



NEW LAW ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION: COMPLIANCE READINESS & PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION



SPEAKER



MINH NGUYEN
Special Counsel
minh.nguyen@acsvlegal.com



Ms Minh Nguyen has more than 15 years of working experience in compliance, corporate, mergers and acquisitions, labour, intellectual property and dispute resolution for various top-tier international law firms.

Ms Minh Nguyen is also:

- Awardee of the prestigious Fulbright Scholarship
- Worked as Legal Compliance Manager in the SEA&NZ Business Unit of the largest brewing company in the world
- Member of Young Singapore International Arbitration Centre Committee
- Member of the Legal Science Council of the Vietnam International Arbitration Centre
- Completion of "Data Science Principles" training course from Fulbright University Vietnam



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A. IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS



BETWEEN PDPL AND DECREE 13

- PDPL refers to Law on personal data protection No. 91/2025/QH15 enacted on 26 June 2025 by the National Assembly of Vietnam (effective on 1 Jan 2026).
- **Decree 13** refers to Decree No. 13/2023/ND-CP issued on 17 April 2023 by the Vietnamese Government (effective from 1 July 2023).
- Relationship: PDPL will prevail over Decree 13 if there is any contradiction between the two on the same legal issue.

• Special circumstances:

- ➤ If the processing of the PD has been conducted on the basis of the consents from the Data Subjects which were obtained in accordance with Decree 13 before 1 Jan 2026, there is **no need to obtain the Data Subjects' consents again** on or after 1 Jan 2026.
- ➤ If the first submission of the impact assessment dossier (DPIA or DTIA) is received by the MPS in accordance with Decree 13 before 1 Jan 2026, there is **no need for a resubmission** on or after 1 Jan 2026 (except for the submission of the updated versions of the DPIA and DTIA in accordance with the PDPL).



PERSONAL DATA (PD)

- Means digital data or other forms of information that identify or help to identify a specific individual.
- Includes basic PD and sensitive PD.
- Basic PD refers to PD that reflects common identifying or background information of an individual, which is frequently used in transactions and social interactions (e.g. family name, middle name and first name as stated in the birth certificate; date of birth; gender; personal photos; ID number, etc.).
- Sensitive PD means PD associated with an individual's privacy that, when being infringed upon, shall directly jeopardize the legitimate rights and interests of such individual (e.g. health data in health records, personal location data that is identified through positioning function in an app, data on religion).
- PD, even after being encrypted, is still considered PD.
- PD, once anonymised, is no longer considered PD.





Basic PD - Part 1

3.1.	Basic personal data (pursuant to Clause 3, Article 2 of Decree No. 13/2023/ND-CF dated 17 April 2023 of the Government on personal data protection; tick \sqrt{at} the specified data type)		
	Last name, middle name and birth name	Nationality	
	Other name (if any)	Picture of individual	
	Date of birth	Phone number	
	Date of death or missing	Identity card number	
	Gender	Personal identification number	
	Place of birth	Passport number	
	Place of birth registration	Driver's license number	
	Place of permanent residence	License plate number	





Basic PD - Part 2

Place of temporary residence	Personal tax identification number
Place of current residence	Social insurance number
Home town	Health insurance card number
Contact address	Marital status

Information about family relationship (parents, children)	Information about digital account of individual
Personal data reflecting activities in cyberspace	History of activities in cyberspace
Other information relating to a specific person or helping to identify a specific person that is not specified in Clause 4 of this Article	





Sensitive PD - Part 1

Political point of view	Health status and private life recorded in medical records, excluding information about blood type
Religious point of view	
Information related to racial origin	Information related to ethnic origin
Information about inherited or acquired genetic characteristics of individual	Information about physical properties
Individual biological characteristics	Information about sex life
Information about sexual orientation	Data on crime, criminal behavior collected and stored by law enforcement agencies
Information identifying customers of credit institutions, foreign bank branches, payment intermediary service providers and other authorized organizations as prescribed by law	Account information of customers of credit institutions, foreign bank branches, payment intermediary service providers and other authorized organizations





Sensitive PD - Part 2

Information about deposits of customers of credit institutions, foreign bank branches, payment intermediary service providers and other authorized organizations	Information about deposited property of customers of credit institutions, foreign bank branches, payment intermediary service providers and other authorized organizations
Information about transactions of customers of	Information about organizations and individuals as guarantors at credit
credit institutions, foreign bank branches, payment intermediary service providers and other authorized organizations	institutions, bank branches and payment intermediary service providers
Personal location data identified through location services	Other personal data considered specific under the law and requiring necessary security measures



PD PROCESSING

Refers to one or more activities that impact on PD, such as: collection, recording, analysis, confirmation, storage, alteration, publishing, combination, access, retrieval, recovery, encryption, anonymisation, decryption, duplication, sharing, transmission, provision, transfer, deletion, destruction of PD or other relevant activities.



