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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 5.2.2010
C(2010)593 final

COMMISSION DECISION

of 5.2.2010

**on standard contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data to processors
established in third countries under Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and
of the Council**

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data¹, and in particular Article 26(4) thereof,

After consulting the European Data Protection Supervisor²,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC Member States are required to provide that a transfer of personal data to a third country may only take place if the third country in question ensures an adequate level of data protection and the Member States' laws, which comply with the other provisions of the Directive, are respected prior to the transfer.
- (2) However, Article 26(2) of Directive 95/46/EC provides that Member States may authorise, subject to certain safeguards, a transfer or a set of transfers of personal data to third countries which do not ensure an adequate level of protection. Such safeguards may in particular result from appropriate contractual clauses.
- (3) Pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC the level of data protection should be assessed in the light of all the circumstances surrounding the data transfer operation or set of data transfer operations. The Working Party on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data established under that Directive has issued guidelines to aid with the assessment.
- (4) Standard contractual clauses should relate only to data protection. Therefore, the data exporter and the data importer are free to include any other clauses on business related issues which they consider as being pertinent for the contract as long as they do not contradict the standard contractual clauses.
- (5) This Decision should be without prejudice to national authorisations Member States may grant in accordance with national provisions implementing Article 26(2) of Directive 95/46/EC. This Decision should only have the effect of requiring the

¹ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

² OJ [...], [...], p. [...].

Member States not to refuse to recognise, as providing adequate safeguards, the standard contractual clauses set out in it and should not therefore have any effect on other contractual clauses.

- (6) Commission Decision 2002/16/EC of 27 December 2001 on standard contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data to processors established in third countries, under Directive 95/46/EC³ was adopted in order to facilitate the transfer of personal data from a data controller established in the European Union to a processor established in a third country which does not offer adequate level of protection.
- (7) Much experience has been gained since the adoption of Decision 2002/16/EC. In addition, the report on the implementation of Decisions on standard contractual clauses for the transfers of personal data to third countries⁴ has shown that there is an increasing interest in promoting the use of the standard contractual clauses for international transfers of personal data to third countries not providing an adequate level of protection. In addition, stakeholders have submitted proposals with a view to updating the standard contractual clauses set out in Decision 2002/16/EC in order to take account of the rapidly expanding scope of data processing activities in the world and to address some issues that were not covered by that Decision⁵.
- (8) The scope of this Decision should be limited to establishing that the clauses which it sets out may be used by a data controller established in the European Union in order to adduce adequate safeguards within the meaning of Article 26(2) of Directive 95/46/EC for the transfer of personal data to a processor established in a third country.
- (9) This Decision should not apply to the transfer of personal data by controllers established in the European Union to controllers established outside the European Union which fall within the scope of Commission Decision 2001/497/EC of 15 June 2001 on standard contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data to third countries, under Directive 95/46/EC⁶.
- (10) This Decision should implement the obligation provided for in Article 17(3) of Directive 95/46/EC and should not prejudice the content of the contracts or legal acts established pursuant to that provision. However, some of the standard contractual clauses, in particular as regards the data exporter's obligations, should be included in order to increase clarity as to the provisions which may be contained in a contract between a controller and a processor.
- (11) Supervisory authorities of the Member States play a key role in this contractual mechanism in ensuring that personal data are adequately protected after the transfer. In exceptional cases where data exporters refuse or are unable to instruct the data importer properly, with an imminent risk of grave harm to the data subjects, the standard contractual clauses should allow the supervisory authorities to audit data importers and subprocessors and, where appropriate, take decisions which are binding

³ OJ L 6, 10.1.2002, p. 52.

⁴ SEC(2006) 95, 20.1.2006.

⁵ The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Japan Business Council in Europe (JBCE), EU Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Amcham), and the Federation of European Direct Marketing Associations (FEDMA).

⁶ OJ L 181, 4.7.2001, p. 19.

on data importers and subprocessors. The supervisory authorities should have the power to prohibit or suspend a data transfer or a set of transfers based on the standard contractual clauses in those exceptional cases where it is established that a transfer on contractual basis is likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the warranties and obligations providing adequate protection for the data subject.

