



Policy

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION TRAINING

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RECORD OF CHANGE

No	Effective Date	Version	Change Description	Reason	Reviewer	Final Reviewer	Approver
1	01-May-2021	1.0	Newly issued	Applies FPT Software training and awareness program where relevant to the European Data Protection Regulation/Directive	Trang	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
2	01-Oct-2021	1.1	1.2 add: statement_PIMS scope_V1.0, 2 add: record_internal competence matrix_V1.0	Legal requirement	Trang	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
3	01-Apr-2022	1.2	4. 14 added: PDPL, UAR, Decree-Law No. 45 of 2021 4. 15 added: Decree of the Vietnamese Government: Nghị Định Quy Định Về Bảo Vệ Dữ Liệu Cá Nhân 4. 16 PDP_Handbook_Version_V 3.2	Biannually revision	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
4	01-Nov-2022	1.3	Added 5. Data Protection Law, Vietnam, Overview. Added 4.15 Republic Act 10173 Data privacy Act 2012 Added 4 17 PDPA Added 4 18 TISAX	Biannually revision	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
5	01-Aug-2023	1.4	Adjust document version numbers added 4.2 14, 18 changed 4.2 22: Came in force 07/2023 changed 5.3 PDPD was finalized and was coming in force 07/2023	Biannually revision	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
6	14-May-2024	1.4.1	change document classification, from 'internal use' to 'public'	Document classification	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO

1 INTRODUCTION

FPT Software Company, Ltd. ("FPT Software" hereinafter) Corporate Data Protection Policy, guidelines, procedures and templates lay out strict requirements for processing personal data pertaining to customers, business partners, employees or any other individual. It meets the requirements of the European Data Protection Regulation/Directive as well as other national Data Protection Regulations and ensures compliance with the principles of national and international data protection laws in force all over the world. The policy, guidelines, procedures and templates set a globally applicable data protection and security standard for FPT Software and regulates the sharing of information between FPT Software, subsidiaries and legal entities. FPT Software have established guiding data protection principles – among them transparency, data economy and data security – as FPT Software guidelines.

1.1 Purpose

This policy applies FPT Software training and awareness program where relevant to the European Data Protection Regulation/Directive as well as other national Data Protection Regulations, compliance with the GDPR as well as other national Data Protection Regulations, and other matters relating to data protection and privacy.

1.2 Application Scope

See Policy_PIMS scope_V1.3.1.

1.3 Application of national Laws

This Policy comprises the internationally accepted data privacy principles without replacing the existing national laws. It supplements the national data privacy laws. The relevant national law will take precedence in the event that it conflicts with this Policy, or it has stricter requirements than this Policy. The content of this Policy must also be observed in the absence of corresponding national legislation. The reporting requirements for data processing under national laws must be observed.

Each subsidiary or legal entity of FPT Software is responsible for compliance with this Policy and the legal obligations. If there is reason to believe that legal obligations contradict the duties under this Policy, the relevant subsidiary or legal entity must inform the Global Data Protection Officer. In the event of conflicts between national legislation and this Policy, FPT Software in person the Global Data Protection Officer will work with the relevant subsidiary or legal entity of FPT Software to find a practical solution that meets the purpose of this Policy.

2 POLICY PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION TRAINING

The Global Data Protection Officer assigns data protection responsibilities to Employees/Staff in relation to FPT Software policies and procedures on personal data management.

The Global Data Protection Officer shall ensure that all Employees/Staff with day-to-day responsibilities involving personal data and processing operations, and those with permanent/regular access to personal data, demonstrate compliance with the GDPR and other national Data Protection Regulations (best practice and BS 10012:2017 privacy requirements).

These members of Employees/Staff are able to demonstrate competence in their understanding of the GDPR and other national Data Protection Regulations (best practice and BS 10012:2017 privacy requirements), how this is practiced and implemented throughout FPT Software.

The Global Data Protection Officer ensures that these members of Employees/Staff are kept up to date and informed of any issues related to personal data.

The Global Data Protection Officer maintains a list of relevant external bodies, the most important of which is the relevant supervisory authority, for example UK specific the Information Commissioner's Office.

Board of Directors promote training and awareness programs, and FPT Software shall make resources available in order to raise awareness. The Global Data Protection Officer shall demonstrate and communicate to Employees/Staff the importance of data protection in their role and ensure that they understand how and why personal data is processed in accordance with FPT Software policies and procedures.

The Global Data Protection Officer ensures that all security requirements related to data protection are demonstrated and communicated to Employees/Staff to the same affect.

Employees/Staff are provided with specific training on processing personal data relevant to their individual day-to-day roles and responsibilities, and in accordance with FPT Software policies and procedures.

Employees/Staff are provided with specific training on any information security requirements and procedures applicable to data protection and the data processing within their individual day-to-day roles and responsibilities, including reporting personal data breaches.

