

**TEMPATE
DP JOB DESCRIPTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

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RECORD OF CHANGE

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| 3 | 01.11.2022 | 1.2 | Biannually revision | Added 4.3. Data Protection Law, Vietnam, Overview.Added 4.2 15 Republic Act 10173 Data privacy Act 2012 Added 4.2 17 PDPAAdded 3.2 18 TISAX | LinhDTD1 | Michael Hering | HoanNK |

# 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 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.

## Purpose

The FPT Software Personal Data Handbook including the Protection Policy, Policy\_Personal Data Protection Management\_v3.3 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 purpose it to drive compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other national/international Data Protection Regulations and ensure ongoing compliance of all core activities for FPT Software.

## Application Scope

In scope are 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. See Policy\_PIMS Scope\_v1.2.

## Responsibility

The Global Data Protection Officer, appointed by the FPT Software Board Member responsible for Data Protection on behalf of the CEO of FPT Software is fully responsible.

The Global Data Protection Officer (GDPO) is an enterprise security leadership role required by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), APPI, PDPA, PIPA and other national laws. The GDPO is responsible for overseeing data protection strategy and implementation to ensure compliance with GDPR requirements and other Personal Data Protection Acts. The primary role of the GDPO is to ensure that organization processes, the personal data of employees, customers, providers, or any other individuals in compliance with the applicable data protection rules.

The Data Protection Officer reports directly to the board member responsible for data protection CFO.

Note that Article 24(1) states that data protection compliance is a corporate responsibility of the data controller, not of the Data Protection Officer.

The GDPO is the owner of this document and is responsible for ensuring that this template is reviewed in line with the review requirements of the EU GDPR.

# Job Description Board Member Responsible for Data Protection

As detailed in the job description, the designated board member responsible for DP accountable to the CEO and Chairwoman of FPT Software for the management of personal data within FPT Software, must ensure that compliance with data protection legislation under the DPA, EU GDPR, any other data protection legislation and good practice can be demonstrated (Reference article 38 position of the DPO and relationship with the DPO).

WP29 guidance confirms that the DPO is not personally responsible in case of non-compliance with the GDPR. The GDPR makes it clear that it is the controller or the processor who is required to ensure and to be able to demonstrate that the processing is performed in accordance with its provisions (Article 24(1). Data protection compliance is a responsibility of the controller or the processor. The corporate board of directors is ultimately responsible.

## 2.1 Board Member Responsible for Data Protection

Detailed job description of the designated Board Member responsible for managing GDPR compliance within FPT Software .

Responsibilities:

Ensuring implementation of the data protection policy (Personal Data Protection Handbook)

Review of the data protection policy

Training and ongoing awareness as required by the data protection policy

Approval of procedures where personal data is processed:

Management and communication of privacy notices

Handling of requests from individuals, including requests for access, rectification, erasure, etc.

Collection and handling of personal data

Complaints and appeals handling

Management of data protection incidence

Outsourcing and offshoring

Liaison with those responsible for risk management and security issues within FPT Software

Provision of expert advice and guidance on legislative and regulatory data protection matters

Interpretation and application of the various exemptions applicable to the processing of personal data

Advise and inform on the data protection impact assessment and monitor performance against the requirements of the EU GDPR and other national/international data protection regulation

Provision of advice in relation to data sharing projects

Ensuring FPT Software has access to legislative updates and appropriate guidance related to data protection legislation

Continually checking that FPT Software’s data protection regime reflects changes in legislation, practice and technology

Completing, submitting, and managing notifications to the supervisory authority where required under the GDPR and other data protection regulations

Implementing, as appropriate, the practices related to the processing of personal data outlined in any mandatory or advisory sectoral codes that apply to FPT Software.

## 2.2 Data Protection Representatives (FSU, OB, Delivery Center)/Coordinators

Detailed job description of designated data protection representative approved GDPO and board member responsible for DP:

Represent departments, FSU, OB, Delivery Centre, LRC, legal entity or subsidiary that are processing personal data and must manage the compliance with the Personal Data Protection Handbook, GDPR and other national/international data protection regulation

Member of the DPO Group

Assist GDPO and board member responsible for DP with day-to-day responsibility for compliance with the data protection policy, for example: data inventory, staff training and staff access, privacy notices, privacy impact assessments, etc.

# Document Owner and Approval

The Head of HR (CHRO) in collaboration with the Global Data Protection Officer 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, other national/international data protection regulations and Guideline\_Personal Data Protection Policy Development\_V2.3.

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

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

# 4. APPENDIXES

## 4.1 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 | Data Protection Officer/Global Data Protection Officer |
| DPIA | Data Protection Impacted Assessment |
| PIMS | Personal Information Management System |
| EU | European Union |

## 4.2 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 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 | PDPL, UAR  | Decree-Law No. 45 of 2021 |
| 15 | DPA Philippines | Republic Act 10173, Data privacy Act 2012 |
| 16 | PIPL | Personal Information Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China and related laws and regulations |
| 17 | PDPA Malaysia  | Personal Data Protection Act 2010, Malaysia |
| 18 | TISAX | Trusted information security assessment exchange |
| 19 | BS10012: 2017 | British Standard Personal Information Management System  |
| 20 |  | Vietnamese laws on Privacy:- 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 CodeDecree of the Vietnamese Government: Nghị Định Quy Định Về Bảo Vệ Dữ Liệu Cá Nhân Still not in force |
| 21 | FPT Software Personal Data Protection Handbook | PDP\_ Handbook\_Version\_V3.3 |

## 4.3 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. The Draft PDPD might be finalized and coming in force end of 2022.