

Data Sharing Among Financial Institutions



TDCC 111/9



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1. What is it?

Greater Convenience



For Customers

Purpose



Better Risk Control



By Financial Institutions

1. What is it?



In 2021, Financial Supervisory Commission adopted a set of
"Guidelines for Information Sharing Among Financial Institutions"
to set out principles.



7 Articles

1. What is it?



Article 1

The sharing of data between financial institutions shall be conducted in accordance with the **“Personal Data Protection Act and the Guidelines”**, except in cases where data sharing is permitted by other regulations and such regulations shall apply.



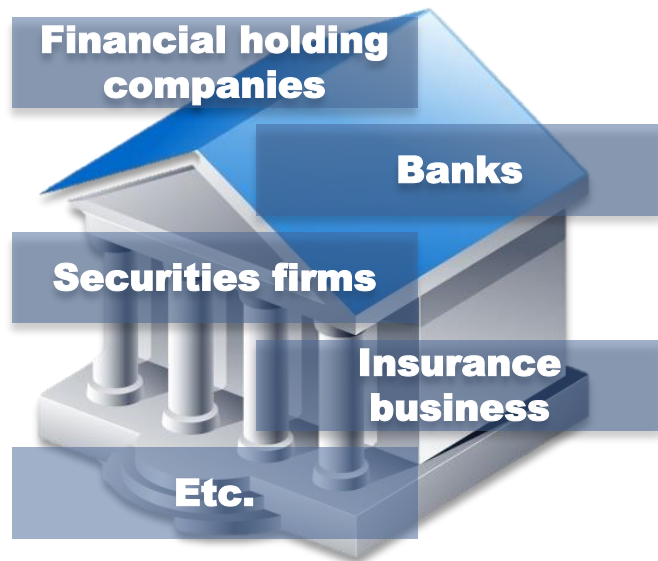
DATA PROTECTION

1. What is it?



Article 2

Financial Institutions:



Subsidiaries of Financial Institutions:

Subsidiaries of financial institutions refer to subordinate companies controlled by financial institutions.

However, they do not include subordinate companies or branches of financial institutions in foreign countries.

1. What is it?



Article 3

When financial institutions share data in accordance with the Guidelines, they shall establish **internal control regulations** based on the following principles:

-  **Specific and appropriate purpose**
-  **Necessary verification**
-  **Participants must be authorized**
-  **Appropriate management policies**
-  **Clear risk-based internal audit**
-  **Information security enhancement**
-  **Procedure of complaints**

1. What is it?



Article 4

A financial institution must **disclose its privacy policy on the company website**, at least including the name of the company sharing the data, purpose of sharing, customer data protection measures, and remedial measures for protecting customer rights and interests.



1. What is it?

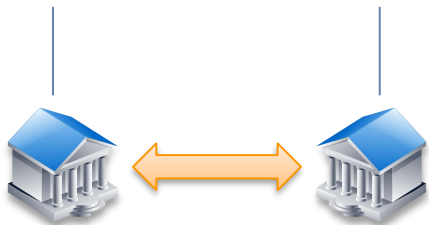


Article 5

The eligible 3 types for data sharing specified in the Guidelines:

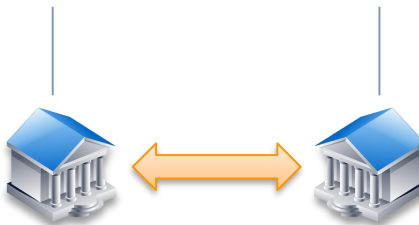
Type 1

**Financial holding
company groups**



Type 2

Financial groups



Type 3

No any relationship



1. What is it?



Article 6 & 7

Financial institutions must pay attention to the following matters:

Obtain customers' consent



Protect customer rights



Establish partnership



1. What is it?



Article 6 & 7

The data that can be shared includes:

**Basic
customer
data**

**Identity
verification
data**

**Account
data**

**Transaction
records**

**Negative
data**

**KYC
data**

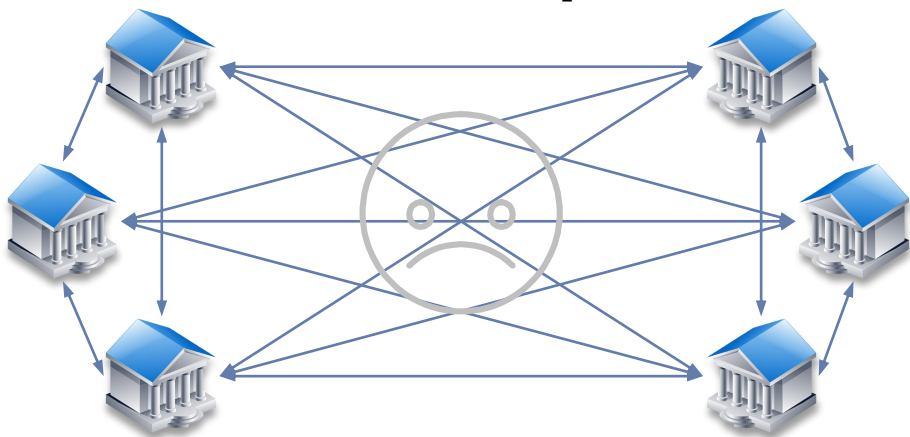
**Electronic
communication
history**

**Other
data**

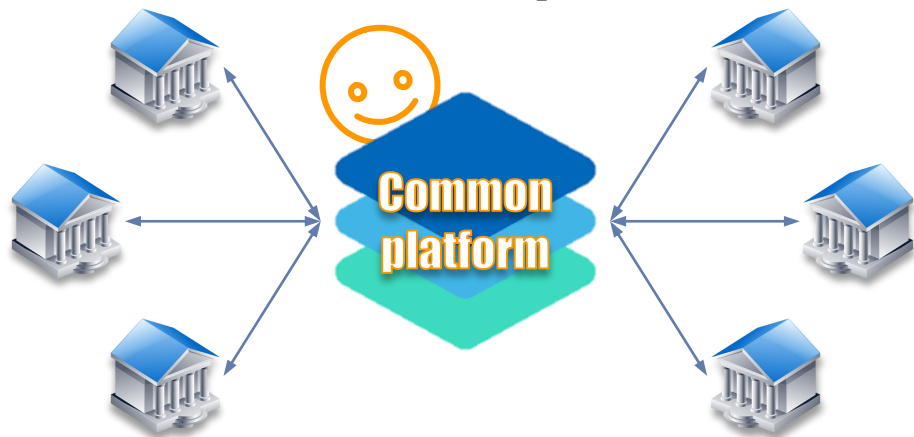
2. Who's in it?

Participants must build a system connection with others, unless there's a centric common platform:

Without a common platform



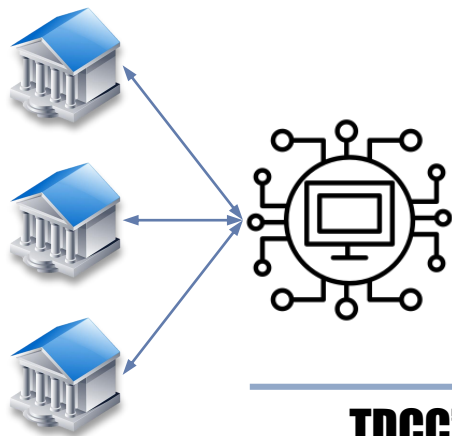
With a common platform



2. Who's in it?

TDCC will focus on servicing **securities firms and its customers**:

**Existing connection
with securities firms**



**Existing connection
with customers**



TDCC's B2B and B2C services

2. Who's in it?

Benefits generated by the centric common platform:

Easier

Participants have no needs to build connection with directly with others.

Only have to develop related features base on the existing connection.

