Procedure

CONSENT WITHDRAWAL

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RECORD OF CHANGE

No	Effective Date	Version	Reason	Change Description	Reviewer ADPO	Final Reviewer GDPO	Approver Board member
1	01-Jul-2021	1.0	Newly issued	BS 10012:2017 Requirements/GDPR, Clause 8.2.6.1-10)iv,	Trang	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
2	01-Apr-2022	1.1	Biannually revision	1.1 changed: Policy_Personal Data Protection Management_v3.2 1.2 added: Policy_PIMS Scope_v1.1 5.2 13 added PIPL, 5.2 14 added: PDPL, UAR, Decree-Law No. 45 of 2021 5.2 16 added: Decree of the Vietnamese Government: Nghị Định Quy Định Về Bảo Vệ Dữ Liệu Cá Nhân 5.2 17 PDP_Handbook_Version_V3.2 5.2 18: 15e-HD/SG/HDCV/FSOFT	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
3	01-Nov-2022	1.2	Biannually revision	Added 5.3. Data Protection Law, Vietnam, Overview. Added 5.2 15 Republic Act 10173 Data privacy Act 2012 Added 5.2 16 PIPL Added 5.2 17 PDPA Added 5.2 18 TISAX	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
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5	14-May-2024	1.3.1	Document classification	change document classification, from 'internal use' to 'public'	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO
6	01-Dec-2024	1.4	ISO27701 requirements	Update version Added PDPD13 Added 3 paragraph: FPT Software considers that… Added 4 fptsoftware.com Added 5.2 18 Changed 5.2 7 to March 15, 2024	Linh Do Thi Dieu	Michael Hering	CFO/COO

1 INTRODUCTION

FPT Software Company, Ltd. ("FPT Software" hereinafter) Corporate Data Protection Policy, procedures, guidelines, 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, PDPD13 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, procedures, guidelines, 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

The FPT Software Personal Data Handbook including the Protection Policy, Policy_Personal Data Protection Management_v3.5 applies worldwide to FPT Software, Subsidiaries as well legal entities and is based on globally accepted, basic principles on data protection. Ensuring data protection is the foundation of trustworthy business relationships and the reputation of the FPT Software as a first-class employer.

The Data Protection Policy provides one of the necessary framework conditions for cross-border data transfer among FPT Software, Subsidiaries, and legal entities. It ensures the adequate level of data protection prescribed by the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, APPI, PDPA, PDPD13 or other national Personal Data Protection Regulations and the national laws for cross-border data transmission, including in countries that do not yet have adequate data protection laws.

To standardize the collection, processing, transfer, and use of personal data, and promote the reasonable, lawfully, fairly, and transparent use of personal data to prevent personal data from being stolen, altered, damaged, lost or leaked, FPT Software establishes the personal data protection management policy, Data Protection Handbook, Privacy Statement, and information security policies.

Article 7 of the GDPR on consent states that the data subject shall, prior to giving consent, be informed of the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time. The withdrawal of consent shall not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal. It shall be as easy to withdraw as to give consent. Recital 42 states that consent should not be regarded as freely given if the data subject has no genuine or free choice or is unable to refuse or withdraw consent without detriment.

The data subject's right to be forgotten applies when the data subject has withdrawn consent and no other conditions for processing apply.

1.2   Application Scope

This procedure addresses consent withdrawals from data subject(s) related to the processing of their personal data, FPT Software's handling of withdrawal requests from data subjects.

All processing of personal data by FPT Software is within the scope of this procedure.

Means, all FPT Software's business processes and information systems involved in the collection, processing, use and transfer of personal data and all employees, contractors and 3rd party providers involved in the processing of personal data on behalf of FPT Software.

This procedure is binding for all departments and functions globally which are involved in personal identifiable information processing. Every FPT Software department, legal entity or subsidiary must follow this procedure.

This procedure addresses the data subject(s) right to withdraw consent for the processing of his or her personal data.

Withdrawal of consent by the data subject means an unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies withdrawal of consent to the processing of personal data relating to him or her.

Withdrawal of consent shall be without effect to the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal. Whereas consent covered all processing activities carried out for the same purpose or purposes, withdrawal of consent covers all processing activities carried out for the same purpose or purposes. See Policy_PIMS Scope_v1.4.

1.3   Application of national Laws

The Data Protection Policy, procedures, guidelines, and templates 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 the Data Protection Policy and guidelines, or it has stricter requirements than this Policy and guidelines. The content of the Data Protection Policy, procedures and guidelines 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 the Data Protection Policy, this guideline and the legal obligations. If there is reason to believe that legal obligations contradict the duties under the Data Protection Policy, procedures or the guidelines, the relevant subsidiary or legal entity must inform the Global Data Protection Officer. In the event of conflicts between national legislation, the Data Protection Policy, and this procedure, FPT Software GDPO will work with the relevant subsidiary or legal entity of FPT Software to find a practical solution that meets the purpose of the Data Protection Policy, guidelines, and this procedure.

