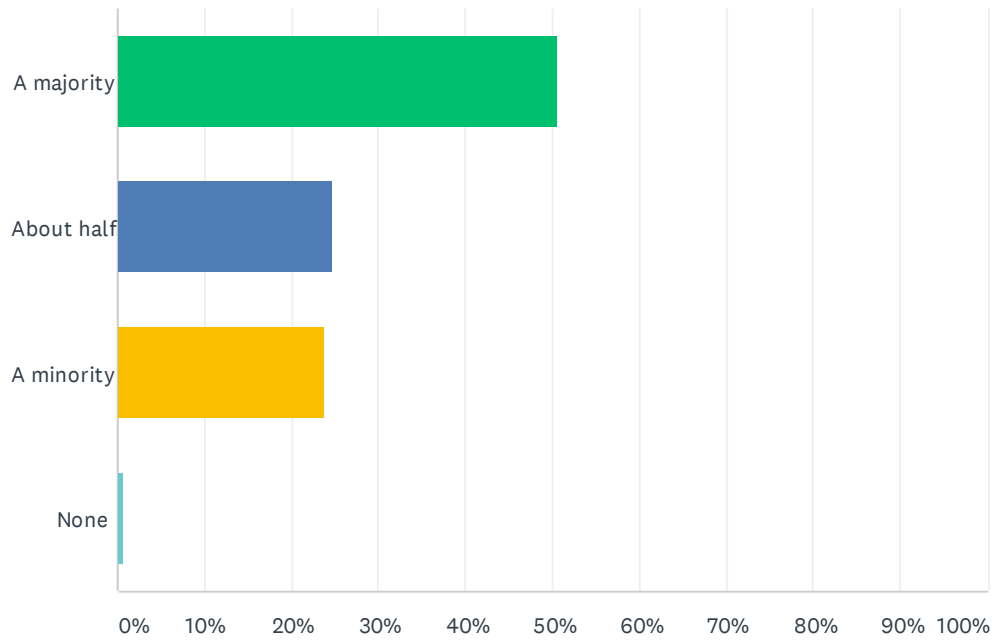


Q1 What proportion (roughly) of the data processors used by your organisation are US-based or based in non-EEA/non-UK territories?

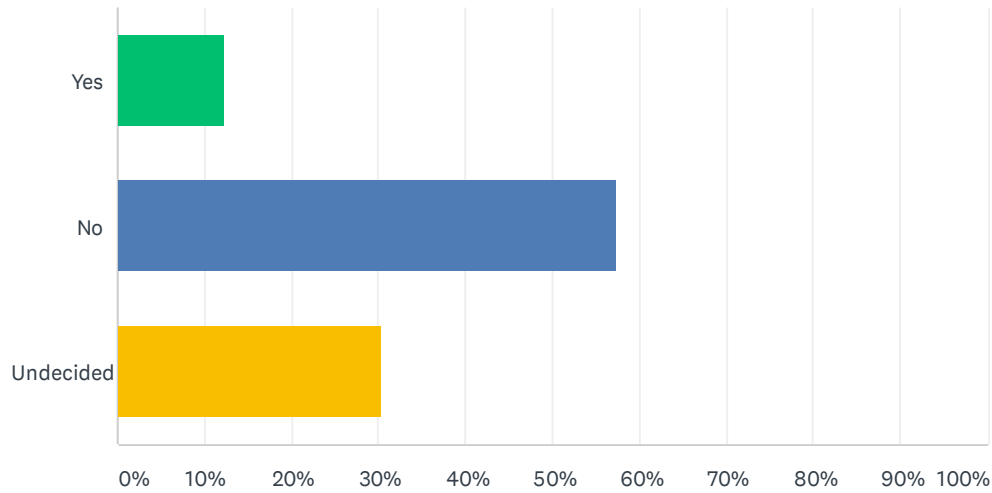
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A majority	50.72%	70
About half	24.64%	34
A minority	23.91%	33
None	0.72%	1
TOTAL		138

Q2 In light of the Schrems II ruling, does your organisation intend to *reduce* use of US-based or non-EEA/non-UK data processors (either now or over time)?

