

	Controller (Zscaler Customers and Partners)	Processor (Zscaler)
Definition	<p>Art. 4(7)</p> <p>Under the GDPR, a controller is the entity that determines how and why personal data is processed.</p>	<p>Art. 4(8)</p> <p>Under the GDPR, a processor is the entity that processes personal data on behalf of a controller.</p>
Data Protection by Design and Default	<p>Art. 25</p> <p>Starting from the very beginning of the planning stages and all the way throughout the implementation phases of any processing activity, the controller must embed appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure that the activities are compliant with the GDPR. The controller must also limit the use of the data to its initial intended purpose.</p>	N/A
Joint Controllers	<p>Art. 4(7); Art. 26</p> <p>A joint controller relationship occurs when two or more controllers determine the purpose and means of processing personal data. Joint controllers must apportion data protection compliance responsibilities among themselves and make this arrangement transparent to the data subject.</p>	N/A
Liability of Joint Controllers	<p>Art. 26(3); Art. 82(3)-(5)</p> <p>Data subjects may bring a claim against any of the joint controllers if their rights have been infringed. Each joint controller is liable for the entirety of the damage that is claimed by the data subject. A controller may be exempt from this provision if they can prove that they were not responsible for the damage. If one controller has fully compensated a data subject for a claim, they may bring a proceeding against the other joint controller to hold them liable for their portion of the damages.</p>	N/A

<p>Appointment of Representatives</p>	<p>Art. 4(17); Art. 27</p> <p>If a controller is based outside of the EU, they must appoint a representative in one of the Member States in which they do business. This representative will act as a contact point for the supervisory authorities and data subjects regarding issues related to processing. This requirement does not apply to controllers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Process activities that are occasional; (2) Small-scale; (3) Do not involve sensitive personal data; and (4) Are unlikely to infringe on individuals' rights. 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Appointment of Processor</p>	<p>Art. 28(1) – (3)</p> <p>A controller may only appoint a processor that can guarantee compliance with the GDPR. Once chosen, the controller must enter into a written agreement with the processor which states that the processor must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Only act within the confines of the controller's documented instructions; (2) Ensure that anyone who has access to the personal data is bound by confidentiality; (3) Ensure that the data they process is subject to sufficient security measures; (4) Respect the rules regarding appointment of sub-processors; (5) Assist the controller in implementing measures that enable them to comply with the GDPR; (6) Help the controller obtain DPA approval when needed; 	<p>Art. 28(1) – (3)</p> <p>A controller may only appoint a processor that can guarantee compliance with the GDPR. Once chosen, the controller must enter into a written agreement with the processor which states that the processor must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Only act within the confines of the controller's documented instructions; (2) Ensure that anyone who has access to the personal data is bound by confidentiality; (3) Ensure that the data they process is subject to sufficient security measures; (4) Respect the rules regarding appointment of sub-processors; (5) Assist the controller in implementing measures that enable them to comply with the GDPR; (6) Help the controller obtain DPA approval when needed;

	<p>(7) Upon instruction from the controller, either return or destroy the personal data at the end of the controller-processor arrangement (unless EU or Member State law require storage of that data); and</p> <p>(8) Allow the controller access to all the information necessary to demonstrate that the processor is GDPR compliant.</p>	<p>(7) Upon instruction from the controller, either return or destroy the personal data at the end of the controller-processor arrangement (unless EU or Member State law require storage of that data); and</p> <p>(8) Allow the controller access to all the information necessary to demonstrate that the processor is GDPR compliant.</p>
Compliance with Controller's Instructions	N/A	<p>Art. 29</p> <p>A processor is forbidden from processing personal data, unless the controller has given them documented instruction to do so, or EU or Member State law requires it.</p>
Conflict between the Controller's Instructions and EU Law	N/A	<p>Art. 28(3)(h)</p> <p>If a processor believes that the controller's instructions are at odds with the GDPR or another EU or Member State law, the processor is required to immediately inform the controller.</p>
Failure to Comply with Controller's Instructions	N/A	<p>Art. 28(10)</p> <p>When a processor breaches the controller's instructions and begins to determine the purpose and means of processing, they will be considered a controller with respect to that processing activity.</p>
Sub-Processors	N/A	<p>Art. 28(2)-(4)</p> <p>A processor is forbidden from appointing a sub-processor without the prior written consent of the controller. A controller may provide processor with a general authorization to use sub-processors. If appointed, a sub-processor must be held to the same terms and standards that are set</p>

		out in the initial contract between the controller and processor.
Confidentiality	<p>Art. 25</p> <p>A controller is required to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure that personal data is not accessible to any unauthorized entities.</p>	<p>Art. 28(3)(b); Art. 29</p> <p>The processor is required to take certain measures to ensure that any personal data they process is kept confidential. This requirement must be disclosed in the contract between the controller and processor and must further specify that any person authorized to process the data is under an obligation of confidentiality.</p>
Records of Processing Activities	<p>Art. 30</p> <p>A controller must maintain records of their processing activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The controller’s contact information, as well as any joint controllers, the controller’s representative, and the data protection officer; (2) The purpose(s) of the processing; (3) The categories of data subjects and personal data processed; (4) The categories of recipients who will have access to the data; (5) Information regarding cross-border data transfers; (6) The expected data retention period; and (7) A general description of the security measures in place to protect the personal data. 	<p>Art. 30(2)</p> <p>A processor must keep records of its processing activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The name and contact information of the processor and controller; (2) The categories of all processing performed; (3) Information regarding Cross-Border Data Transfers; and (4) A description of the technical and organizational mechanisms in place to secure the personal data.
Cooperation with DPAs	<p>Art. 31</p> <p>Controllers must cooperate with the supervisory authorities in the performance of their tasks.</p>	<p>Art. 31</p> <p>Processors are required to cooperate with any requests from the DPAs relating to the performance of their processing activities.</p>

