

You should always establish your own data compliance policies and seek the advice of duly qualified professionals, including legal advice, as applicable. The following is general information on the subject only. It is not and should not be considered legal advice nor should it be relied upon to guarantee your own compliance.

Current data privacy laws in the US and EU restrict the collection and processing of personal data from children under 13 (US) or under 16 (EU). Other countries such as China and India are rolling out similar legislation. In each case, personal data includes things like IP addresses, geolocation, usernames, device IDs, and other persistent technical identifiers.

As a publisher (website, app, connected toy or other digital service) you are legally liable for any such data collected from kids using your service. When you rely on third-party technology, you must ensure they are compliant too. We often get asked how to configure **Google Analytics** (or similar solutions) to be compliant on a kids' site.

Currently, we are not aware of any analytics solutions that can guarantee compliance with kids' data privacy laws, e.g., **COPPA** or [GDPR-K](#). If you decide to use a solution such as Google Analytics on your kids' site or app, then you will need to configure your set-up to minimise the collection of personal data including persistent identifiers.

The following covers key risk areas when you use Google Analytics, including IP addresses and geo-location; data sharing settings; advertising features; data collection settings; and audience marketing.

Google Analytics and cookie consent (ePrivacy) on kids' sites

We're often asked how a kids' website or app can be compliant with both the ePrivacy Directive (aka the Cookie Law) and GDPR-K when it comes to analytics. The problem arises due to an inherent conflict between the two laws, which should have been resolved with a revised ePrivacy Regulation to be implemented alongside the GDPR. Alas, this was not achieved.



Under GDPR, it may be possible to rely on legitimate interest for processing personal data for analytics. But under ePrivacy, any data collection that is not 'strictly necessary' requires consent. And if consent is required on a kids' site, then it must meet the standard of GDPR's Article 8. That suggests you would need to contact a parent and verify their identity in order to enable Google Analytics.

The regulators are well aware of this contradiction, and there have been numerous discussions and draft amendments to fix it, but at this point it's unclear if a new ePrivacy law will be passed before 2021.

So, what is a kids' website to do? Firstly, your website is unique—find out where you stand legally, and seek legal advice about your situation. But, for a pragmatic approach that takes into account the intent of the laws and current best practice, here is how we see it:

Key points:

1. You have a legitimate interest to operate analytics to improve and grow your service.
2. Children have a fundamental right to access your service.
3. Your obligation is to minimise the collection of personal data from kids.

Implementation:

1. Configure your analytics solution to anonymise any data collected, including truncating IP addresses to make them 'non-personal'.
2. Don't share data with Google Analytics or any other provider.
3. Disable tracking, advertising and audience building features.
4. Don't map user IDs from your analytics platform to any other marketing solution.

Transparency & notices:

1. Implement your standard cookie consent banner as required under ePrivacy.
2. Explain comprehensively in your privacy policy:
 - a. what data you are collecting and processing;
 - b. how you are keeping it safe and abiding by the principles above; and
 - c. that you believe your implementation of analytics meets the standard required by the legitimate interest legal basis in relation to your child users.
3. Ensure your privacy notice meets all the other requirements of GDPR, including the [transparency standard](#) of the Age Appropriate Design Code.

Whilst this approach does not conform with the most literal reading of each of these conflicting laws, it does achieve the aims of both while supporting the commercial viability of kid-safe digital experiences.

The rest of this guide walks you through the detail of configuring Google Analytics.



