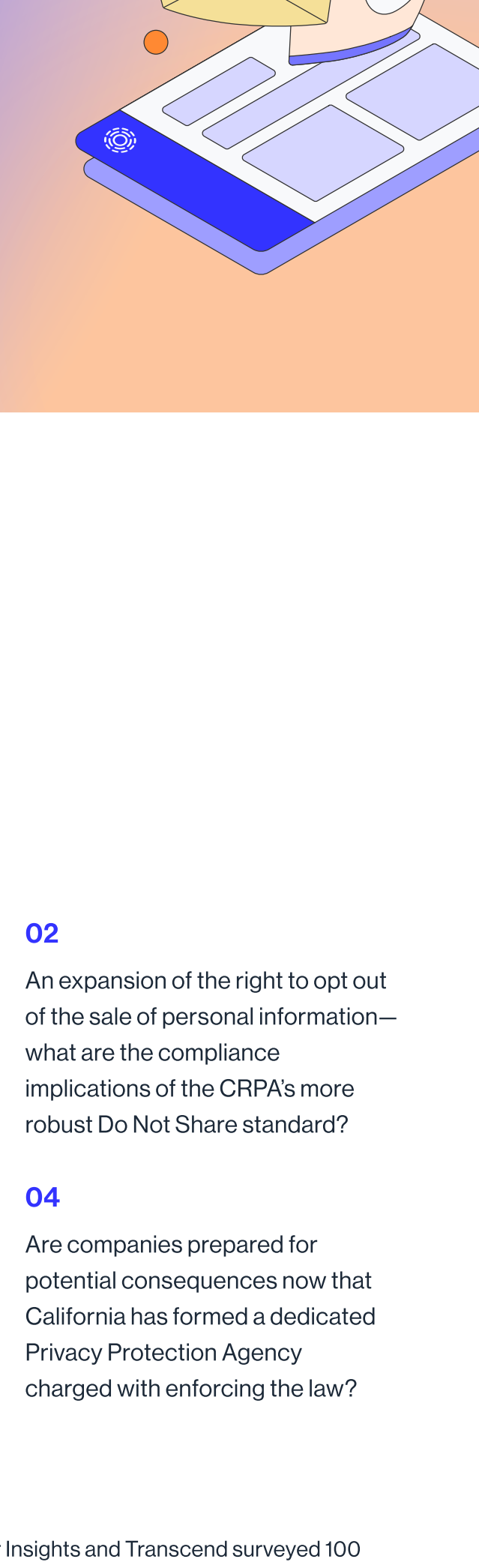


Is Your Company Ready for Technical Privacy Laws?

California continues to lead the charge on increasingly technical privacy regulations in service of greater consumer privacy protections. The upcoming California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) expands the existing California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) — marking the state's next jump forward.

As CPRA's January 1st, 2023 enforcement date looms closer, companies are pushing to fully understand the law's requirements and ensure they have the resources and tools to comply. This report checks in with tech leaders on overall CPRA readiness and remaining compliance challenges.



Some key areas we explored:

01

How aware are leaders of the full scope of changes introduced by CPRA?

02

An expansion of the right to opt out of the sale of personal information—what are the compliance implications of the CPRA's more robust Do Not Share standard?

03

Are businesses' current privacy programs, including processes, data inventories, and technical resources, enough to support compliance with these new requirements?