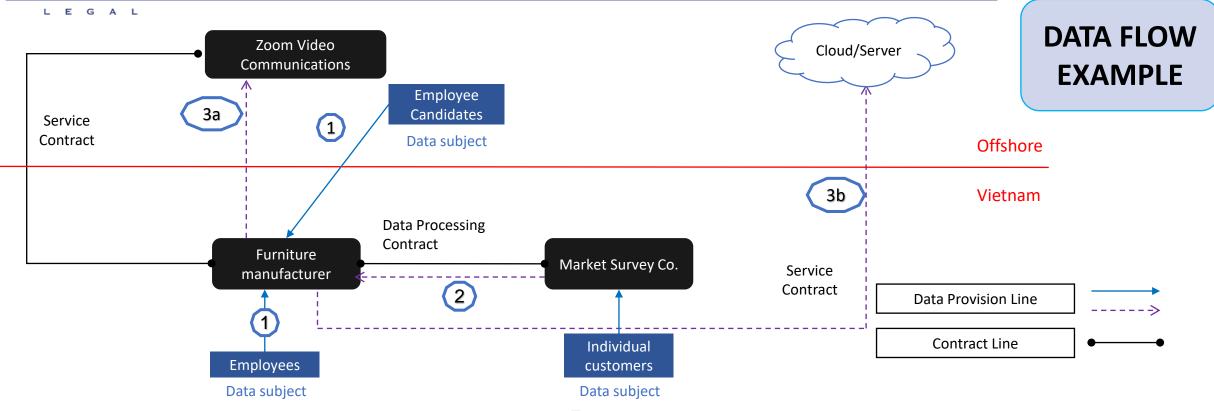


PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION (PDP) – RELATED PARTIES

- Data Subject refers to an individual identified by PD.
- 2. PD Controller refers to a State agency, organisation or individual that decides the purpose and means of PD processing.
- 3. PD Processor refers to a State agency, organisation or individual who is contracted by the PD Controller to process PD in accordance with the instructions of the PD Controller.
- 4. PD Controller cum Processor is a hybrid role, referring to a State agency, organisation or individual that both decides the purpose and means of PD processing and simultaneously directly performs PD processing.
- 5. Third Party refers to an organisation or individual, other than the Data Subject, PD Controller, PD Processor, and PD Controller cum Processor, involved in the processing of PD in accordance with the law.



New Law on Personal Data Protection: Compliance Readiness & Practical Implementation



- 1 Employees based in Vietnam or Employee Candidates based overseas **provide PD** to Furniture manufacturer. This organization plays the role of **PD Controller cum Processor**.
- Zoom Video Communications provides video conferencing platform to Furniture manufacturer and will store PD of individuals mentioned in spoken word. Zoom Video Communications plays the role of Third Party.
- 2 Market Survey Co. **provides PD of Individual Customers** to Furniture manufacturer in accordance with **a data processing contract** between the parties. In this regard, Market Survey Co. plays the role of **PD Processor**.
- Cross-border data transfers of PD of employees of Furniture manufacturer and PD of Individual customers to server/cloud service provider under a storage service contract. Server/cloud service provider plays the role of Third Party.



B. IMPACT OF DATA PRIVACY REGULATIONS ON BUSINESS OPERATIONS



Appointing DPO/DPD – EXEMPTIONS

- The Law on PDP sets out the obligation to appoint PDP Officer (DPO)/PDP Department (DPD),
 or engage external organisations or individuals that provide PDP services.
- Small and start-up enterprises are exempt from the obligation to retain a DPO/DPD for 5 years since 1 January 2026, and household businesses and microenterprises are exempt from the obligation to retain a DPO/DPD if:
 - not running business in personal data processing;
 - not directly processing sensitive data; and
 - not processing personal data of a large number of data subjects.





LAW ON PDP: DPIA/DTIA.

- What must be reported?
- Data Processing Impact Assessment (DPIA)
- Data Cross-border Transfer Impact Assessment (DTIA)
- <u>Exemption on DPIA</u> is applied to small and start-up enterprises for 5 years since 1 January 2026, or household businesses and microenterprises if meeting conditions set out in Slide 16.
- When reporting obligations are triggered?
- Must submit DPIA or DTIA one time during the company's lifetime within 60 days from the date of processing PD, or from the date of PD cross-border transfer.
- Must submit the updated versions in every 6 months if there is any change, <u>unless</u> the change is in relation to the business line or the DPO/DPD or the company existence and structuring.
- How should the reports be sent?
- Online submission via National PDP Portal
- **Postal** submission to the PDP Authority → **Most favorable**
- In-person submission to the PDP Authority





Exercise on DPIA (Form No. D24-DLCN-01)

	NFORMATION OF PERSONAL DATA ify each organization acting as a personal act)		,
The li	ist and details of the data processors are set o	ut as A j	ppendix 1.
1	Name of organization/individual (in Vietnamese):	1a	Name of organization/individual (international):
1b	Name of organization/individual (abbreviation):	1c	Tax code
2	Stock code:	3	Type of business (<i>pursuant to Decree</i> 53/2023/ND-CP)
		Don	nestic
		Fore	eign 🗌
4	Address (head office):	•	
5	Representative:		