1.4   Responsibilities

As a data controller, FPT Software is responsible under the GDPR for administering withdrawal of consent from the data subject under advisement from the Global Data Protection Officer.

The Global Data Protection Officer is responsible for dealing with all consent withdrawals in line with this procedure and the guideline Guideline_Complaints and Appeals Handling_v3.5.

The Global Data Protection Officer is responsible for the application and effective working of this procedure, and for reporting to the information owner (HRPR, COO, CFO …) on data subjects' consent withdrawals.

The Global Data Protection Officer is responsible for handling all Data Subject Access withdrawals be using Template_Data Subject Right Request Form_v2.5.

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2 Procedure Withdrawal of Consent

FPT Software demonstrates the data subject has withdrawn consent to the processing of his or her personal data as recorded in the Data Subject Consent Withdrawal form (Template_Data Subject Consent Withdrawal Form_v1.4).

Where the processing had multiple purposes, FPT Software demonstrates withdrawal of consent for each purpose as recorded in the Data Subject Consent Withdrawal form (Template_Data Subject Consent Withdrawal Form_v1.4).

The processing activities that relied upon the consent is stopped in accordance with the relevant process. The Global Data Protection Officer will inform the relevant process owner of this change so that processing can be stopped.

3   Procedure Withdrawal of Parental Consent

FPT Software demonstrates the holder of parental responsibility over the specified child has withdrawn consent Parent Consent Withdrawal form (Template_Parental Consent Withdrawal Form_v1.4).

FPT Software demonstrates that reasonable efforts have been made to establish the authenticity of the parental responsibility by Passport, ID Card, Birth Certificate, when withdrawing consent for the specified child, considering available technology.

FPT Software considers that, as a general rule, a child of 16 and over is mature enough to understand withdrawal of consent, they are withdrawing and should be in a position to withdraw that consent. All Data subjects will be required to verify their identity. Where personal data is sought in respect of a child below the age of 16, a parent or guardian must withdrawal on behalf of the child. Any response will be directed to the parent or guardian. FPT Software will need to be satisfied as to the identity of the parent or guardian, and that they are acting in the best interests of the child, before excepting the withdrawal in respect of the child. Parent or guardian has the obligation to explain the process and the withdrawal of content to the child and if it is legally required (PDPD13) to get the consent for withdrawal of a child, it is parent or guardian responsibility.

If parent applying on behalf of a child under 16 years of age, FPT Software will require proof of identity and address of parent and that of the child, together with the birth certificate of the child.

If a legal guardian applying on behalf of a child under 16 years of age, FPT Software will require proof of guardian identity and address and that of the data subject, together with proof of authority to act as legal guardian and the birth certificate of the child.

If you are an agent acting on someone's behalf (e.g. a solicitor applying on behalf of a client), FPT Software may require proof of agent identity and address and that of the data subject, and proof that the data subject has given consent to act on their behalf.

The processing activities that relied upon the consent is stopped in accordance with the relevant process. The Global Data Protection Officer will inform the relevant process owner of this change so that processing can be stopped.

4   Document Owner and Approval

The Global Data Protection Officer (GDPO) is the owner of this document and is responsible for ensuring that this procedure is reviewed in line with the review requirements of the GDPR and Guideline_Personal Data Protection Policy Development_v2.5.

A current version of this document is available and published to FPT Software employees on QMS and on fptsoftware.com.

This procedure was approved by the CFO, board member responsible for data protection, see record of change.

5   APPENDIX

5.1   Definition

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/ADPO	Data Protection Officer/Global Data Protection Officer/Assistant Data Protection Officer
DPIA	Data Protection Impacted Assessment
PIMS	Personal Information Management System
EU	European Union

5.2 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 March, 2024
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	PDPL Indonesia	Data protection in Indonesia is regulated by Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection ("PDP Law")
19	PDPA Thailand	Thailand's Personal Data Protection Act, 06/2022
20	PDPA Malaysia	Personal Data Protection Act 2010, Malaysia
21	TISAX	Trusted information security assessment exchange
22	BS10012: 2017	British Standard Personal Information Management System
23	PDPD13, VN	Decree of the Vietnamese Government: PDPD13 Nghị Định Quy Định Về Bảo Vệ Dữ Liệu Cá Nhân 07/2023
24	FPT Software Personal Data Protection Handbook	PDP_ Handbook_Version_V3.5

5.3   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/QD-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.