04

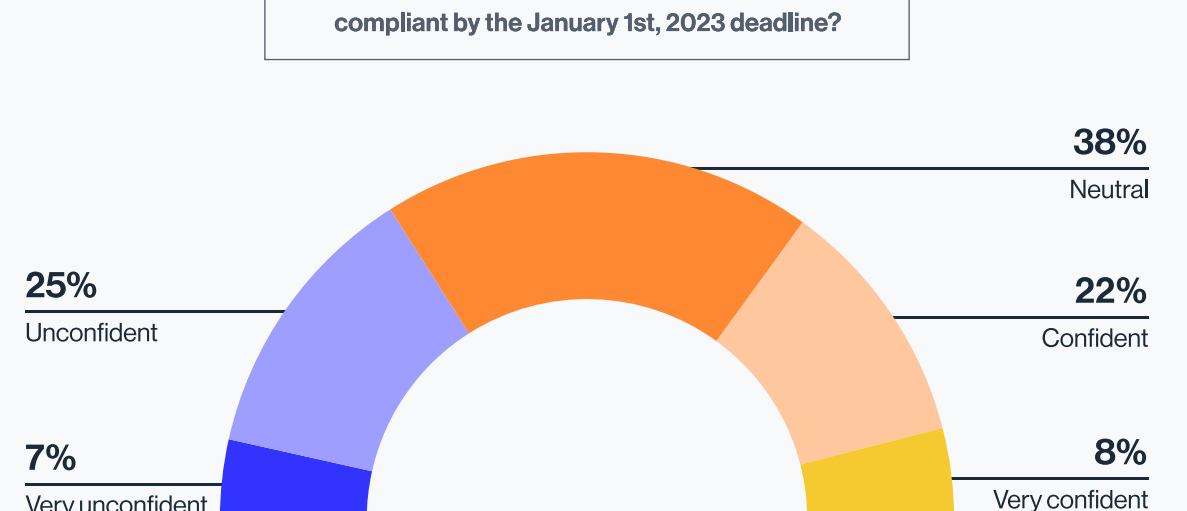
Are companies prepared for potential consequences now that California has formed a dedicated Privacy Protection Agency charged with enforcing the law?

To answer these questions, Gartner Peer Insights and Transcend surveyed 100 engineering and legal leaders at companies that do business in California or collect personal information from California residents.

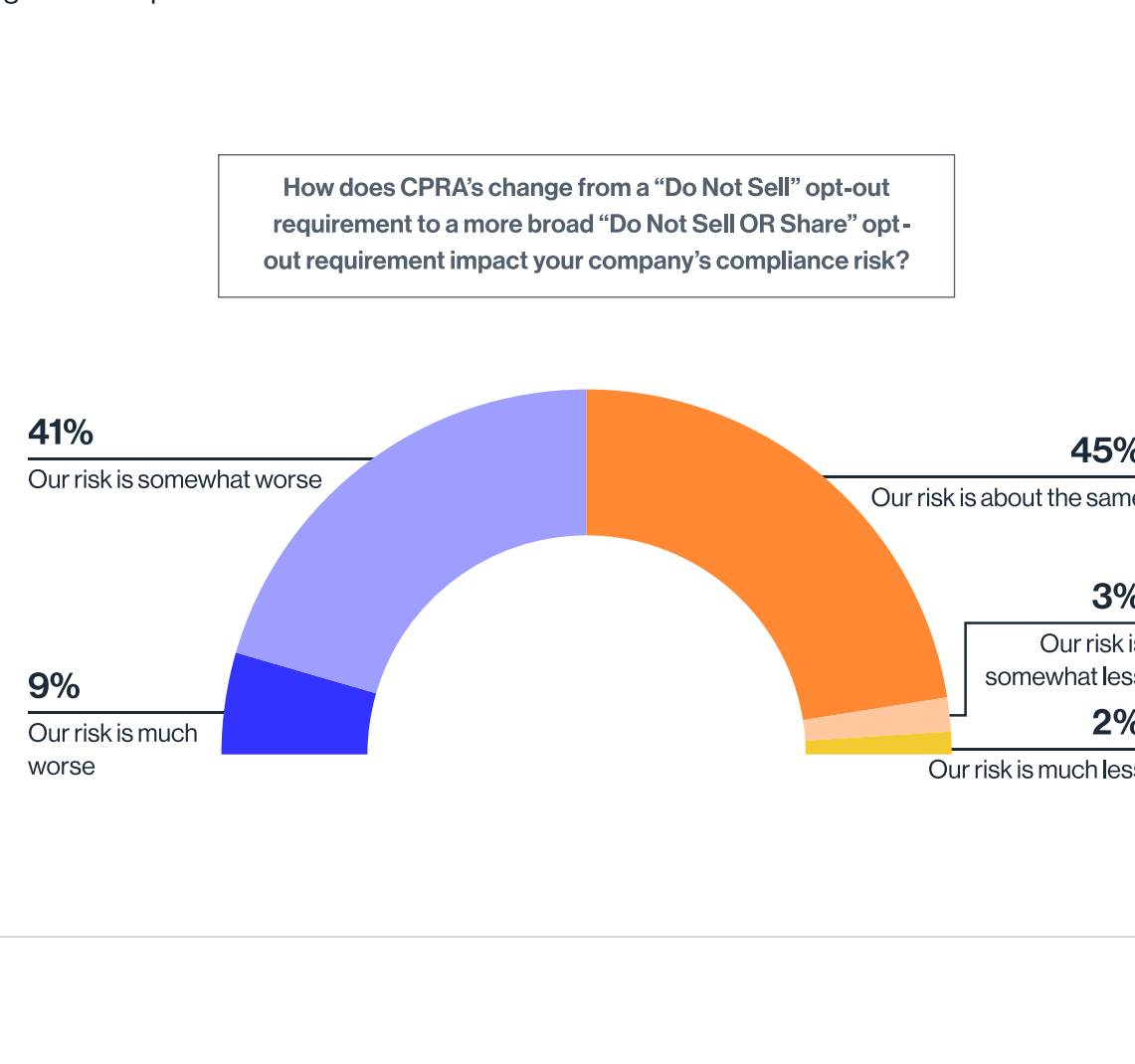
Data collection: April 9 - May 30, 2022 | Respondents: 100 engineering and legal leaders

