

COUNTRY: VIETNAM

SCORE: 43.66 | RANK: 24/24

Vietnam continues to develop relevant cyberlaws that could enhance confidence in the digital economy and facilitate cloud computing. However, gaps still exist in key areas.

Modern laws are in place for electronic commerce, electronic signatures, and intellectual property. However, only very limited laws are in place for cybercrime.

Vietnam's privacy laws are not comprehensive, but they were improved by several minor regulations, including new data breach notification requirements that were introduced in 2014.

Vietnam continues to impose severe censorship and restrictions on Internet content. An additional risk is that Vietnam has not yet developed appropriate laws and policies on interoperability and government procurement. Also, some trade barriers may hamper the development of cloud computing and the digital economy.

Broadband penetration in Vietnam remains low, although there has been very strong growth in a number of key infrastructure indicators.

Overall, Vietnam's results have improved slightly since the 2013 Scorecard, but the country's ranking has remained entrenched in last place — 24th.

Q VIETNAM	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 5.7/10 RANK: 17/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	●	<p>Vietnam does not have comprehensive privacy legislation, but it does have short privacy sections in both its Law on E-Transactions 2005 and its Law on Information Technology 2006. The Law on Protection of Consumers' Rights 2010 also includes a brief section on privacy. Although the laws do not include detailed privacy provisions, they serve as a foundation for more detailed regulations.</p> <p>This approach was strengthened in 2013 by the passage of the Government Decree 52 of May 16, 2013, on e-commerce (Decree No. 52/2013/ND-CP). This decree is a type of regulation that sits under the three earlier laws. It clarifies the rights of individuals and expands the obligations of businesses. It includes a relatively comprehensive set of privacy principles.</p> <p>These three laws are all restricted to specific activities and sectors, and the 2013 Decree on E-Commerce is limited to online transactions (including Internet and mobile communications). As a result, some significant gaps remain in Vietnam's approach to privacy protection.</p>
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Sectoral	Privacy law in Vietnam is limited in scope. There is strong coverage of online commerce and partial coverage of the general IT and consumer sectors. Full coverage will not be achieved until further laws and regulations are developed.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	●	Vietnam's privacy principles have limited sectoral application, but they are broadly consistent with the principles in the European Union (EU) Data Protection Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	●	Vietnam is a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The privacy principles contained in the Decree on E-Commerce 2013 are broadly compatible with the APEC Privacy Framework, but their application is very limited at this stage.

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5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	Vietnam offers some limited privacy rights under the Civil Code. Article 34.1 of the Civil Code provides that an individual's right to privacy "shall be protected by law," but there are no further regulations. Similarly, Article 34 of the Civil Code provides that the collection and publication of material relating to "the private life of an individual" is prohibited except with the consent of the individual or where such collection is in accordance with the decision of a "competent state authority." These rights are actionable by individuals and, to date, at least one case has appeared in the Supreme People's Court (unreported 2012).
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	None	There is no privacy agency, although the Ministry of Information and Communications has broad responsibility for e-commerce law and regulation. The Ministry of Industry and Trade also plays a limited role in the regulation of privacy, and the 2013 Decree on E-Commerce requires the two agencies to coordinate their activities.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Not applicable	There is no privacy agency.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Vietnamese privacy law.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Vietnamese privacy law.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	ⓘ	Article 72 of the 2013 Decree on E-Commerce includes a limited breach notification requirement. In the case of an external attack, an organization must report the attack to the relevant authorities. There is no requirement to report the incident to data subjects. The Decree on E-Commerce has limited application; it is restricted to online transactions and electronic communications.
SECURITY (SCORE: 2.8/10 RANK: 21/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Law on E-Transactions 2005 includes provisions on e-signatures and certification of e-signatures and e-signature certificate services and management of e-signature services. On Feb. 15, 2007, the government issued Decree No. 26 providing detailed regulations on the implementation of the Law on E-Transactions on digital signature and digital signature certification services, applicable to agencies and organizations providing digital signature certification services as well as agencies, organizations, and individuals seeking to use digital signature and digital signature certification services in electronic transactions.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✗	Vietnam currently regulates access to both Internet infrastructure and content. (a) Internet users in Vietnam are required to connect to the Internet via a licensed Internet service provider (ISP); (b) Paragraph 3.2(c), Section II of Circular 04 on Internet prohibits any access to foreign ISPs by direct dialing international telephone numbers; and (c) Internet users are not permitted to use Internet application services to the extent that the use of those services is prohibited or is not expressly permitted by law pursuant to paragraph 3.2(e), Section II of Circular 04 on Internet. Article 47 of the Law on E-Transactions also contains a requirement for ISPs to cooperate with authorities in relation to online content regulation. A number of decrees also impose restrictions on online speech. The two most prominent decrees are Decree No. 72 on the Management, Provision, Use of Internet Services and Information Content Online (2013) <english.mic.gov.vn/vbqppl/Lists/Vn%20bn%20QPPL/DispForm.aspx?ID=6394>, and Decree No. 174 (2013) Regulating Administrative Sanctions for Violations Relating to Postal Services, Telecommunications, Information Technology, and Radio Frequencies. The decrees impose heavy fines for anti-government expressions online.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Article 44 of the Law on E-Transactions 2005 contains a number of broad security requirements. However, the provision is vague and does not set out any detailed security requirements, which may be established by more detailed regulations in the future. A draft Law on Information Security is under development <duthaoonline.quochoi.vn/DuThao/Lists/DT_DUTHAO_LUAT/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=655&LanID=656&TabInd ex=1>.