Employees/Staff are provided with training on dealing with complaints relating to data protection and processing personal data.

HR Department/Training Department retain records of the relevant training undertaken by each person who has this level of responsibility.

All Employees/Staff with day-to-day responsibilities involving personal data and processing operations will at planned intervals assess the PIMS and its capability to demonstrate compliance to the GDPR and other national Data Protection Regulations (best practice and BS 10012:2017 privacy requirements).

The Global Data Protection Officer and HR Department are responsible for organizing relevant training for all responsible individuals and Employees/Staff generally, and for maintaining records of the attendance of staff at relevant training at appropriate times across FPT Software business cycle.

Every new employee must join the first day Personal Data Protection training.

Every new employee must pass the first day Personal Data Protection training exam successfully.

For every employee processing personal data, it is mandatory to join the Personal Data Protection training on e-campus (FPT Software Training Platform) including a successful exam before starting personal data processing. An annually refresh training is also mandatory. FPT Japan should execute annually an APPI training for all employees.

For every PM, DM, SDM, team lead involved in processing of personal data, it is mandatory to join the extended Personal Data Protection training on e-campus (FPT Software Training Platform) including a successful exam before starting personal data processing. An annually refresh training is also mandatory.

Skill and training requirement for data protection responsible person see [Template_Internal Competence Matrix_v1.3.1](#).

3 APPENDIX DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations	Description
PII, Personal Identifiable Information, Personal Data	Refer to the personal data defined by the EU GDPR (Article 4 (1)), 'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.
Data Subject	EU GDPR (Article 4 - 1), Data subject refers to any individual person who can be identified, directly or indirectly.
Data Controller	EU GDPR (Article 4 - 7), Data Controller means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or anybody which alone or jointly with others, determines the purpose and means of processing of personal data; where the purpose and means of such processing are determined by Union or Member State law, the controller or the specific criteria for its nomination may be provided for by Union or Member State law.
Data Processor	EU GDPR (Article 4 - 8), Data Processor means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or anybody which processes data on behalf of the controller.
Recipient	EU GDPR (Article 4 - 9), A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or anybody, to which the personal data are disclosed, whether third party or not.
Third Party	EU GDPR (Article 4 - 10), A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or anybody other than the data subject, controller, processor and persons who under direct authority of controller or processor, are authorized to process personal data
DPO/GDPO	Data Protection Officer/Global Data Protection Officer
DPIA	Data Protection Impacted Assessment
PIMS	Personal Information Management System
EU	European Union

4 APPENDIX RELATED DOCUMENTS

No	Code	Name of documents
1	EU GDPR	EU General Data Protection Regulation
2	95/46/EC	EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC
3	Privacy shield	EU-U.S. and Swiss-U.S. Privacy Shield Frameworks designed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the European Commission and Swiss Administration to provide companies on both sides of the Atlantic with a mechanism to comply with data protection requirements when transferring personal data from the European Union and Switzerland to the United States in support of transatlantic commerce.
4	APPI	Act on the Protection of Personal Information, Japan. It came into force on 30 May 2017.
5	PDPA	Personal Data Protection Act 2012, Singapore
6	PDPO	Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, Hongkong, 2012
7	PIPA	South Korea's substantial Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) was enacted on Sept. 30, 2011
8	PIPEDA	Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, Canada 2018
9	Privacy Act, APPs, CDR	Privacy act Australia including Australian Privacy Principles, Consumer Data Right
10	HITRUST	Health Information Trust Alliance (CSF, Common Security Framework)
11	HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), US
12	PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, May 2018
13	CCPA	California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1798.100 et seq.
14	VCDPA	Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act, 01/2023
15	PDPL, UAE	Decree-Law No. 45 of 2021
16	DPA Philippines	Republic Act 10173, Data privacy Act 2012
17	PIPL	Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and related laws and regulations

No	Code	Name of documents
18	PDPA Thailand	Thailand's Personal Data Protection Act, 06/2022
19	PDPA Malaysia	Personal Data Protection Act 2010, Malaysia
20	TISAX	Trusted information security assessment exchange
21	BS10012: 2017	British Standard Personal Information Management System
22		<p>Vietnamese laws on Privacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 21 of the 2013 Constitution - Article 38 of the Civil Code 2015 - Article 125 of the Penal Code - Clause 2 of Article 19 of the Labor Code <p>Decree of the Vietnamese Government: Nghị Định Quy Định Về Bảo Vệ Dữ Liệu Cá Nhân Came in force 07/2023</p>
23	FPT Software Personal Data Protection Handbook	PDP_ Handbook_Version_V3.4.1

5 DATA PROTECTION LAW, VIETNAM, OVERVIEW

There is no single data protection law in Vietnam. Regulations on data protection and privacy can be found in various legal instruments. The right of privacy and right of reputation, dignity and honour and fundamental principles of such rights are currently provided for in Constitution 2013 (“**Constitution**”) and Civil Code 2015 (“**Civil Code**”) as inviolable and protected by law.