Cheaper



Proper

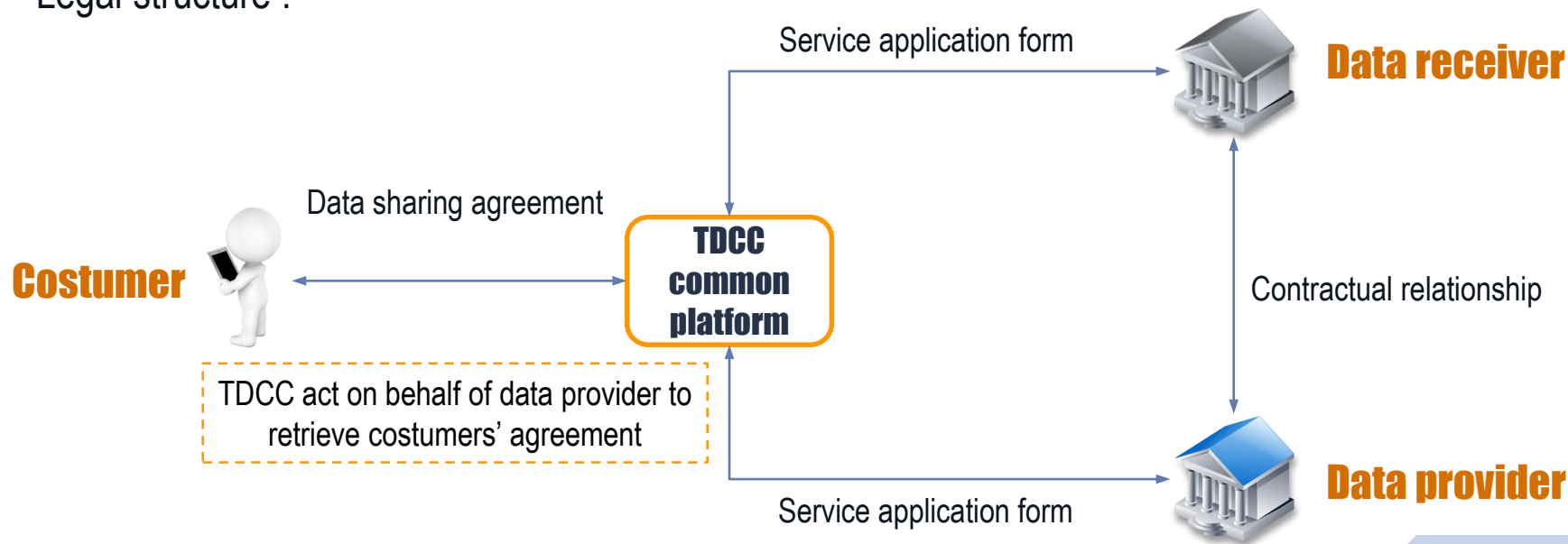
Effective and efficient one-stop regulating for the authority.

Specification of data communication will be standardization via the common platform.

Standard

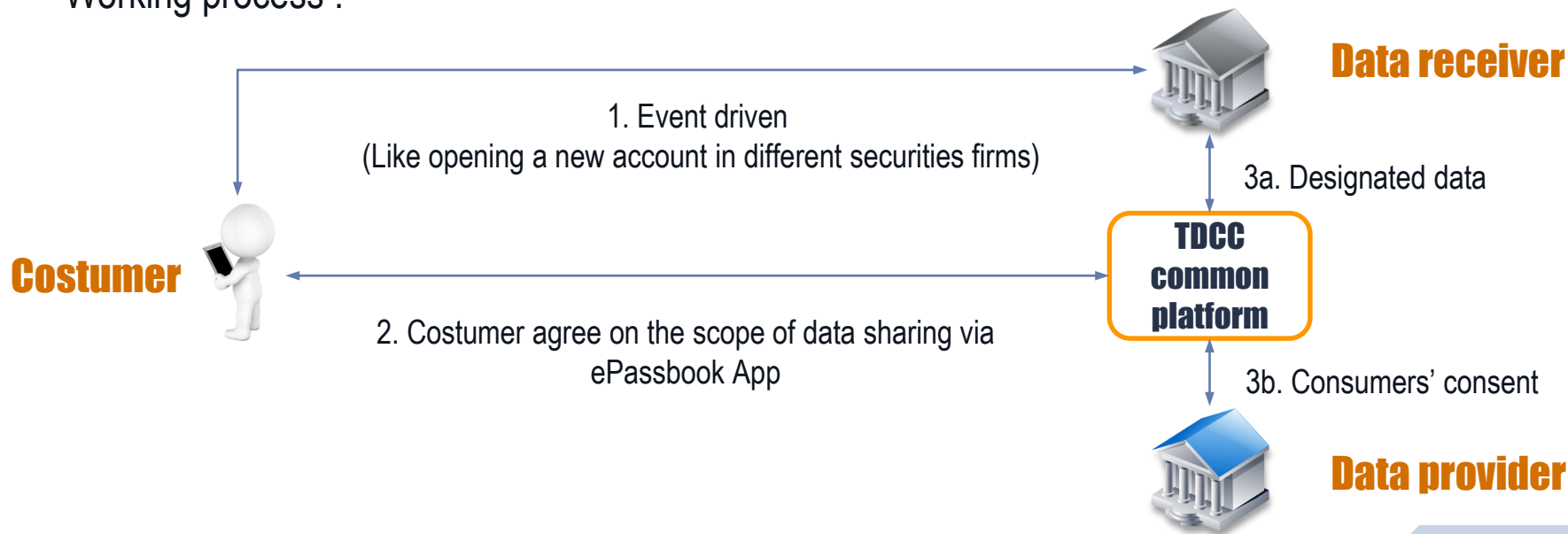
3. How it works?