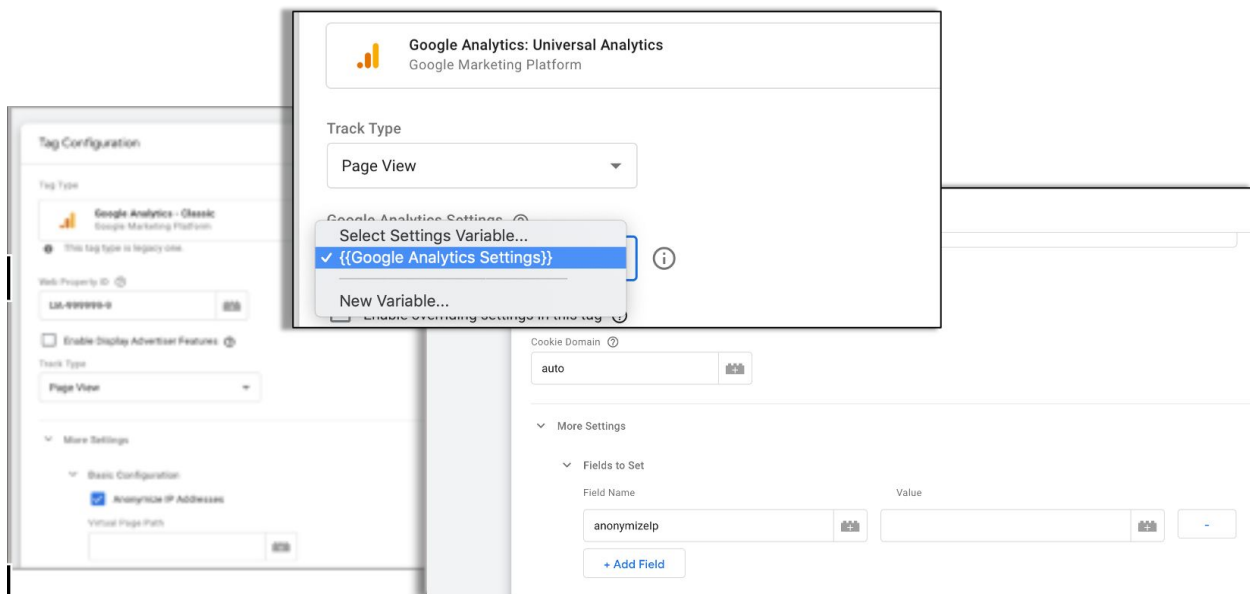
A privacy-preserving set-up is achievable with Google Analytics by doing the following:

1. Truncate IP addresses so that precise location cannot be collected or used:

A. If using /analytics.js/ select the 'anonymizeIP' setting when you initialize Google Analytics on your page. This must be done prior to setting up any events and should be set-up as follows: ga('set', 'anonymizeIP', true)

```
{function(j,s,o,g,r,a,e){if('GoogleAnalyticsObject'==r;i[r]=i[r]||function(){(i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o),m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;s.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)}(window,document,'script','/www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');ga('create',id,'auto');ga('set','anonymizeIP',true);ga('send','pageview');
```

B. If using Google Tag Manager, you can adjust the settings in your tag by going to: “More Settings” > “Fields to Set” > Add new field named 'anonymizeIP' with a value of “true”

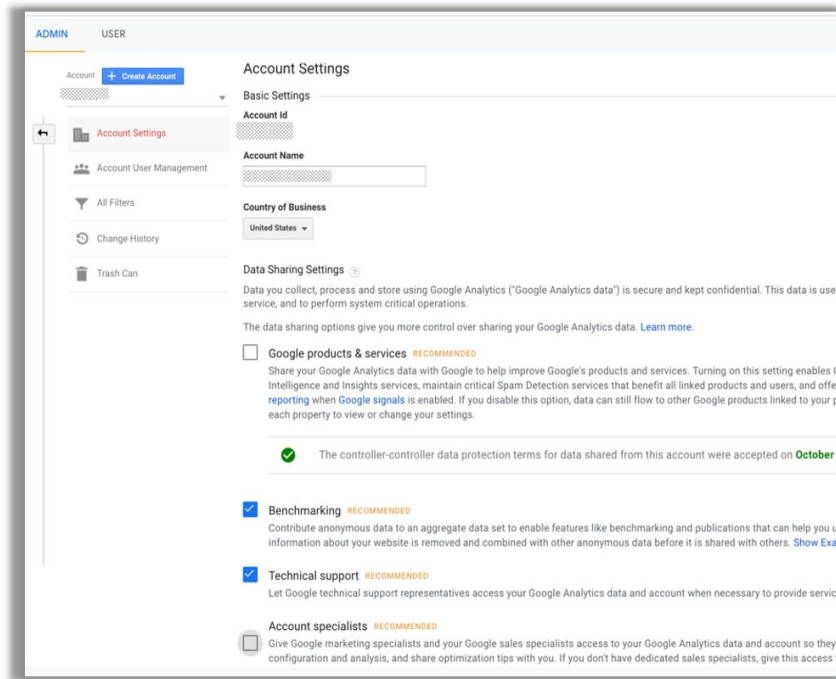


2. Disable data sharing settings in your account:

Go to “Account Settings” > “Data Sharing Settings” and disable the following options:

- Data sharing with Google Products & Services
- Data sharing with account specialists
- Give all Google sales experts access to your data

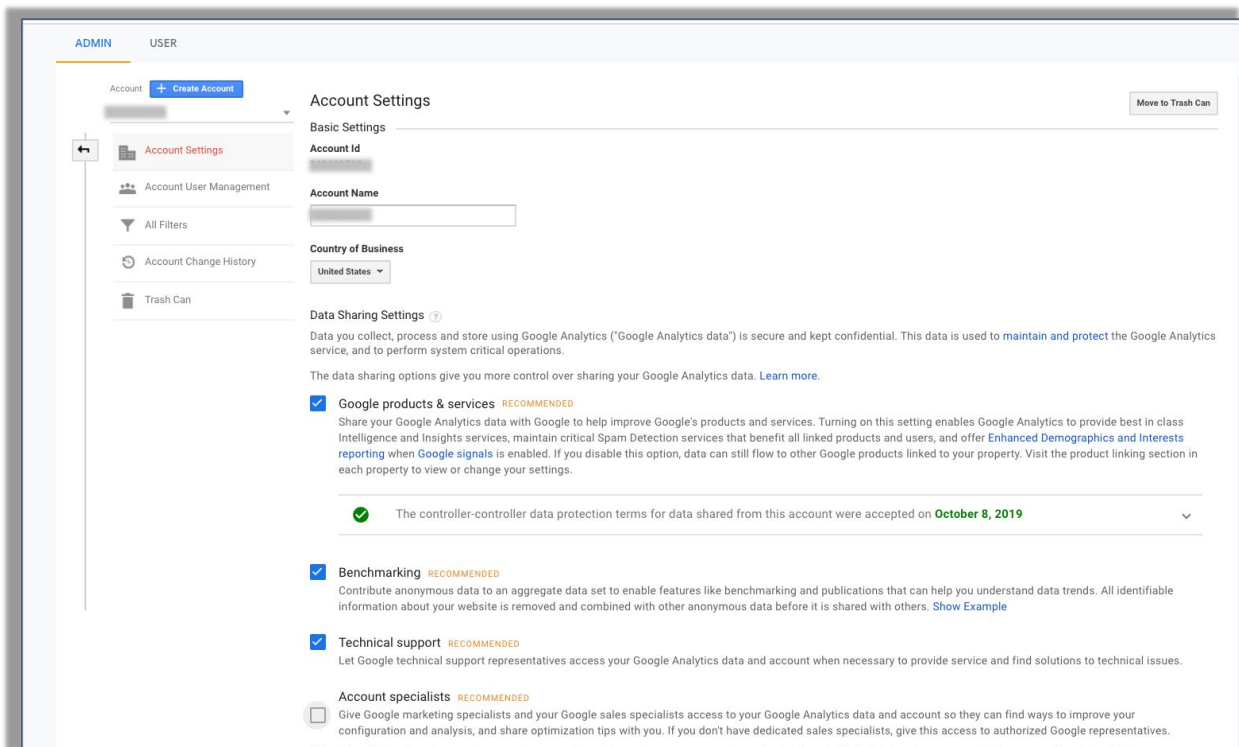




3. Change property settings to adjust tracking and advertising features:

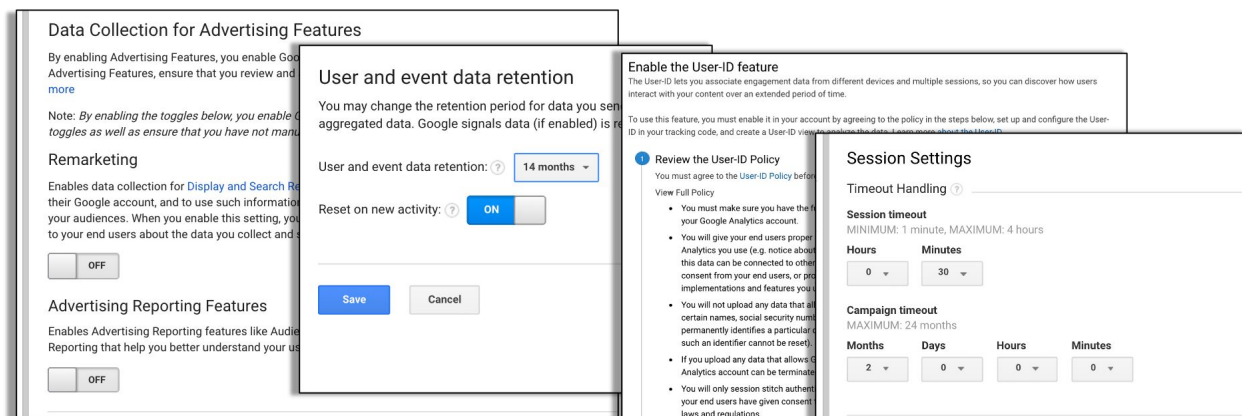
A. Go to “Property Settings” and ensure the following is disabled:

- “Advertising Features” > “Demographics and Interest Reports”
- “In-Page Analytics” > “Use Enhanced Link Attribution”
- “User Analytics” > “Users Metric in Reporting”



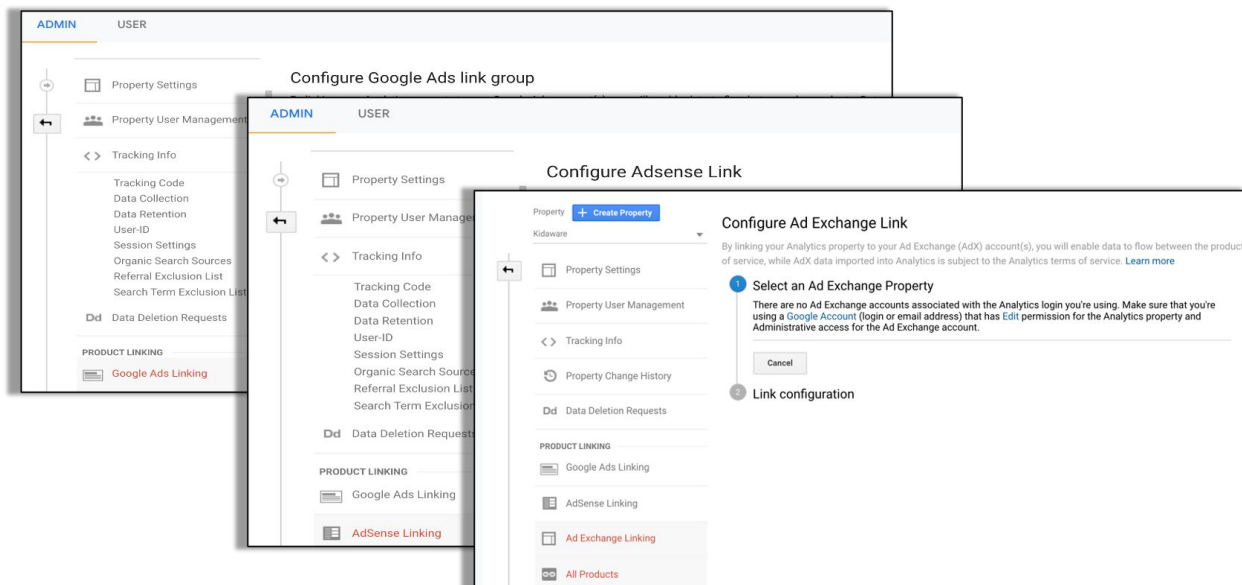
B. Go to “Tracking Info” and change the following:

- “Data Collection” > disable “Remarketing” and “Advertising Reporting Features”
- “Data Collection” > set to the lowest possible value (currently 14 months)
- “User ID” > “Off”
- “Session Settings” >
 - 30-minute session timeout
 - 60-day (2 month) campaign timeout