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4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There are no security audit requirements in Vietnam. A draft Law on Information Security is under development <duthaoonline.quochoi.vn/DuThao/Lists/DT_DUTHAO_LUAT/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=655&LanID=656&TabInd ex=1>.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	No requirements	Vietnam is not a participant in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>. Certifications are generally not used in Vietnam.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 5.6/10 RANK: 22/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	In 2001, the Management and Use of Internet Services Decree was issued, and it created a number of cyber offenses. Offenses under the decree include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of software tools, passwords, encryption codes or personal information to access Internet services illegally; • Stealing a password, access code, or private information of an organization and publishing it; • Using the Internet with the intention to harass, threaten or defame another person; and • Creating and disseminating computer viruses on the Internet. Fines under the decree can range from VND200,000 (approx. US \$12.60) to VND20,000,000 (approx. US\$1,260).
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	●	Cybercrime laws in Vietnam cover a limited range of activities and are not as extensive as the offenses contained in the Convention on Cybercrime. A Council of Europe comparative analysis highlights a number of gaps: <www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/CountryProfiles/cyber_cp_Vietnam_2009_September.pdf>.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?	Unlimited access	Under the Law on National Security (Law No. 32/2004/QH11 passed by the National Assembly on Dec. 3, 2004), the state agency in charge of the protection of national security has the right to examine communication equipment or computers and computer networks and materials of individuals and organizations if there is any reasonable suspicion of a breach of national security. It is therefore very likely that this security agency shall have the right to access all information, including encrypted data, in case of a suspected violation of national security. In addition, Decree 55 and Decision 71 require Internet service suppliers to arrange necessary technical and material facilities for the relevant state authorities to take measures to protect national security as well as to protect information and network security. Though the measures are not described in specific detail, they likely include access to encrypted data stored or used on the Internet and in the network.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	The Law on National Security provides that any foreign individual who violates the national security of Vietnam outside the territory of Vietnam shall be penalized in accordance with the laws of Vietnam, if this is stipulated in an international treaty to which Vietnam has acceded or is a participant. However, Vietnam is not a party to any relevant international treaties on information security.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 9.6/20 RANK: 23/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Vietnam became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 2007.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	●	Vietnam has significant gaps in its implementation of TRIPS and implementation of the key provisions has been slow.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✗	Vietnam has not signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	●	Intellectual property law in Vietnam is largely compliant with the key provisions in the treaty.