<p>Appointing a DPO</p>	<p>Art. 37</p> <p>A controller must appoint a DPO if local laws require it to do so, or if its data processing activities involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regularly monitoring data subjects on a large scale; or (2) Processing sensitive personal data on a large scale. <p>Organizations that appoint a DPO must publish the details of the DPO and relay those details to their DPA.</p>	<p>Art. 37</p> <p>A processor should designate a DPO if local laws require it or where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The processing is done by a public authority; (2) The core activities of the processor consist of processing activities which require systematic monitoring of data subjects on a large scale; or (3) The core activities of the processor consist of processing special categories of data on a large scale. <p>Organizations that appoint a DPO must publish the details of the DPO and relay those details to their DPA.</p>
<p>Data Security</p>	<p>Art. 32</p> <p>Controllers must implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure that the personal data they are processing is adequately protected. Depending on the nature of the processing, the costs of implementation, and the purpose of the processing, these measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pseudonymisation and encryption; (2) Systematic reviews of the integrity and confidentiality of the processing systems; (3) A backup system that is resilient and efficient enough to recover personal data in the event of a physical or technical issue; and (4) Regular testing of the technical and organization 	<p>Art. 28(1); Art. 28(3)(e); Art. 28(4); Art. 32</p> <p>Processors must implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure that the personal data they are processing is protected from accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, or disclosure. Depending on the nature of the processing, the costs of implementation, and the purpose of the processing, these measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pseudonymisation and encryption; (2) Systematic reviews of the integrity and confidentiality of the processing systems; (3) A backup system that is resilient and efficient enough to recover personal data in the event

	<p>measures to make sure that they continue to adequately protect personal data.</p>	<p>of a physical or technical issue; and (4) Regular testing of the technical and organizational measures to make sure that they continue to adequately protect personal data.</p> <p>Adopting an approved Code of Conduct is one way to legitimize a processor’s efforts.</p>
<p>Reporting Data Breaches</p>	<p>Art. 33</p> <p>When a data breach occurs, a controller must report the event to the supervisory authority without undue delay and no later than 72 hours after becoming aware of it. The notification should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Describe the data breach and include the number and categories of data subjects affected; (2) Include the name and contact information of the DPO; (3) Describe the expected consequences of the breach; and (4) Describe the measures taken to remedy the breach and its adverse effects. <p>If the data breach is unlikely to result in any harm to the data subjects, then it does not need to be reported.</p>	<p>Art. 33(2)</p> <p>Processors are required to notify their controllers without undue delay in the event of a data breach.</p>
<p>Notifying Data Subjects of a Breach</p>	<p>Art. 34</p> <p>When a data breach is likely to impede on the rights of data subjects, the controller must notify the affected individuals without undue delay. The notification must:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Include the name and contact information of the DPO; (2) Describe the expected consequences of the breach; and (3) Describe the measures taken to remedy the data breach and any adverse effects involved. <p>The controller is exempt from this requirement if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The controller has used encryption or another form of security measure to protect the data that was breached; (2) The controller has subsequently taken measures, such as suspending affected accounts, to ensure that data subjects' rights are unharmed; or (3) The notification would require disproportionate effort, in which case the controller must circulate a public communication informing potential data subjects of the breach. 	
Cross-Border Transfers	<p>Art. 44</p> <p>The GDPR forbids Cross-Border Data Transfers unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It's to an adequate jurisdiction; (2) A lawful transfer mechanism exists; or (3) An exemption applies. <p>The obligation to assert a lawful transfer under the above scenarios applies directly to processors.</p>	<p>Art. 44</p> <p>The GDPR forbids Cross-Border Data Transfers unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It's to an adequate jurisdiction; (2) A lawful transfer mechanism exists; or (3) An exemption applies. <p>The obligation to assert a lawful transfer under the above scenarios applies directly to processors.</p>
Liability	<p>Art. 82</p>	<p>Art. 82(1) – (2)</p> <p>A processor is liable directly to a data subject for any damages</p>

	<p>A controller will be liable for any damage caused by its processing activities that infringe GDPR principles, unless the controller can prove that they were not responsible for the damage.</p>	<p>caused by their processing activities where it has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Not complied with their specific obligations as a data processor under the GDPR; or (2) Acted contrary to the instructions given by the controller.
<p>Maximum Administrative Fines</p>	<p>Art. 83</p> <p>The maximum fine that can be imposed for severe violations of the GDPR is the greater of €20 million or four percent (4%) of a company's worldwide annual turnover.</p>	<p>Art. 83</p> <p>The maximum fine that can be imposed for severe violations of the GDPR is the greater of €20 million or four percent (4%) of a company's worldwide annual turnover.</p>