Regarding personal data, the guiding principles on collection, storage, use, process, disclosure or transfer of personal information are specified in the following main laws and documents:

- **Criminal Code** No. 100/2015/QH13, passed by the National Assembly on 27 November 2015
- Law No. 24/2018/QH14 on Cybersecurity, passed by the National Assembly on 12 June 2018 (“**Cybersecurity Law**”);
- Law No. 86/2015/QH13 on Network Information Security, passed by the National Assembly on 19 November 2015; as amended by Law No. 35/2018/QH14 dated 20 November 2018, on amendments to some articles concerning planning of 37 Laws (“**Network Information Security Law**”);
- Law No. 59/2010/QH12 on Protection of Consumers’ Rights, passed by the National Assembly on 17 November 2010; as amended by Law No.35/2018/QH14 dated 20 November 2018, on amendments to some articles concerning planning of 37 Laws (“**CRPL**”);
- Law No. 67/2006/QH11 on Information Technology, passed by the National Assembly on 29 June 2006; as amended by Law No. 21/2017/QH14 dated 14 November 2017 on planning (“**IT Law**”);
- Law No. 51/2005/QH11 on E-transactions, passed by the National Assembly on 29 November 2005 (“**E-transactions Law**”);
- Decree No. 85/2016/ND-CP dated 1 July 2016, on the security of information systems by classification (“**Decree 85**”);
- Decree No. 72/2013/ND-CP dated 15 July 2013 of the Government, on management, provision and use of Internet services and online information; as amended by Decree No. 27/2018/ND-CP dated 1 March 2018 and Decree No.150/2018/ND-CP dated 7 November 2018 (“**Decree 72**”);
- Decree No. 52/2013/ND-CP dated 16 May 2013 of the Government; as amended by Decree No. 08/2018/ND-CP dated 15 January 2018, on amendments to certain Decrees related to business conditions under state management of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Decree No. 85/2021/ND-CP dated 25 September 2021 (“**Decree 52**”);
- Decree No. 15/2020/ND-CP of the Government dated 3 February 2020 on penalties for administrative violations against regulations on postal services, telecommunications, radio frequencies, information technology and electronic transactions (“**Decree 15**”);

- Circular No. 03/2017/TT-BTTTT of the Ministry of Information and Communications dated 24 April 2017 on guidelines for Decree 85 (“**Circular 03**”);
- Circular No. 20/2017/TT-BTTTT dated 12 September 2017 of the Ministry of Information and Communications, providing for Regulations on coordinating and responding to information security incidents nationwide (“**Circular 20**”);
- Circular No. 38/2016/TT-BTTTT dated 26 December 2016 of the Ministry of Information and Communications, detailing cross-border provision of public information (“**Circular 38**”);
- Circular No. 24/2015/TT-BTTTT dated 18 August 2015 of the Ministry of Information and Communications, providing for the management and use of Internet resources, as amended by Circular No. 06/2019/TT-BTTTT dated 19 July 2019 (“**Circular 25**”); and
- Decision No. 05/2017/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 16 March 2017 on emergency response plans to ensure national cyber-information security (“**Decision 05**”).

Applicability of the legal documents will depend on the factual context of each case, e.g businesses in the banking and finance, education, healthcare sectors may be subject to specialized data protection regulations, not to mention to regulations on employees’ personal information as provided in Labour Code 2019 (“**Labour Code**”).

The most important Vietnamese legal documents regulating data protection are the Cybersecurity Law and Network Information Security Law. Cybersecurity laws in other jurisdictions that were inspired by the GDPR of the EU, the Cybersecurity Law of Vietnam shares similarities with China’s Cybersecurity Law enacted in 2017. The law focuses on providing the government with the ability to control the flow of information. The Network Information Security Law enforces data privacy rights for individual data subjects.

A draft Decree detailing a number of articles of the Cybersecurity Law (“**Draft Cybersecurity Decree**”), notably including implementation guidelines for data localization requirements, together with a draft Decree detailing the order of and procedures for application of a number of cybersecurity assurance measures and a draft Decision of the Prime Minister promulgating a List of information systems important for national security, are being prepared by the Ministry of Public Security (“**MPS**”) in coordination with other relevant ministries, ministerial-level agencies and bodies.

MPS has drafted a Decree on personal data protection (“**Draft PDPD**”), which is contemplated to consolidate all data protection laws and regulations into one comprehensive data protection law as well as make significant additions and improvements to the existing regulations. The Draft PDPD was released for public comments in February 2021 and was originally scheduled to take effect by December 2021. The Finalization process consuming much more time than the MPS first anticipated. PDPD was finalized and was coming in force 07/2023.