Most surveyed (90%) are still trying to fully understand CPRA's new requirements, are not confident their organization will be compliant by the January 1, 2023 deadline, and are considering investing significant resources to improve their privacy infrastructure.

Just 10% of those sampled consider themselves well versed in CPRA's new requirements.



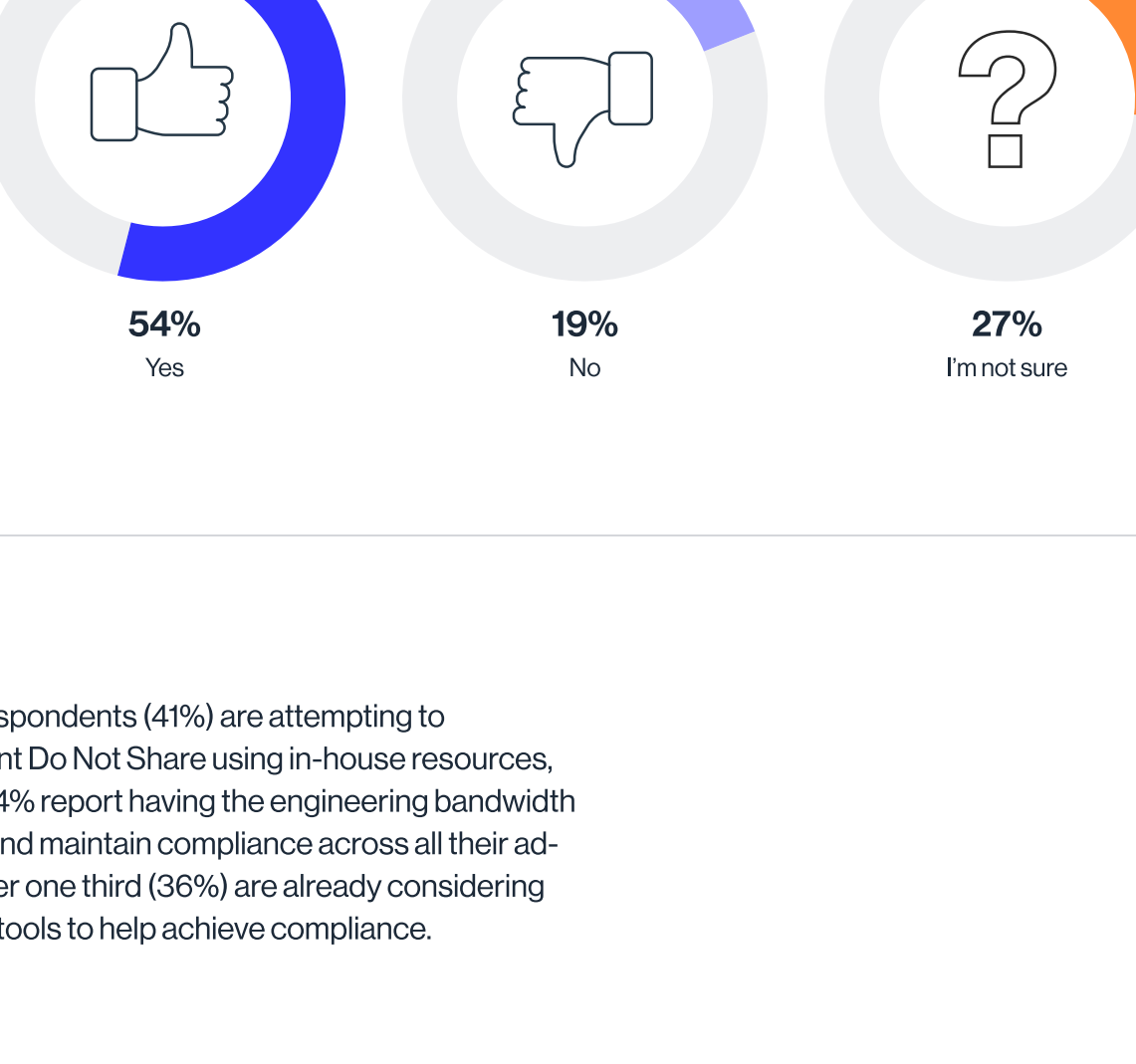
Only 30% are confident or very confident that their organization will be fully compliant with CPRA before the January 1, 2023 deadline.



