

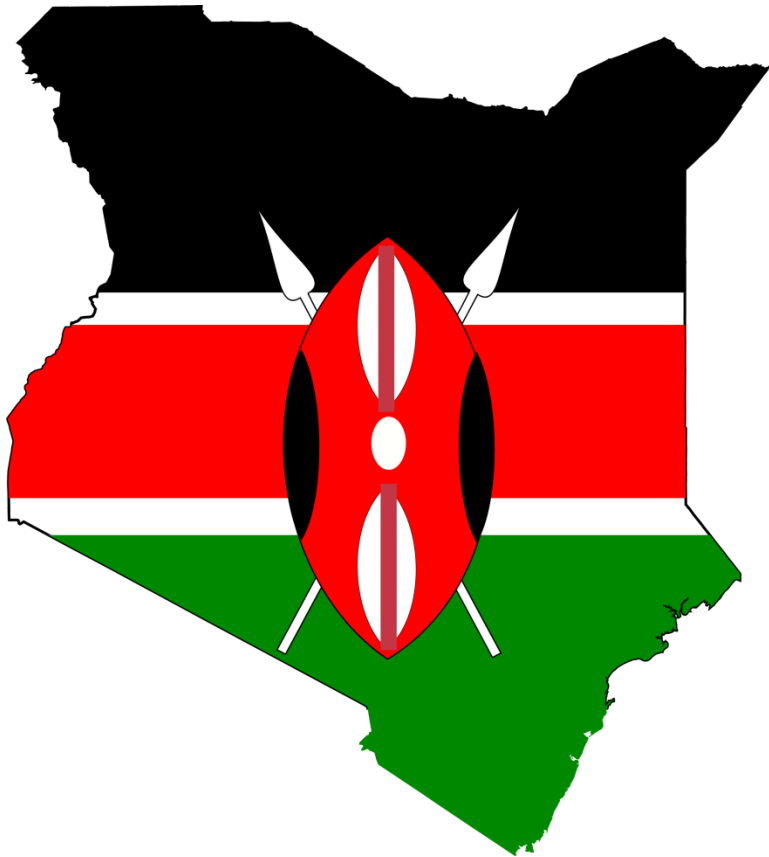


Self Regulation: The Data Hub

Mark M. Kiambo

3rd Regional Credit Reporting Conference

About CIS in Kenya

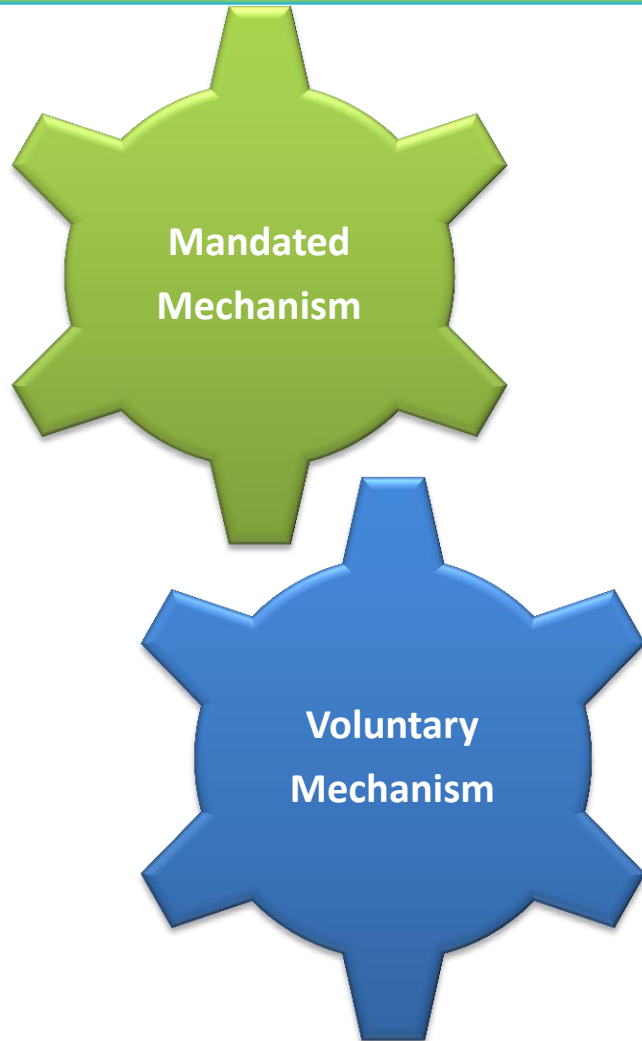


Formal Sharing in Kenya
began 6 years ago

Full-file Sharing of Data
began in 2014

The market has 3 Credit
Reference Bureaus (CRBs)

About CIS in Kenya...