- (12) Standard contractual clauses should provide for the technical and organisational security measures to be applied by data processors established in a third country not providing adequate protection, in order to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks represented by the processing and the nature of the data to be protected. Parties should make provision in the contract for those technical and organisational measures which, having regard to applicable data protection law, the state of the art and the cost of their implementation, are necessary in order to protect personal data against accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access or any other unlawful forms of processing.
- (13) In order to facilitate data flows from the European Union, it is desirable for processors providing data processing services to several data controllers in the European Union to be allowed to apply the same technical and organisational security measures irrespective of the Member State from which the data transfer originates, in particular in those cases where the data importer receives data for further processing from different establishments of the data exporter in the European Union, in which case the law of the designated Member State of establishment should apply.
- (14) It is appropriate to lay down the minimum information that the parties should specify in the contract dealing with the transfer. Member States should retain the power to particularise the information the parties are required to provide. The operation of this Decision should be reviewed in the light of experience.
- (15) The data importer should process the transferred personal data only on behalf of the data exporter and in accordance with his instructions and the obligations contained in the clauses. In particular the data importer should not disclose the personal data to a third party without the prior written consent of the data exporter. The data exporter should instruct the data importer throughout the duration of the data processing services to process the data in accordance with his instructions, the applicable data protection laws and the obligations contained in the clauses.
- (16) The report on the implementation of Decisions on standard contractual clauses for the transfers of personal data to third countries recommended the establishment of appropriate standard contractual clauses on subsequent onwards transfers from a data processor established in a third country to another data processor (subprocessing), in order to take account of business trends and practices for more and more globalised processing activity.
- (17) This Decision should contain specific standard contractual clauses on the subprocessing by a data processor established in a third country (the data importer) of his processing services to other processors (subprocessors) established in third countries. In addition, this Decision should set out the conditions that the subprocessing should fulfill to ensure that the personal data being transferred continue to be protected notwithstanding the subsequent transfer to a subprocessor.

- (18) In addition, the subprocessing should only consist of the operations agreed in the contract between the data exporter and the data importer incorporating the standard contractual clauses provided for in this Decision and should not refer to different processing operations or purposes so that the purpose limitation principle set out by Directive 95/46/EC is respected. Moreover, where the subprocessor fails to fulfil his own data processing obligations under the contract, the data importer should remain liable toward the data exporter. The transfer of personal data to processors established outside the European Union should not prejudice the fact that the processing activities should be governed by the applicable data protection law.
- (19) Standard contractual clauses should be enforceable not only by the organisations which are parties to the contract, but also by the data subjects, in particular where the data subjects suffer damage as a consequence of a breach of the contract.
- (20) The data subject should be entitled to take action and, where appropriate, receive compensation from the data exporter who is the data controller of the personal data transferred. Exceptionally, the data subject should also be entitled to take action, and, where appropriate, receive compensation from the data importer in those cases, arising out of a breach by the data importer or any subprocessor under it of any of its obligations referred to in the paragraph 2 of Clause 3, where the data exporter has factually disappeared or has ceased to exist in law or has become insolvent. Exceptionally, the data subject should be also entitled to take action, and, where appropriate, receive compensation from a subprocessor in those situations where both the data exporter and the data importer have factually disappeared or ceased to exist in law or have become insolvent. Such third-party liability of the subprocessor should be limited to its own processing operations under the contractual clauses.
- (21) In the event of a dispute between a data subject, who invokes the third-party beneficiary clause and the data importer, which is not amicably resolved, the data importer should offer the data subject a choice between mediation, or litigation. The extent to which the data subject will have an effective choice will depend on the availability of reliable and recognised systems of mediation. Mediation by the data protection supervisory authorities of the Member State in which the data exporter is established should be an option where they provide such a service.
- (22) The contract should be governed by the law of the Member State in which the data exporter is established enabling a third-party beneficiary to enforce a contract. Data subjects should be allowed to be represented by associations or other bodies if they so wish and if authorised by national law. The same law should also govern the provisions on data protection of any contract with a subprocessor for the subprocessing of the processing activities of the personal data transferred by the data exporter to the data importer under the contractual clauses.
- (23) Since this Decision applies only to subcontracting by a data processor established in a third country of his processing services to a subprocessor established in a third country, it should not apply to the situation by which a processor established in the European Union and performing the processing of personal data on behalf of a controller established in the European Union subcontracts his processing operations to a subprocessor established in a third country. In such situations, Member States are free whether to take account of the fact that the principles and safeguards of the standard contractual clauses set out in this Decision have been used to subcontract to a

subprocessor established in a third country with the intention of providing adequate protection for the rights of data subjects whose personal data are being transferred for subprocessing operations.