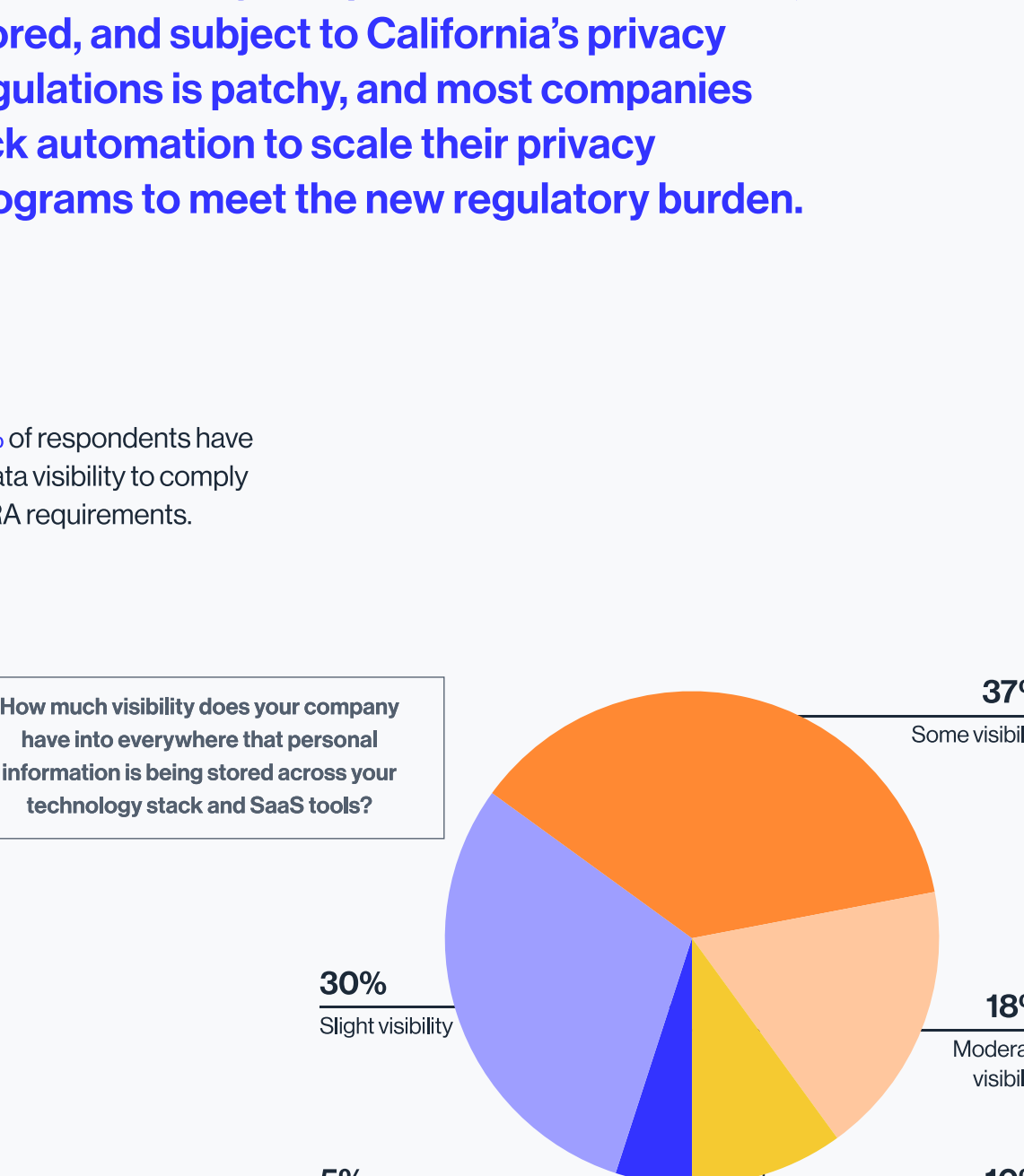
CPRA's expanded Do Not Share opt out requirements add significant new complexities with 50% reporting it increases their compliance risk.