Sharing of data is either

- Mandated by Law
- Voluntary

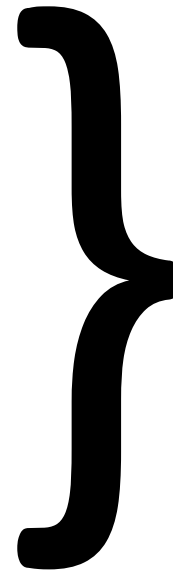
About 4 Million profiles (positive and negative) uploaded at the CRBs

CIS Kenya

A member's organization of lenders, CRBs, Regulators and other CIS Stakeholders

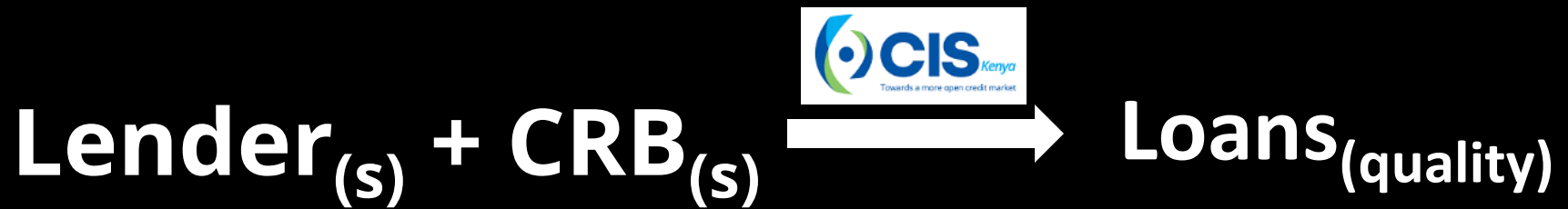
Our Main Pillars:

- Legal Reform
- Self-Regulation
- Capacity Building
- Awareness Creation
- Knowledge Generation
- Alternative Dispute Resolution



**Development
of
CIS**

The Chemistry....



Self-Regulation

CIS Kenya's Self-Regulatory Framework is conducted through a member's code of conduct

One of the main concerns requiring Self-Regulation is

The Quality of Data



Data Hub: Self-Regulation Tool

A centralized point of data submission to the CRBs

- Lenders make one submission
- CRBs receive a copy of the data
- Data Quality can be checked

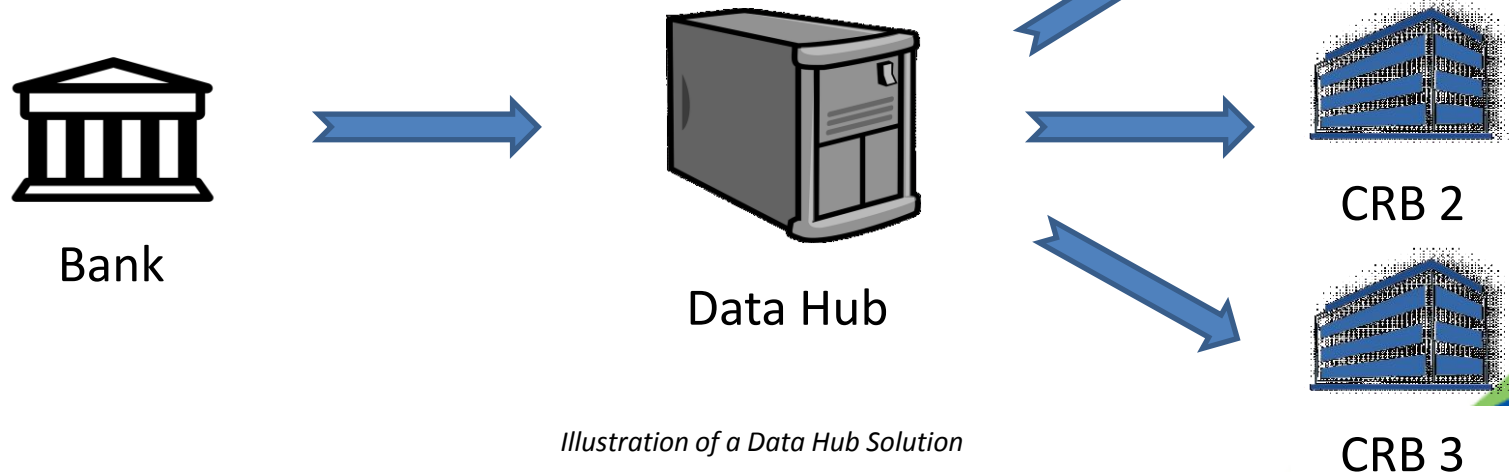


Illustration of a Data Hub Solution

So, why consider a Data Hub?

Reduce the burden of data submission

- Risk of Human Errors
- Real-time Submissions

Address Data Quality Issues

- What's an objective opinion on the quality of data submitted?
- Address conflicting acceptance rate reporting

So, why consider a Data Hub?

- Ease the Dispute Resolution process
- Ensure all Bureaus receive a copy of the dispute lodged
- Result of a dispute resolution process is uploaded simultaneously

Feasibility Study...

- Does the Market need a Data Hub?
- What are the pros and cons?
- What concerns must be addressed?
- What does it take to implement the infrastructure
 - Financial implications
 - Skillsets and personnel
- Where will it be hosted?
- What are the implications?



Thanks!