- (24) The Working Party on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data established under Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC has delivered an opinion on the level of protection provided under the standard contractual clauses annexed to this Decision, which has been taken into account in the preparation of this Decision.
- (25) Decision 2002/16/EC should be repealed.
- (26) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 31 of Directive 95/46/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The standard contractual clauses set out in the Annex are considered as offering adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of the privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and as regards the exercise of the corresponding rights as required by Article 26(2) of Directive 95/46/EC.

Article 2

This Decision concerns only the adequacy of protection provided by the standard contractual clauses set out in the Annex for the transfer of personal data to processors. It does not affect the application of other national provisions implementing Directive 95/46/EC that pertain to the processing of personal data within the Member States.

This Decision shall apply to the transfer of personal data by controllers established in the European Union to recipients established outside the territory of the European Union who act only as processors.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Decision the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'special categories of data' means the data referred to in Article 8 of Directive 95/46/EC;
- (b) 'supervisory authority' means the authority referred to in Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC;
- (c) 'data exporter' means the controller who transfers the personal data;
- (d) 'data importer' means the processor established in a third country who agrees to receive from the data exporter personal data intended for processing on the data exporter's behalf after the transfer in accordance with his instructions and the terms

of this Decision and who is not subject to a third country's system ensuring adequate protection within the meaning of Article 25(1) of Directive 95/46/EC;

- (e) 'subprocessor' means any processor engaged by the data importer or by any other subprocessor of the data importer and who agrees to receive from the data importer or from any other subprocessor of the data importer personal data exclusively intended for the processing activities to be carried out on behalf of the data exporter after the transfer in accordance with the data exporter's instructions, the standard contractual clauses set out in the Annex, and the terms of the written contract for subprocessing;
- (f) 'applicable data protection law' means the legislation protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and, in particular, their right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data applicable to a data controller in the Member State in which the data exporter is established;
- (g) 'technical and organisational security measures' means those measures aimed at protecting personal data against accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, in particular where the processing involves the transmission of data over a network, and against all other unlawful forms of processing.

Article 4

1. Without prejudice to their powers to take action to ensure compliance with national provisions adopted pursuant to Chapters II, III, V and VI of Directive 95/46/EC, the competent authorities in the Member States may exercise their existing powers to prohibit or suspend data flows to third countries in order to protect individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data in cases where:
 - (a) it is established that the law to which the data importer or a subprocessor is subject imposes upon him requirements to derogate from the applicable data protection law which go beyond the restrictions necessary in a democratic society as provided for in Article 13 of Directive 95/46/EC where those requirements are likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the guarantees provided by the applicable data protection law and the standard contractual clauses;
 - (b) a competent authority has established that the data importer or a subprocessor has not respected the standard contractual clauses in the Annex; or
 - (c) there is a substantial likelihood that the standard contractual clauses in the Annex are not being or will not be complied with and the continuing transfer would create an imminent risk of grave harm to the data subjects.
2. The prohibition or suspension pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be lifted as soon as the reasons for the suspension or prohibition no longer exist.
3. When Member States adopt measures pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2, they shall, without delay, inform the Commission which will forward the information to the other Member States.

Article 5

The Commission shall evaluate the operation of this Decision on the basis of available information three years after its adoption. It shall submit a report on the findings to the Committee established under Article 31 of Directive 95/46/EC. It shall include any evidence that could affect the evaluation concerning the adequacy of the standard contractual clauses in the Annex and any evidence that this Decision is being applied in a discriminatory way.

Article 6

This Decision shall apply from 15 May 2010.