Only a handful have in-house engineering bandwidth to fully build technology needed to pass opt-out requests to downstream vendors and ad platforms as required under the updated law.

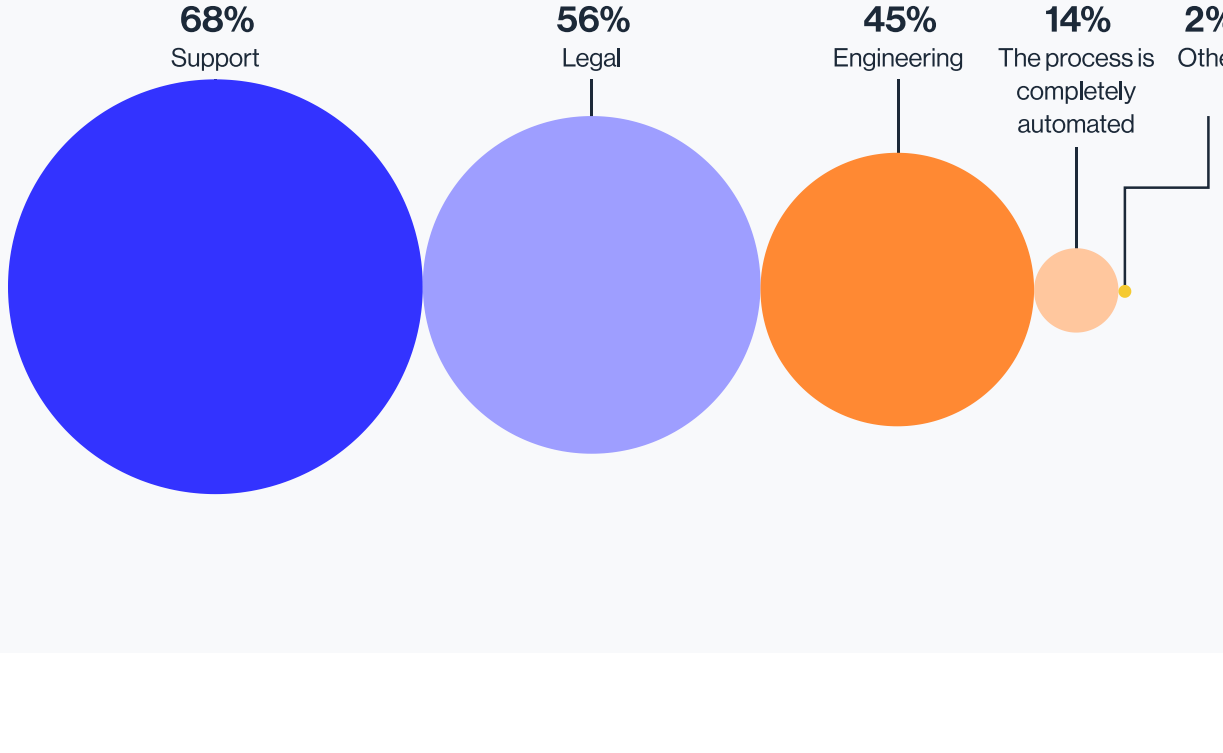
Business leaders are wary of the law's broader opt-out requirements which are aimed in part at companies that run targeted advertising campaigns — many see it increasing their compliance risk.



