

CCPA vs GDPR: Know the difference

	CCPA	GDPR
Effective date	Jan 1, 2020	May 25, 2015
Who is protected?	California residents (consumers) who are subject to California taxation. Consumers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers of household goods and services Employees Business-to-business transactions 	Any person (data subjects) who resides in the EU
Which businesses are affected?	For or not-for profit organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have an annual revenue of \$25M + Buy, sell, or share data from at least 50k California citizens Earn more than 50% of revenue from the sale of personal data 	For-profit organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any company that collects or stores data from EU citizens or residents. Reside outside of the EU but offer goods or services to EU citizens
Personal information	Defined as any information that "identifies, relates to, describes, is capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked directly or indirectly, with a particular consumer or household." This includes not only identifiers like name or address, but extends to browsing history, behavioral data, and more.	Defined as any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person, directly or indirectly. This usually means data like address, license plate numbers, SSN, blood type, bank account information, and more.
Rights granted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to be informed The right to deletion The right to access The right to opt-out The right to non-discrimination The right to data portability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to be informed The right of access The right to rectification The right to be forgotten The right to restrict processing The right to data portability
Children's privacy rights	For children under 13, parental consent must be obtained before collecting their children's data.	For children under 16, parental consent must be obtained for processing of their children's personal data. Member states can lower the age to 13.
Responding to rights requests	A business must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with a verifiable consumer request (as defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.140(y)). Respond within 45 days after receipt, potentially extendable once for another 45 or 90 days on customer notification. Inform the consumer of the reasons for not taking action. Provide the information free of charge, unless the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive. Consumers may only make most information requests twice a year and only for a 12-month look-back. There are no limits on deletion and do not sell requests.	A data controller must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the identity of a data subject before responding to a request. Respond to requests without undue delay and at the latest within one month., extendable for up to two more months if necessary after data subject notice. Give reasons if the data controller does not comply with any requests. Requests do not have to be free to data subjects.
Opt-out rights	Businesses must provide a "Do Not Sell My Personal Information" option on websites and mobile apps. Customers can opt out from 3rd-party information sharing.	Businesses do not necessarily need the individual's consent to collect and use data, in which case the individual does not have a specific right to opt-out of personal sales data. However, they can opt out of processing data for marketing purposes.
Non-compliance penalties	\$7,500 per violation if intentional, \$2,500 for those lacking intent and \$750 per affected user in civil damages	4% of global annual turnover or €20 million, whichever is higher
Cure period	Grants businesses a 30-day cure period for noticed violations.	No cure period.