Article 7

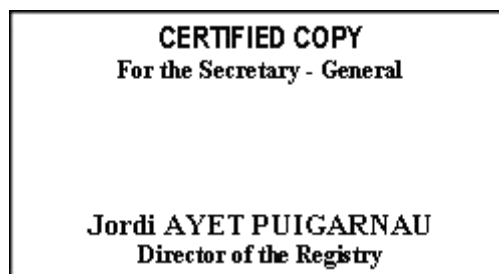
1. Decision 2002/16/EC is repealed with effect from 15 May 2010.
2. A contract concluded between a data exporter and a data importer pursuant to Decision 2002/16/EC before 15 May 2010 shall remain in force and effect for as long as the transfers and data processing operations that are the subject matter of the contract remain unchanged and personal data covered by this Decision continue to be transferred between the parties. Where contracting parties decide to make changes in this regard or subcontract the processing operations that are the subject matter of the contract they shall be required to enter into a new contract which shall comply with the standard contractual clauses set out in the Annex.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 5.2.2010

For the Commission
Jacques BARROT
Vice-President of the Commission



ANNEX

Standard Contractual Clauses (processors)

For the purposes of Article 26(2) of Directive 95/46/EC for the transfer of personal data to processors established in third countries which do not ensure an adequate level of data protection

Name of the data exporting organisation:.....

Address:

Tel.:; fax:; e-mail:.....

Other information needed to identify the organisation

.....
(the data **exporter**)

And

Name of the data importing organisation:.....

Address:

Tel.:; fax:; e-mail:

Other information needed to identify the organisation:

.....
(the data **importer**)

each a “party”; together “the parties”,

HAVE AGREED on the following Contractual Clauses (the Clauses) in order to adduce adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals for the transfer by the data exporter to the data importer of the personal data specified in Appendix 1.

Clause 1

Definitions

For the purposes of the Clauses:

- (a) *'personal data', 'special categories of data', 'process/processing', 'controller', 'processor', 'data subject' and 'supervisory authority'* shall have the same meaning as in Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data⁷;
- (b) *'the data exporter'* means the controller who transfers the personal data;
- (c) *'the data importer'* means the processor who agrees to receive from the data exporter personal data intended for processing on his behalf after the transfer in accordance with his instructions and the terms of the Clauses and who is not subject to a third country's system ensuring adequate protection within the meaning of Article 25(1) of Directive 95/46/EC;
- (d) *'the subprocessor'* means any processor engaged by the data importer or by any other subprocessor of the data importer who agrees to receive from the data importer or from any other subprocessor of the data importer personal data exclusively intended for processing activities to be carried out on behalf of the data exporter after the transfer in accordance with his instructions, the terms of the Clauses and the terms of the written subcontract;
- (e) *'the applicable data protection law'* means the legislation protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and, in particular, their right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data applicable to a data controller in the Member State in which the data exporter is established;
- (f) *'technical and organisational security measures'* means those measures aimed at protecting personal data against accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, in particular where the processing involves the transmission of data over a network, and against all other unlawful forms of processing.

Clause 2

Details of the transfer

The details of the transfer and in particular the special categories of personal data where applicable are specified in Appendix 1 which forms an integral part of the Clauses.

⁷ Parties may reproduce definitions and meanings contained in Directive 95/46/EC within this Clause if they considered it better for the contract to stand alone.

Clause 3

Third-party beneficiary clause

1. The data subject can enforce against the data exporter this Clause, Clause 4(b) to (i), Clause 5(a) to (e), and (g) to (j), Clause 6(1) and (2), Clause 7, Clause 8(2), and Clauses 9 to 12 as third-party beneficiary.
2. The data subject can enforce against the data importer this Clause, Clause 5(a) to (e) and (g), Clause 6, Clause 7, Clause 8(2), and Clauses 9 to 12, in cases where the data exporter has factually disappeared or has ceased to exist in law unless any successor entity has assumed the entire legal obligations of the data exporter by contract or by operation of law, as a result of which it takes on the rights and obligations of the data exporter, in which case the data subject can enforce them against such entity.
3. The data subject can enforce against the subprocessor this Clause, Clause 5(a) to (e) and (g), Clause 6, Clause 7, Clause 8(2), and Clauses 9 to 12, in cases where both the data exporter and the data importer have factually disappeared or ceased to exist in law or have become insolvent, unless any successor entity has assumed the entire legal obligations of the data exporter by contract or by operation of law as a result of which it takes on the rights and obligations of the data exporter, in which case the data subject can enforce them against such entity. Such third-party liability of the subprocessor shall be limited to its own processing operations under the Clauses.
4. The parties do not object to a data subject being represented by an association or other body if the data subject so expressly wishes and if permitted by national law.

