

Vietnam's laws on personal data protection

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Vietnam does not have regulations on personal data protection
A. TRUE B. FALSE
2. Personal data is not defined elsewhere in Vietnamese laws.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
3. In Vietnam, family secrets are not protected by regulations on data protection.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
4. The processing of personal data is not specifically defined in Vietnamese laws.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
5. In Vietnam, data processing is defined to be one of the following activities: collecting, editing, using, storing, publishing personal information.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
6. There is a definition of data controller in Vietnamese laws.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
7. In Vietnamese law, there is no separate concept of a controller or a processor.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
8. Information about personal communications, including written correspondence and the content of telephone calls is not classified as state secrets.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
9. The processing of data by a processor located outside Vietnamese territory is not regulated by Vietnamese laws.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
10. There is no exemption of processing of personal data in Vietnam?
A. TRUE B. FALSE
11. The processing of personal data carried out by a competent authority is exempted from the regulation of Vietnamese laws.
A. TRUE B. FALSE

- 12.Data processors in Vietnam are under obligation to provide adequate level of protection for the personal data.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 13.Scope of data subject's consent is not specified in Vietnamese laws
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 14.There is no specific requirement on the form or the content of consent under Vietnamese laws.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 15.Vietnam does not have a definition about sensitive data.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 16.There is no definition of “an adequate level of protection” under Vietnamese laws.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 17.The laws provide the obligations for data processor to appoint a data protection officer
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 18.An individual or an entity may collect, use, and process the personal data without consent of a data subject.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 19.The processing of personal data to ensure national security; to protect national defense or to maintain public order is exempted from the application of relevant laws on personal data protection.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 20.The process the personal data must always be done with consent of relevant data subject.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 21.It is prohibited to disclose the personal data of a child without the consent of either the child in question (7 -16 years old) or the consent of the child's parents or guardian.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 22.Under Vietnamese laws, the employer has an obligation to keep confidential information received from the employee and not to use such information for the private purposes of such party or for other illegal purposes.
- A. TRUE B. FALSE
- 23.The data subject must be informed of the form, scope, place, and purpose for the collection, processing, and use of her personal data and it must be in hard copy.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

24. In Vietnam, data subjects have the right to request that the data processor update, amend, rectify, or delete their personal data that the data processor has collected or maintains.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

25. No regulations on the disclosure of personal data without the consent of the data subject.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

26. There are no regulations on the processing of personal information for scientific research or official statistical purposes.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

27. There are no regulations on transferring personal data overseas.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

28. Vietnamese laws only cover cross-border transfer of public information and State secrets.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

29. There are regulations on cases of automated decision making by data processing systems without the human participation.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

30. According to Vietnam, data subjects have the right to object to an organization's processing of personal data.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

31. The right to be forgotten does not exist in Vietnamese laws.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

32. The right to transfer a copy of the personal data to another party is provided in Vietnamese laws.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

33. According to Vietnamese laws, data subjects may request data processors stop providing the data subject's personal data to a third party.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

34. Data processor may not perform any activities concerning data protection security.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

35. Compensation is the only remedies for breach of data protection laws in Vietnam

A. TRUE

B. FALSE