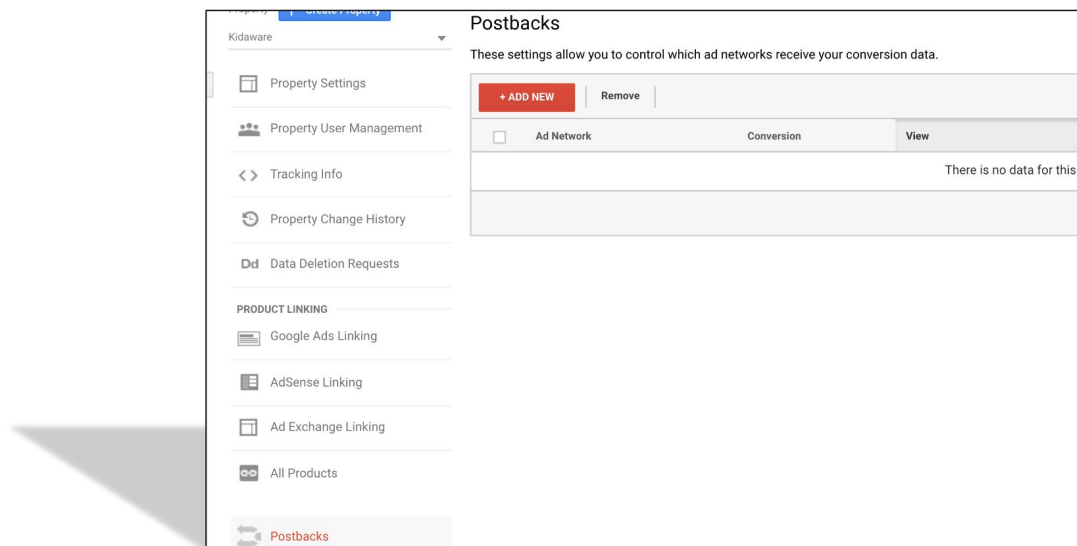


C. Under “Product Linking”, data sharing should be disabled (where possible).

- *This is to prevent any analytics data feeding into other Google services.*

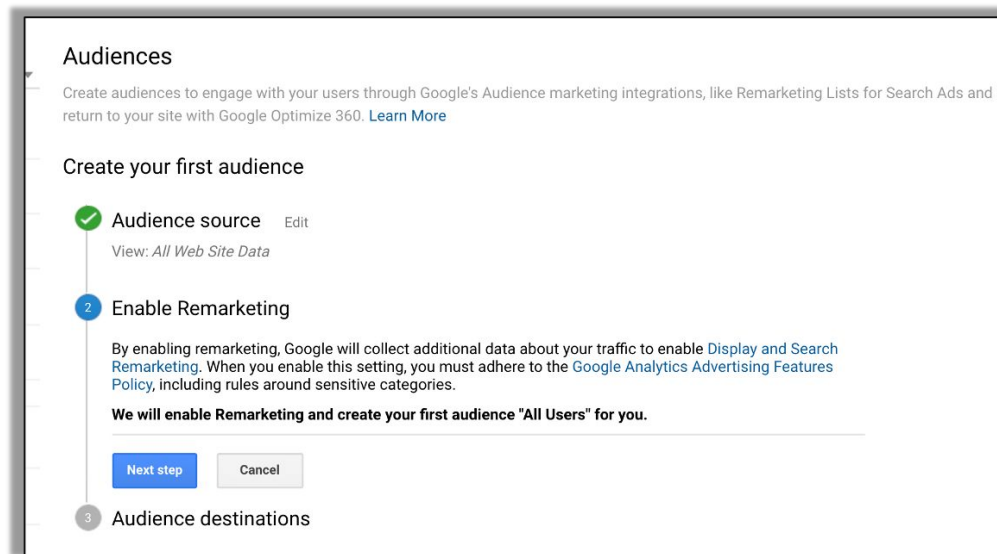


D. “Postbacks” should be disabled where possible (unless you can verify that the ad networks that send post-back data are compliant with applicable data protection laws)



E. “Audience Definitions” should be disabled.

- *By disabling “Remarketing” under Step 3(B), “Audience Definitions” should automatically be disabled. Use this step as a way to double-check.*



The above set-up will limit what you can and cannot do with user data across your sites/apps. The below chart outlines some of these effects:

CAN STILL DO

- Determine the location of users (eg, country, city) visiting website/app
- Contextually target users with advertising
- Track user flows, referring websites, etc.
- Retain user data for up to a maximum of 14 months

CANNOT DO

- Report on demographics (including age/gender) and/or user interest categories (affinity/in-market segments)
- Target users with interest-based advertising or re-marketing campaigns
- Benchmark against other companies
 - Includes benchmarking against channel groupings (display, social, paid search, etc.), location, device types
 - Includes benchmarking metrics such as session data, bounce rates, etc.