Clause 4

Obligations of the data exporter

The data exporter agrees and warrants:

- (a) that the processing, including the transfer itself, of the personal data has been and will continue to be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the applicable data protection law (and, where applicable, has been notified to the relevant authorities of the Member State where the data exporter is established) and does not violate the relevant provisions of that State;
- (b) that it has instructed and throughout the duration of the personal data processing services will instruct the data importer to process the personal data transferred only on the data exporter's behalf and in accordance with the applicable data protection law and the Clauses;
- (c) that the data importer will provide sufficient guarantees in respect of the technical and organisational security measures specified in Appendix 2 to this contract;
- (d) that after assessment of the requirements of the applicable data protection law, the security measures are appropriate to protect personal data against accidental or

unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, in particular where the processing involves the transmission of data over a network, and against all other unlawful forms of processing, and that these measures ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks presented by the processing and the nature of the data to be protected having regard to the state of the art and the cost of their implementation;

- (e) that it will ensure compliance with the security measures;
- (f) that, if the transfer involves special categories of data, the data subject has been informed or will be informed before, or as soon as possible after, the transfer that its data could be transmitted to a third country not providing adequate protection within the meaning of Directive 95/46/EC;
- (g) to forward any notification received from the data importer or any subprocessor pursuant to Clause 5(b) and Clause 8(3) to the data protection supervisory authority if the data exporter decides to continue the transfer or to lift the suspension;
- (h) to make available to the data subjects upon request a copy of the Clauses, with the exception of Appendix 2, and a summary description of the security measures, as well as a copy of any contract for subprocessing services which has to be made in accordance with the Clauses, unless the Clauses or the contract contain commercial information, in which case it may remove such commercial information;
- (i) that, in the event of subprocessing, the processing activity is carried out in accordance with Clause 11 by a subprocessor providing at least the same level of protection for the personal data and the rights of data subject as the data importer under the Clauses; and
- (j) that it will ensure compliance with Clause 4(a) to (i).

Clause 5

Obligations of the data importer⁸

The data importer agrees and warrants:

- (a) to process the personal data only on behalf of the data exporter and in compliance with its instructions and the Clauses; if it cannot provide such compliance for whatever reasons, it agrees to inform promptly the data exporter of its inability to comply, in

⁸ Mandatory requirements of the national legislation applicable to the data importer which do not go beyond what is necessary in a democratic society on the basis of one of the interests listed in Article 13(1) of Directive 95/46/EC, that is, if they constitute a necessary measure to safeguard national security, defence, public security, the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences or of breaches of ethics for the regulated professions, an important economic or financial interest of the State or the protection of the data subject or the rights and freedoms of others, are not in contradiction with the standard contractual clauses. Some examples of such mandatory requirements which do not go beyond what is necessary in a democratic society are, *inter alia*, internationally recognised sanctions, tax-reporting requirements or anti-money-laundering reporting requirements.

which case the data exporter is entitled to suspend the transfer of data and/or terminate the contract;