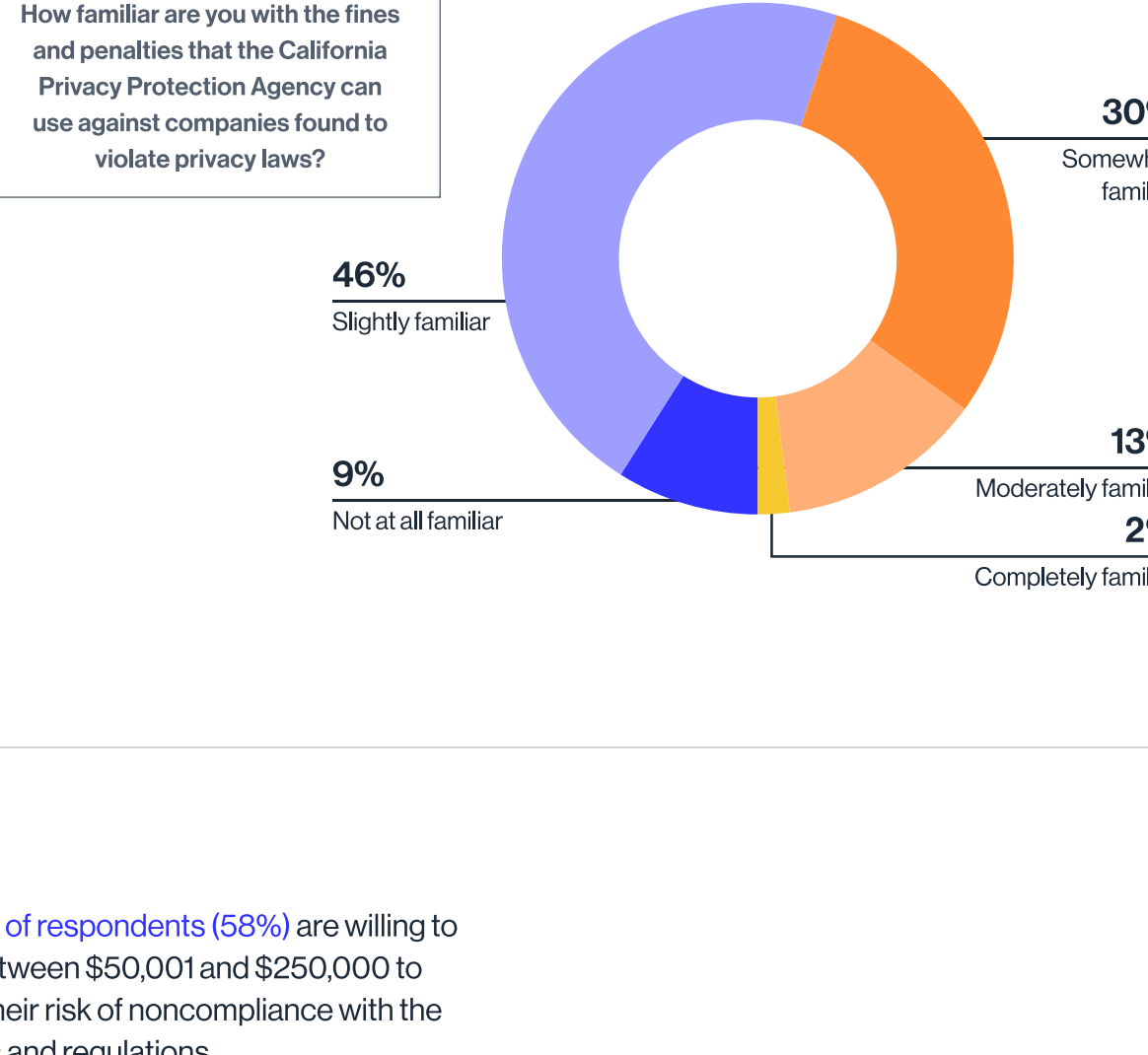
97% reported using one or more advertising tracking platforms that collect personal information on their websites — Google Ads is the most widely used platform (77%), followed by Facebook Ads (52%)