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5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	<p>Article 28(10) of the Law on Intellectual Property 2005 includes civil sanctions for posting copyrighted works online.</p> <p>In addition, the Joint Circular No. 07/2012/TTLT-BTTTT-BVHTTDL on Stipulations on the Responsibilities for Intermediary Service Providers in the Protection of Copyright and Related Rights on the Internet and Telecommunications Networks <www.cov.gov.vn/> has been used with some limited success to tackle several online music and film piracy sites in Vietnam in 2013 and 2014.</p> <p>Enforcement options were strengthened by the introduction of Decree No. 131/2013/ND-CP on Sanctioning Administrative Violations of Copyright and Related Rights in December 2013.</p>
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	<p>Article 170a of the Penal Code 1999 may potentially impose criminal sanctions for posting copyrighted works online, but only if the posting was on a commercial scale. (Article 170a was introduced in 2009).</p> <p>Otherwise, the catch-all provisions of Article 131 could apply.</p> <p>Article 226 of the revised Penal Code concerns the "Illegal uploading information onto or using information on computer networks, telecommunications networks and Internet":</p> <p>1. Those who commit any of the following acts of infringing upon interests of agencies, organizations and individuals, social order and safety, causing serious consequences, shall be imposed a fine of between VND10 million and VND100 million, noncustodial reform of up to three years or a prison term of between six months and three years:</p> <p>a) Uploading onto computer networks, telecommunications networks and Internet information contrary to law, but not falling into cases specified in Articles 88 and 253 of this code;</p> <p>b) Trading in, exchanging, donating, modifying or making public lawful private information of other agencies, organizations and individuals on computer networks, telecommunications networks and Internet without permission of owners of such information;</p> <p>c) Other acts of illegally using information on computer networks, telecommunications networks, and Internet.</p>
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	●	<p>There are no specific or detailed laws allocating liability to ISPs for infringing content.</p> <p>However, in practice the Joint Circular No.07/2012/TTLT-BTTTT-BVHTTDL on Stipulations on the Responsibilities for Intermediary Service Providers in the Protection of Copyright and Related Rights on the Internet and Telecommunications Networks <www.cov.gov.vn/> has been used to manage ISP liability for infringing content.</p>
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	●	<p>There are no specific or detailed laws allocating liability to ISPs for infringing content.</p> <p>However, in practice the Joint Circular No. 07/2012/TTLT-BTTTT-BVHTTDL on Stipulations on the Responsibilities for Intermediary Service Providers in the Protection of Copyright and Related Rights on the Internet and Telecommunications Networks <www.cov.gov.vn/> has been used to manage ISP liability for infringing content.</p>
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Not applicable	There are no specific laws allocating liability to ISPs for infringing content.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✗	There is currently no specific regulation on the takedown by an ISP of infringing content upon notification by the right holder. Generally the rights holder will have the right to seek the assistance of a competent state authority (the Inspectorates of Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism, Ministry of Information & Communication, or the courts) to prevent or stop the infringement of his or her rights. In these circumstances, the authorities would state the timeframe for compliance with any order it might make.
11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright?	✗	There are no notification requirements in Vietnam.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	There are no specific legal protections for cloud computing. However, the catch-all nature of Article 131 of the Penal Code provides some protection. Intellectual property laws and privacy laws have improved in recent years, but remain patchy. Vietnam also has significant enforcement issues in the area of intellectual property protection.

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SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 7.2/10 RANK: 20/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	On June 29, 2006, the National Assembly of Vietnam promulgated the Law on Standards and Technical Regulations, effective from Jan. 1, 2007.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Directorate for Standards, Metrology and Quality (TCVN) <www.tcvn.gov.vn> is a government agency (at the level of general department, the head of which bears ranking of quasi-vice minister) under the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) having responsibility for advising the government in the field of standardization, metrology, and quality management and representing Vietnam in international and regional organizations. Standards are developed and published by the Vietnam Standard and Quality Institute <vsqi.gov.vn>.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	The Law on E-Transactions 2005 contains functional equivalence provisions including for electronic signatures and electronic communications. The legislation also contains provisions creating legal rules that govern the circumstances surrounding when an electronic contract is formed, such as time and place of dispatch and receipt of an electronic message.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Law on E-Transactions is based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996).
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✗	The laws of Vietnam do not require foreign software suppliers to obtain import licenses or to set up local establishments or otherwise meet investment requirements in connection with the supply of software to local customers in Vietnam, both in the case of digital transactions (such downloading software via the Internet) and in the case of the import of software on physical media. However, regulations relating to technology transfer and industrial property licensing may (in certain circumstances) apply, both to software downloaded and to software imported on physical media. Under Decree 45 and Circular 1254 (collectively the Technology Transfer Regulations), a contract for technology transfer must: (a) contain certain compulsory terms and conditions, including terms relating to price and duration; (b) be approved by and/or registered with the Ministry of Science and Technology; and (c) where applicable, be registered at the National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP). The definition of technology transfer under the Technology Transfer Regulations is very widely drafted and is potentially broad enough in scope to cover almost any activity concerned with supply of technology or licensing of intellectual property rights whether within Vietnam or from overseas to Vietnam, and related services. However, Article 1.3 of Circular 1254 creates further uncertainty because it provides that the transfer of computer software is subject to the Technology Transfer Regulations only if it accompanies other items of technology listed in Decree 45 used by the transferee for the purposes of manufacturing products or providing services. Software that does not “accompany” such other items of technology is not subject to the Technology Transfer Regulations.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Recent standards development processes have favored international standards. The National Program “Enhancing Productivity and Improving Product Quality for Vietnamese businesses up to 2020” approved by the prime minister May 21, 2010, (Decision No 712/QĐ-TTg) commits Vietnam to adopting 60% international standards by 2020.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Vietnam participates in relevant International Standards Organization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard-setting processes, and is a full member of the ISO.