Exercise on DPIA (Form No. D25-DLCN-04)

8	Time of personal data processing (specify the expected time of personal data processing for each personal data processing activity; in case there are many different timelines for personal data processing, specify each timeline for personal data processing)		
9	for each personal data pr	storage (specify the expected period of personal data storage rocessing activity; in the case of [a period prescribed by] law, ; if the periods of different personal data storage are different, and data)	
10	Estimated time of deleti	ion, destruction of personal data (<u>specify</u> expected period for essing activity)	
	From:	To:	
11	Manner of deletion, des	truction of personal data (recoverable, unrecoverable)	



Practical Implementation – Challenges

Severe administrative sanction

Under the Law on PDP:

- For sale and purchase of PD: 10 times the revenue from the sale **or** VND 3 billion (approx. USD 120k), whichever is higher.
- For cross-border transfer violations: Up to <u>5% of the violator's revenue of the preceding year</u> or VND 3 billion (approx. USD 120k), whichever is higher.
- Other violations: Up to VND 3 billion (approx. USD 120k).

Under the draft sanctioning decree:

Up to <u>5% of total revenue of the organizational violator in Vietnam for the preceding year</u> for violations such as (i) any repeated violations in illegal collection, transfer, purchase and sale of PD, or (ii) any violations in PD processing which cause disclosure or loss of PD of 5 million Vietnamese citizens or more.







- 1 Privacy policy for EMPLOYEES
- Privacy policy for SUPPLIERS/VENDORS/BUSINESS PARTNERS
- Privacy policy for END-CONSUMERS/INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS/ONLINE VISITORS, etc.





1 Privacy policy for EMPLOYEES

i Consent template on processing PD of candidates

ii Consent template on processing PD of employees

Consent template on processing PD of employees' dependent (eg., child)

(iv) Consent template on processing PD of employees on video and audio recording

v PDP clauses in labour contract

DP templates



Privacy policy for SUPPLIERS/VENDORS/BUSINESS PARTNERS

DP templates

- Supplier/Vendor/Business partner's letter of commitment on PDP
- PDP clauses in contract with Suppliers/Vendors/Business Partners



Privacy policy for END-CONSUMERS/INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS/ONLINE VISITORS, etc.

DP templates

- Consent template on processing PD of endconsumer/individual customer/online visitor, etc.
- (ii) Cookie notification (in case of online visitors)
- Consent template on processing PD of guest on video and audio recording (in case of media or promotion events, etc.)





Example of consent template on processing PD of candidates

CANDIDATE'S CONSENT ON PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING

I, having the following informa	ition:
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5	Full name:
0	ID/Passport number: issued on: by:
5	Date of birth:
	Note: does not hire individuals under the age of 18 as employees. If you are below 18
	years old, you must refrain from sending your job application to us. If we discover that you are
	under 18 years old, we reserve the right to erase and/or remove your job application from our
	system without any prior notification to you. Furthermore, under such circumstances, we will not
	owe any obligation to you in terms of protection of your personal data.
)	Phone number:
)	Email address:
	eby acknowledge that I have read and reviewed the terms and conditions regarding the processing,
use,	deletion, storage, disclosure and transfer of my personal data by
	, a company incorporated under the laws of Vietnam, having enterprise code

Vietnam ("Company"), in accordance with the following scope and purposes:

1. Processing purposes

The personal data collected from me or otherwise from any third party will be processed for the purpose of processing and evaluating my application for employment with the Company, and if my application is successful, the personal data will be used in the administration of my employment.





C. ABOUT US AND HOW WE SUPPORT YOUR PDP COMPLIANCE



ACSV Legal is a Vietnam-based law firm with a team of high calibre lawyers with first-rate credentials.

ACSV Legal's premier compliance practice encompasses a wide range of compliance issues across all industry sectors.

REGULATORY ADVICE

Our team provides regulatory advice and updates on changes that affect the day-to-day operations of companies in Vietnam. We are regularly instructed to provide trainings to the key management personnel of clients on various topics such as data privacy, anti-corruption, and employment-related compliance matters.

INVESTIGATION

Our team is acquainted with conducting investigations resulting from whistleblowing reports. The team has experience handling different kinds of complaints related to data privacy, anti-bribery, anti-harassment, and anti-trust.



D. FINAL THOUGHTS AND Q&As

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CONTACT US

MINH NGUYEN
SPECIAL COUNSEL

28 +84 77 865 3936

ACS LEGAL VIET NAM COMPANY LIMITED

9TH FLOOR, LIM TOWER 3, 29A NGUYEN DINH CHIEU STREET,
SAI GON WARD, HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM
T: +84 28 3822 4538 WWW.ACSVLEGAL.COM