- (b) that it has no reason to believe that the legislation applicable to it prevents it from fulfilling the instructions received from the data exporter and its obligations under the contract and that in the event of a change in this legislation which is likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the warranties and obligations provided by the Clauses, it will promptly notify the change to the data exporter as soon as it is aware, in which case the data exporter is entitled to suspend the transfer of data and/or terminate the contract;
- (c) that it has implemented the technical and organisational security measures specified in Appendix 2 before processing the personal data transferred;
- (d) that it will promptly notify the data exporter about:
 - (i) any legally binding request for disclosure of the personal data by a law enforcement authority unless otherwise prohibited, such as a prohibition under criminal law to preserve the confidentiality of a law enforcement investigation,
 - (ii) any accidental or unauthorised access, and
 - (iii) any request received directly from the data subjects without responding to that request, unless it has been otherwise authorised to do so;
- (e) to deal promptly and properly with all inquiries from the data exporter relating to its processing of the personal data subject to the transfer and to abide by the advice of the supervisory authority with regard to the processing of the data transferred;
- (f) at the request of the data exporter to submit its data processing facilities for audit of the processing activities covered by the Clauses which shall be carried out by the data exporter or an inspection body composed of independent members and in possession of the required professional qualifications bound by a duty of confidentiality, selected by the data exporter, where applicable, in agreement with the supervisory authority;
- (g) to make available to the data subject upon request a copy of the Clauses, or any existing contract for subprocessing, unless the Clauses or contract contain commercial information, in which case it may remove such commercial information, with the exception of Appendix 2 which shall be replaced by a summary description of the security measures in those cases where the data subject is unable to obtain a copy from the data exporter;
- (h) that, in the event of subprocessing, it has previously informed the data exporter and obtained its prior written consent;
- (i) that the processing services by the subprocessor will be carried out in accordance with Clause 11;
- (j) to send promptly a copy of any subprocessor agreement it concludes under the Clauses to the data exporter.

Clause 6

Liability

1. The parties agree that any data subject, who has suffered damage as a result of any breach of the obligations referred to in Clause 3 or in Clause 11 by any party or subprocessor is entitled to receive compensation from the data exporter for the damage suffered.
2. If a data subject is not able to bring a claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph 1 against the data exporter, arising out of a breach by the data importer or his subprocessor of any of their obligations referred to in Clause 3 or in Clause 11, because the data exporter has factually disappeared or ceased to exist in law or has become insolvent, the data importer agrees that the data subject may issue a claim against the data importer as if it were the data exporter, unless any successor entity has assumed the entire legal obligations of the data exporter by contract or by operation of law, in which case the data subject can enforce its rights against such entity.

The data importer may not rely on a breach by a subprocessor of its obligations in order to avoid its own liabilities.

3. If a data subject is not able to bring a claim against the data exporter or the data importer referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, arising out of a breach by the subprocessor of any of their obligations referred to in Clause 3 or in Clause 11 because both the data exporter and the data importer have factually disappeared or ceased to exist in law or have become insolvent, the subprocessor agrees that the data subject may issue a claim against the data subprocessor with regard to its own processing operations under the Clauses as if it were the data exporter or the data importer, unless any successor entity has assumed the entire legal obligations of the data exporter or data importer by contract or by operation of law, in which case the data subject can enforce its rights against such entity. The liability of the subprocessor shall be limited to its own processing operations under the Clauses.

Clause 7

Mediation and jurisdiction

1. The data importer agrees that if the data subject invokes against it third-party beneficiary rights and/or claims compensation for damages under the Clauses, the data importer will accept the decision of the data subject:
 - (a) to refer the dispute to mediation, by an independent person or, where applicable, by the supervisory authority;
 - (b) to refer the dispute to the courts in the Member State in which the data exporter is established.

- 2. The parties agree that the choice made by the data subject will not prejudice its substantive or procedural rights to seek remedies in accordance with other provisions of national or international law.

Clause 8

Cooperation with supervisory authorities

- 1. The data exporter agrees to deposit a copy of this contract with the supervisory authority if it so requests or if such deposit is required under the applicable data protection law.
- 2. The parties agree that the supervisory authority has the right to conduct an audit of the data importer, and of any subprocessor, which has the same scope and is subject to the same conditions as would apply to an audit of the data exporter under the applicable data protection law.
- 3. The data importer shall promptly inform the data exporter about the existence of legislation applicable to it or any subprocessor preventing the conduct of an audit of the data importer, or any subprocessor, pursuant to paragraph 2. In such a case the data exporter shall be entitled to take the measures foreseen in Clause 5 (b).

Clause 9

Governing Law

The Clauses shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which the data exporter is established, namely

Clause 10

Variation of the contract

The parties undertake not to vary or modify the Clauses. This does not preclude the parties from adding clauses on business related issues where required as long as they do not contradict the Clause.