Legal structure :



3. How it works?

Working process :



Current status: negotiating



- 1. Modules development**
- 2. System connection**
- 3. Specification of data communication**
- 4. Charging standards**

⋮

Securities firms



Overall benefits

FinTech Development Roadmap



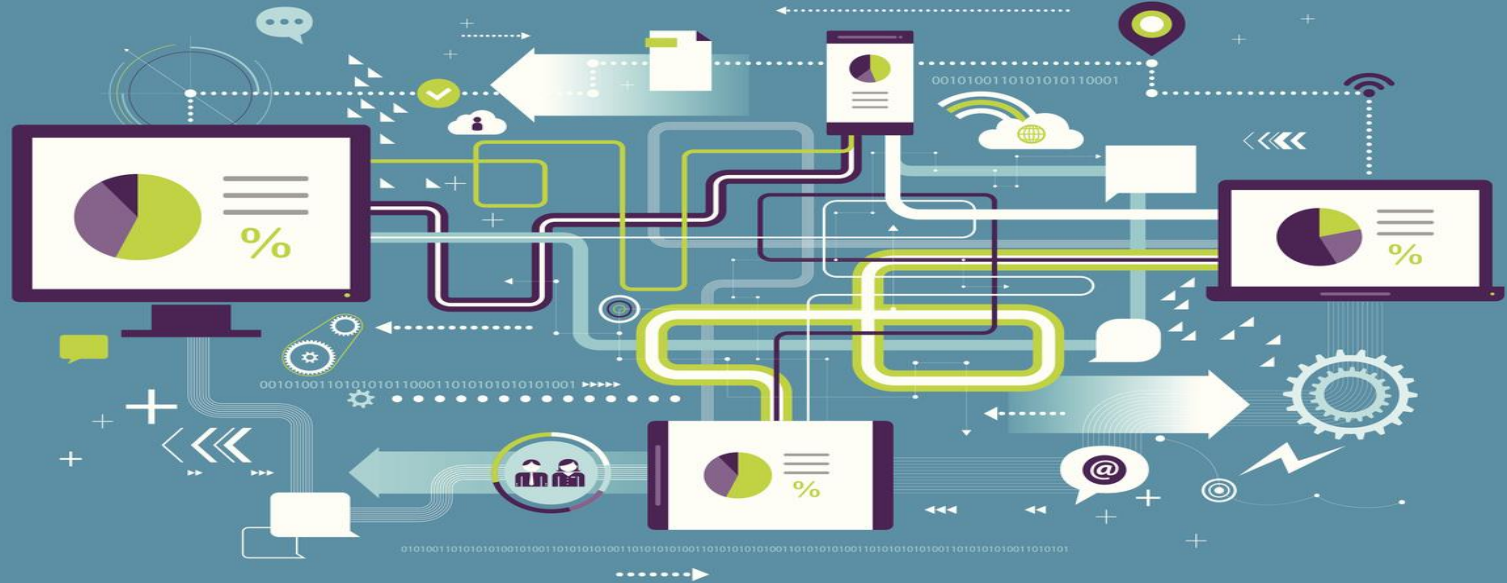
Development of FinTech

Create data value



Enhance international competitiveness





THANKS!