Despite the vast majority reporting they use targeted advertising technology on their websites, 46% of respondents either have not or are not sure if they have implemented event tagging to pass "Do Not Sell or Share" requests directly to each ad platform.

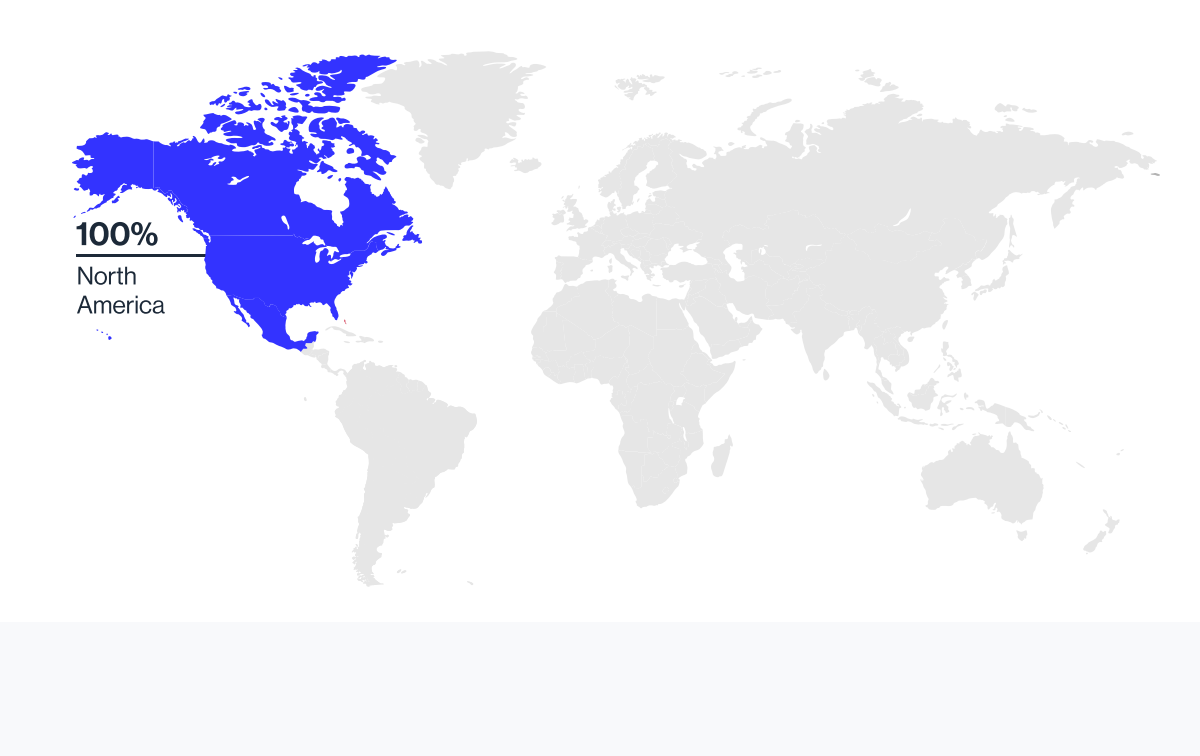


Some respondents (41%) are attempting to implement Do Not Share using in-house resources, but only 4% report having the engineering bandwidth to build and maintain compliance across all their ad-tech. Over one third (36%) are already considering external tools to help achieve compliance.