Clause 11

Subprocessing

- 1. The data importer shall not subcontract any of its processing operations performed on behalf of the data exporter under the Clauses without the prior written consent of the data exporter. Where the data importer subcontracts its obligations under the Clauses, with the consent of the data exporter, it shall do so only by way of a written

agreement with the subprocessor which imposes the same obligations on the subprocessor as are imposed on the data importer under the Clauses⁹. Where the subprocessor fails to fulfil its data protection obligations under such written agreement the data importer shall remain fully liable to the data exporter for the performance of the subprocessor's obligations under such agreement.

2. The prior written contract between the data importer and the subprocessor shall also provide for a third-party beneficiary clause as laid down in Clause 3 for cases where the data subject is not able to bring the claim for compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of Clause 6 against the data exporter or the data importer because they have factually disappeared or have ceased to exist in law or have become insolvent and no successor entity has assumed the entire legal obligations of the data exporter or data importer by contract or by operation of law. Such third-party liability of the subprocessor shall be limited to its own processing operations under the Clauses.
3. The provisions relating to data protection aspects for subprocessing of the contract referred to in paragraph 1 shall be governed by the law of the Member State in which the data exporter is established, namely
.....
4. The data exporter shall keep a list of subprocessing agreements concluded under the Clauses and notified by the data importer pursuant to Clause 5 (j), which shall be updated at least once a year. The list shall be available to the data exporter's data protection supervisory authority.

Clause 12

Obligation after the termination of personal data processing services

1. The parties agree that on the termination of the provision of data processing services, the data importer and the subprocessor shall, at the choice of the data exporter, return all the personal data transferred and the copies thereof to the data exporter or shall destroy all the personal data and certify to the data exporter that it has done so, unless legislation imposed upon the data importer prevents it from returning or destroying all or part of the personal data transferred. In that case, the data importer warrants that it will guarantee the confidentiality of the personal data transferred and will not actively process the personal data transferred anymore.
2. The data importer and the subprocessor warrant that upon request of the data exporter and/or of the supervisory authority, it will submit its data processing facilities for an audit of the measures referred to in paragraph 1.

⁹ This requirement may be satisfied by the subprocessor co-signing the contract entered into between the data exporter and the data importer under this Decision.

On behalf of the data exporter:

Name (written out in full):

Position:

Address:

Other information necessary in order for the contract to be binding (if any):

Signature.....

(stamp of organisation)

On behalf of the data importer:

Name (written out in full):

Position:

Address:

Other information necessary in order for the contract to be binding (if any):

Signature.....

(stamp of organisation)

APPENDIX 1 TO THE STANDARD CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES

This Appendix forms part of the Clauses and must be completed and signed by the parties

The Member States may complete or specify, according to their national procedures, any additional necessary information to be contained in this Appendix

Data exporter

The data exporter is (please specify briefly your activities relevant to the transfer):

.....
.....
.....

Data importer

The data importer is (please specify briefly activities relevant to the transfer):

.....
.....
.....

Data subjects

The personal data transferred concern the following categories of data subjects (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

Categories of data

The personal data transferred concern the following categories of data (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

Special categories of data (if appropriate)

The personal data transferred concern the following special categories of data (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

Processing operations

The personal data transferred will be subject to the following basic processing activities (please specify):

.....
.....
.....

DATA EXPORTER

Name:.....

Authorised Signature

DATA IMPORTER

Name:.....

Authorised Signature

APPENDIX 2 TO THE STANDARD CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES

This Appendix forms part of the Clauses and must be completed and signed by the parties

Description of the technical and organisational security measures implemented by the data importer in accordance with Clauses 4(d) and 5(c) (or document/legislation attached):

.....
.....
.....
.....

ILLUSTRATIVE INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE (OPTIONAL)

Liability

The parties agree that if one party is held liable for a violation of the clauses committed by the other party, the latter will, to the extent to which it is liable, indemnify the first party for any cost, charge, damages, expenses or loss it has incurred.

Indemnification is contingent upon:

- (a) the data exporter promptly notifying the data importer of a claim; and
- (b) the data importer being given the possibility to cooperate with the data exporter in the defence and settlement of the claim¹⁰.

¹⁰ Paragraph on liabilities is optional.