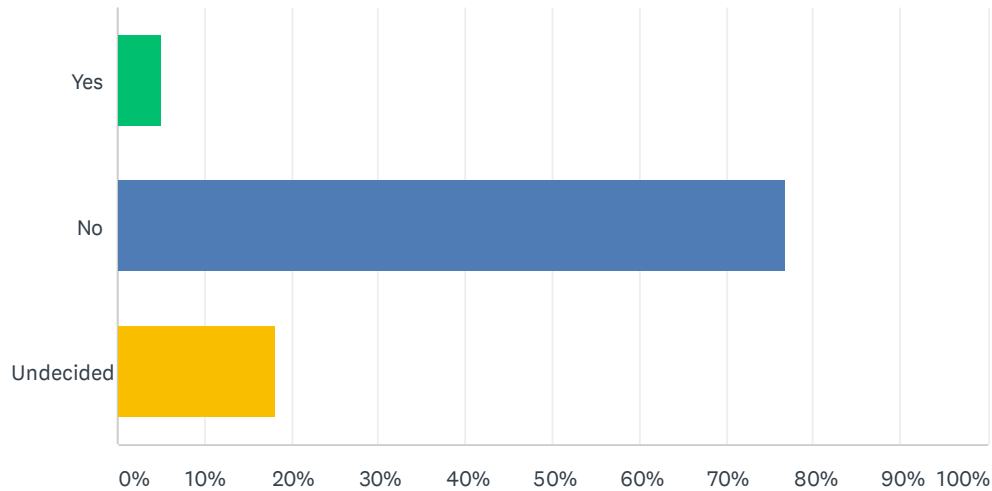
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	12.32%	17
No	57.25%	79
Undecided	30.43%	42
TOTAL		138

Q3 In light of the Schrems II ruling, does your organisation intend to *cease* use of US-based or non-EEA/non-UK data processors (either now or over time)?

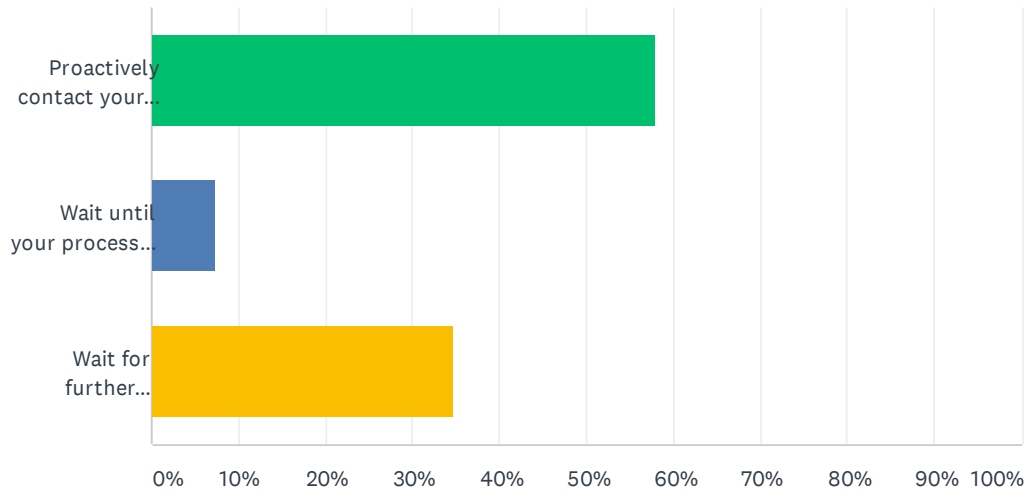
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	5.07%	7
No	76.81%	106
Undecided	18.12%	25
TOTAL		138

Q4 If you previously relied on EU-US Privacy Shield commitments to transfer personal data to some or all of your US-based data processors, will you now:

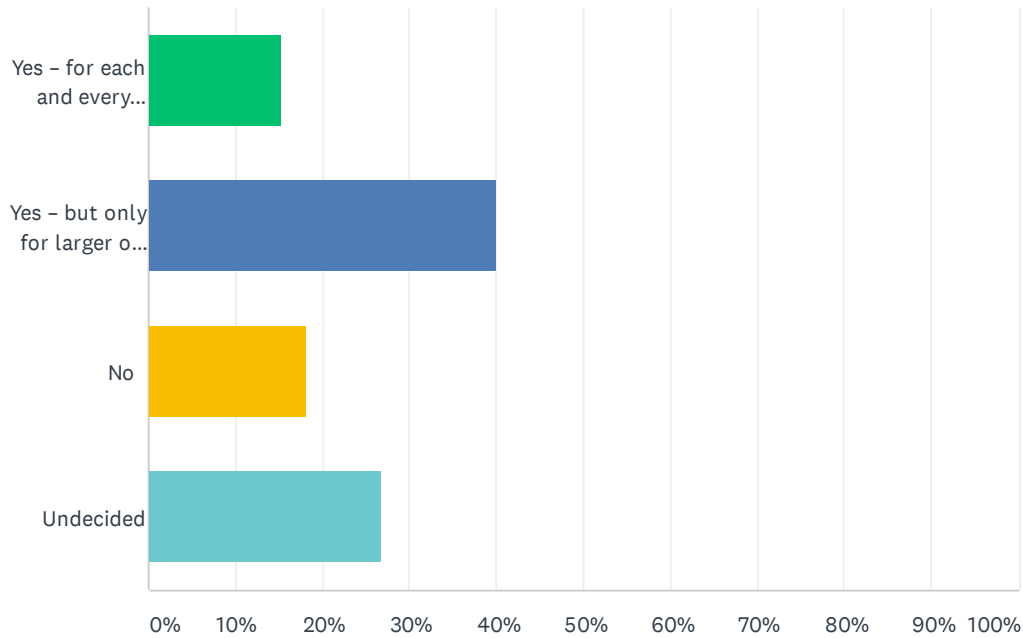
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Proactively contact your processors and ask them to move to EU Standard Contractual Clauses?	57.97%	80
Wait until your processors to contact you about moving to EU Standard Contractual Clauses?	7.25%	10
Wait for further regulatory guidance before acting	34.78%	48
TOTAL		138

Q5 When you transfer EEA/UK data outside of the EEA/UK, do you (or will you) in practice carry out a data transfer impact assessment for each such transfer?

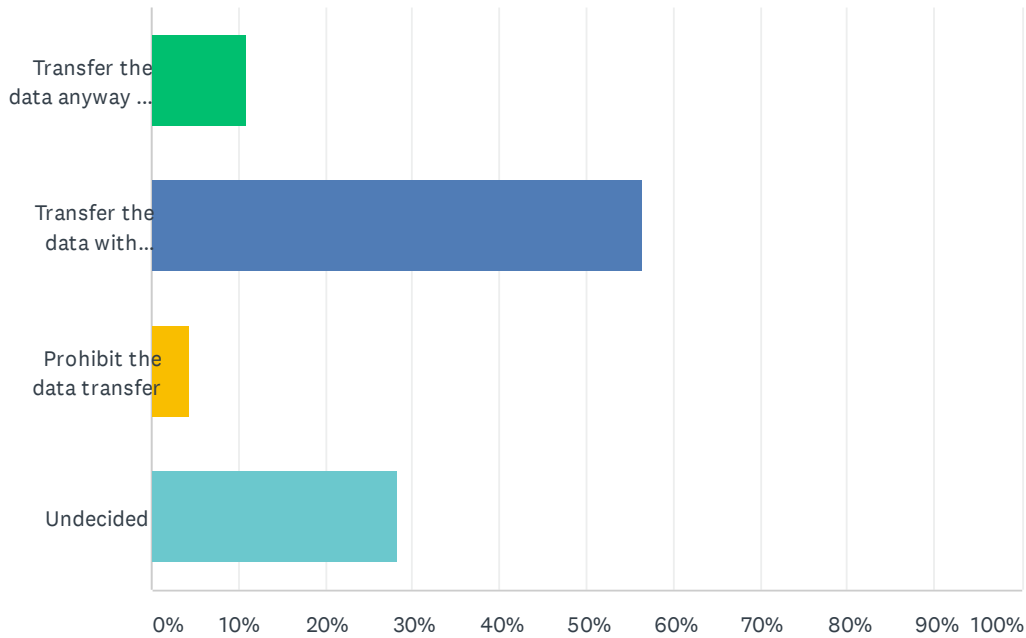
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes – for each and every transfer	15.22%	21
Yes – but only for larger or more sensitive transfers	39.86%	55
No	18.12%	25
Undecided	26.81%	37
TOTAL		138

