

PRIVACY AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

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G20 High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection (2011)

- 1. Legal, Regulatory and Supervisory Framework
- 2. Role of Oversight Bodies
- 3. Equitable and Fair Treatment of Consumers
- 4. Disclosure and Transparency
- 5. Financial Education and Awareness
- Responsible Business Conduct of Financial Services Providers and Authorised Agents
- 7. Protection of Consumer Assets against Fraud and Misuse
- 8. Protection of Consumer Data and Privacy
- 9. Complaints Handling and Redress
- 10. Competition



8. Protection of Consumer Data and Privacy

Consumers' financial and personal information should be protected through appropriate control and protection mechanisms, which should:

- define the purposes for which the data may be collected, processed, held, used and disclosed (especially to third parties).
- acknowledge the rights of consumers to
 - be informed about data-sharing,
 - access data and
 - obtain the prompt correction and/or deletion of inaccurate, or unlawfully collected or processed data.



Summary of 2013 Revisions to OECD Privacy Guidelines

- Risk management approach
- Privacy management programmes
- Data breach notification
- Transborder data flows (update)
- National privacy strategies
- Privacy enforcement authorities (update)
- Interoperability
- Complementary measures



Part II. Basic Principles*

- 1. Collection limitation
- 2. Data quality
- 3. Purpose specification
- 4. Use limitation
- 5. Security safeguards
- 6. Openness
- 7. Individual participation
- 8. Accountability
 *unchanged from 1980



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http://oe.cd/privacy

http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/financial-education/financialconsumerprotection.htm.org