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PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 1.4/10 RANK: 23/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✗	Vietnam has a range of procurement decrees and circulars that set out government procurement policy. Although they promote an open and transparent system of procurement, they do not discuss technology neutrality.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✗	In 2009, the Vietnam minister of information and communications announced that it was mandatory that "100% of clients of IT divisions of government agencies must be installed with open-source software." A lower limit (70%) applied to non-IT agencies.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✗	The 2009 announcement by the Vietnam minister of information and communications includes mandatory requirements for the selection of open-source software.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	✗	The April 20, 2010, Prime Minister's Directive on Public Procurement states that international bids will only be invited when local goods and equipment cannot meet the requirements of a tender. A preference for local suppliers is usually imposed requiring 30% local involvement in any tenders for goods, and 50% local involvement in any tender for services. In 2012, Vietnam became an observer to the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, and this may encourage further liberalization.
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 11.4/30 RANK: 23/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, 20-30% of households to have access to broadband By 2020, 50-60% of households have access to broadband, of which 20-30% access via fiber optic cable 	<p>In February 2011, the Vietnamese prime minister approved the Master Plan on Information Technology (Decision No. 1755/QĐ-TTg) <moj.gov.vn/vbqp/en/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=10749>, which sets a number of goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide wireless broadband coverage to 85% of the population 20-30% of households have access to broadband By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> completion of the broadband network to almost all villages and hamlets provide wireless broadband coverage to 95% of the population 50-60% of households have access to broadband, of which 20-30% access via fiber-optic cable <p>In 2012, Vietnam adopted the ITU-produced Wireless Broadband Masterplan for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Technology/Documents/BroadbandNetworks/WBB_MasterPlan_VietNam.pdf>. It contains goals to improve the quality and integrity of Vietnam's wireless mobile telecommunications infrastructure and resulting capabilities.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	No regulation and limited public debate	There has been limited formal and public consideration of net neutrality regulation in Vietnam at this stage.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	92	In 2014, the population of Vietnam increased by 1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	33%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	18	In 2014, the number of households in Vietnam increased by 0.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

COUNTRY: VIETNAM

Q VIETNAM	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	293	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$2,052	In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Vietnam increased by 6% to US \$2,052. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	Not available	This World Bank indicator for 2014 for Vietnam was not available at the time of publication. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	21%	In 2014, 20.5% of households in Vietnam had personal computers. This is an increase of 7.9% since 2013, and ranks Vietnam 124 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009 to 2014 of 8.6%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	4.28	Vietnam's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 4.28 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 102 (out of 166) countries. The 2015 IDI for Vietnam increased by 4.6%, and the IDI ranking declined by one place from a rank of 101 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx>]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	3.85	Vietnam has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 3.85 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 85 (out of 143) countries and a rank of 11 (out of 36) in the lower-middle income grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Vietnam increased by 0.3% and declined from a rank of 84 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015>]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	3.57	Vietnam has an International Connectivity Score of 3.57 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 21 (out of 26) in the resource-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) <www.connectivityscorecard.org>]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	40	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	44%	In 2014, 44% of the population in Vietnam used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 101 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 11.2% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 12.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	20,749	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Vietnam has increased by 38% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 40.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	928	Vietnam has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 54% since 2013 to 928 Gbps, and is ranked 37 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 59.6%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]

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6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	5	Vietnam has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 16% since 2013 to 5 million, and is ranked 22 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 20.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	28%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	6%	Vietnam has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 15.4% since 2013, which is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 12.2%. This ranks Vietnam 108 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	13%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	136	In 2014, Vietnam increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 10% and is ranked 9 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 149% of the population. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	31	Vietnam has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 65% since 2013. This ranks Vietnam 100 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	29	In 2014, Vietnam increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 67% and is ranked 19 out of 215. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]