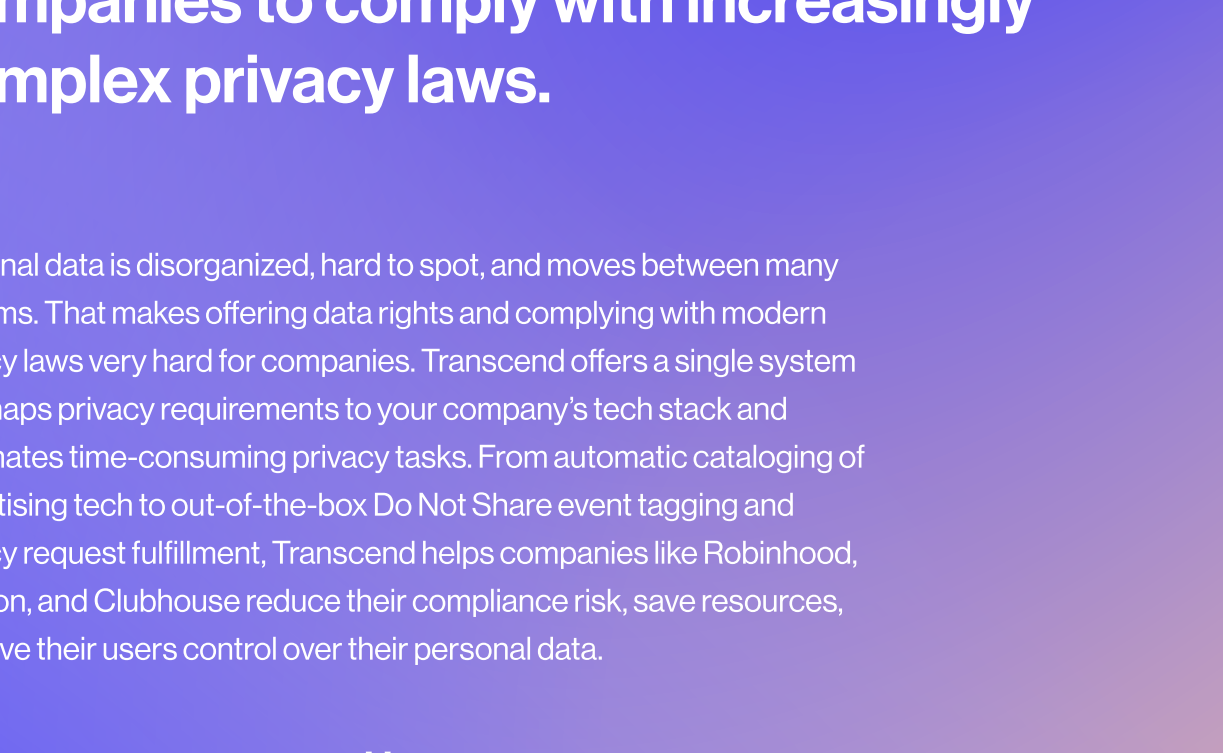


Internal visibility into personal data collected, stored, and subject to California's privacy regulations is patchy, and most companies lack automation to scale their privacy programs to meet the new regulatory burden.

Only 10% of respondents have the full data visibility to comply with CPRA requirements.



Only 14% of companies have fully automated workflows to handle privacy requests and are instead dependent on manual workflows to scale with demand brought by new regulations.



The majority of leaders surveyed aren't yet familiar with the new fines established by CPRA and are considering investing significant resources to improve their privacy infrastructure.

Only 2% of those sampled are completely familiar with the fines and penalties that the California Privacy Protection Agency, the new enforcement body established by CPRA, can levy against companies that violate privacy laws.

Over half of respondents (58%) are willing to invest between \$50,001 and \$250,000 to reduce their risk of noncompliance with the new laws and regulations.

Respondent Breakdown

Location

Title

Company Size

Transcend is making it simple for companies to comply with increasingly complex privacy laws.

Personal data is disorganized, hard to spot, and moves between many systems. That makes offering data rights and complying with modern privacy laws very hard for companies. Transcend offers a single system that maps privacy requirements to your company's tech stack and automates time-consuming privacy tasks. From automatic cataloging of advertising tech to out-of-the-box Do Not Share event tagging and privacy request fulfillment, Transcend helps companies like Robinhood, Patreon, and Clubhouse reduce their compliance risk, save resources, and give their users control over their personal data.

Learn more at transcend.io