Q6 If you carry out a transfer impact assessment, and determine that there is a risk that the EEA/UK data you transfer may be subject to non-EEA/non-UK government access, would you:

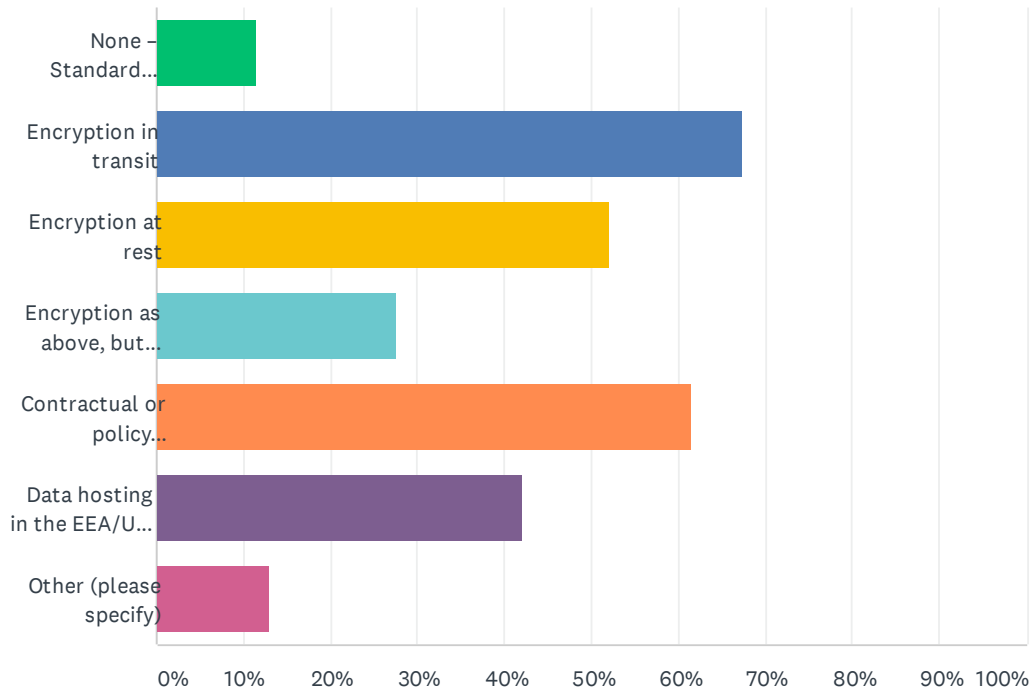
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Transfer the data anyway and document the risk	10.87%	15
Transfer the data with "supplementary measures" in place to protect the data	56.52%	78
Prohibit the data transfer	4.35%	6
Undecided	28.26%	39
TOTAL		138

Q7 If you transfer data to a non-EEA/non-UK data processor, what "supplementary measures" would you expect the processor to have in place to protect the data? Tick all that apply:

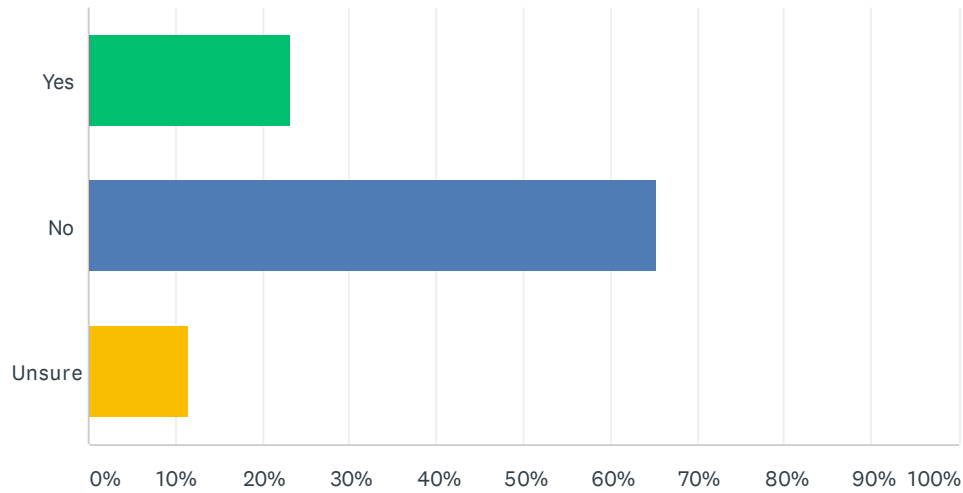
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None – Standard Contractual Clauses alone ought to be enough	11.59%	16
Encryption in transit	67.39%	93
Encryption at rest	52.17%	72
Encryption as above, but encryption key must be held by the customer (i.e. you)	27.54%	38
Contractual or policy commitments from the processor limiting or prohibiting government access to data	61.59%	85
Data hosting in the EEA/UK (to minimise non-EEA/UK data flows)	42.03%	58
Other (please specify)	13.04%	18
Total Respondents: 138		

Q8 Do you see data transfers of EEA/UK data to the US as inherently more risky than data transfers to recipients in other non-EEA/non-UK territories?

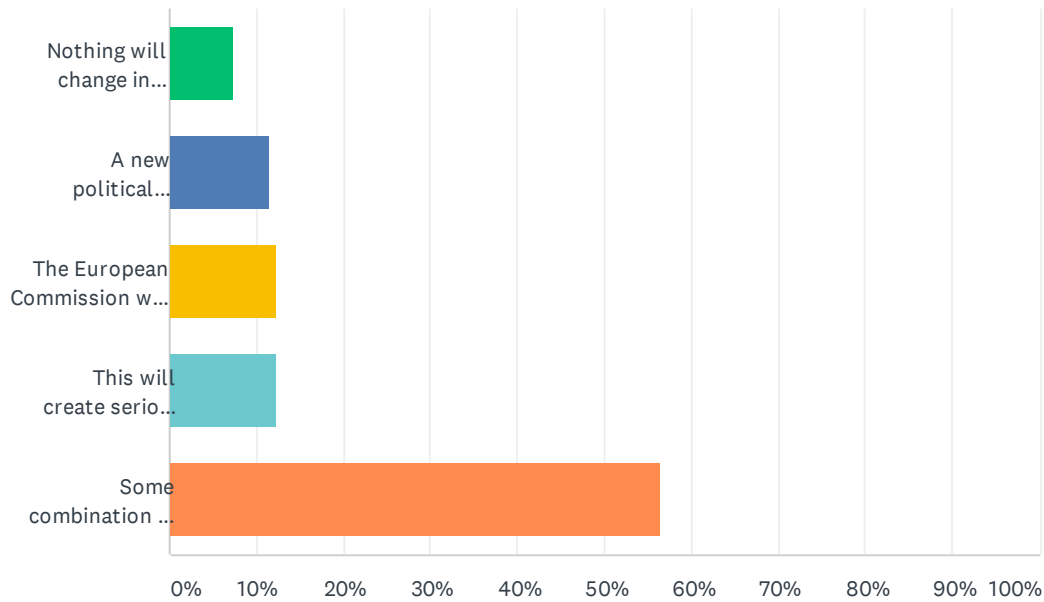
Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	23.19%	32
No	65.22%	90
Unsure	11.59%	16
TOTAL		138

Q9 What are your views on the mostly likely consequences of the Schrems II ruling?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Nothing will change in practice – organisations will transfer data as they always have done	7.25%	10
A new political solution will be reached soon between the EU and US that will solve these issues	11.59%	16
The European Commission will publish new Standard Contractual Clauses soon that will solve these issues	12.32%	17
This will create serious long term challenges for data transfers out of the EEA/UK. Many companies will scale back their use of international data processors.	12.32%	17
Some combination of all of the above!	56.52%	78
TOTAL		138