



FINANCIALTM
DATA EXCHANGE





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financial Data Exchange, Inc (FDX) is pleased to provide this application for recognition as a Standard-Setting Body (SSB) to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) in accordance with its Final Rule Making on Personal Financial Data Rights; Industry Standard-Setting. FDX appreciates the significant work that the CFPB has undertaken to promulgate proposed rules under Dodd-Frank Act Section 1033, especially the acknowledgement of the value that consensus industry standards have brought, and can continue to bring to, the U.S. open banking ecosystem.

As the leading technical standards setting organization in the industry for sharing permissioned financial data in the U.S. and Canada, FDX shares the CFPB's goal for fair, open, and inclusive financial technical standards. Through the development, adoption, and constant improvement of the FDX API (defined hereafter), FDX and its diverse membership have made significant progress transitioning from credential-based "screen scraping" to the FDX API, with over 94 million consumer accounts using the FDX API as of Fall 2024. Through contributions from its members, FDX has constantly improved the FDX API in order to keep up with industry trends and technological improvements. Initially beginning as FDX 3.0, now at FDX API 6.2 with more than seven (7) improved versions since inception driven by industry demand and alignment.

Within this application, FDX summarizes the organization's founding and evolution, additional plans for the future, and the policies that guide FDX's work and reflect the openness, balance, due process, appeals, consensus, and transparency expected of a standard-setting body in accordance with the CFPB's final rule released on June 5, 2024, regarding "Required Rulemaking on Personal Financial Data Rights; Industry Standard-Setting."

The FDX Board has now adopted a number of operational and governance reforms in order for FDX to fully meet the requisite attributes and fulfill the responsibilities of an SSB recognized by the CFPB. Full implementation of these decisions and processes is targeted for Q4 2024. ¹

¹ FDX is currently in the process of spinning out from under FS-ISAC, Inc. to become an independent nonstock, nonprofit 501(c)(6) Delaware corporation. This application is drafted in anticipation of the closing (scheduled for

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September 30, 2024) and assumes the relevant changes to be instituted at such closing. The FDX LLC board has approved the transition subject to final closing matters. This application is drafted as though the closing has occurred and all relevant changes have been adopted, which will be completed during Q4 2024.

FDX - OVERVIEW

History & Evolution:

In 2018, FDX was founded to unify the financial industry around a common, interoperable, royalty-free standard for the secure and convenient access of permissioned consumer and business financial data. FDX's mission was further defined through its five core principles of financial data sharing: Control, Access, Transparency, Traceability, and Security. FDX's mission, principles and initial organizational structure and governance were built to ensure rapid industry adoption of an API standard that would empower end users to better understand, leverage, and benefit from their own financial data in a secure and reliable manner. The FDX model also allows the entire ecosystem to define and amend technical standards that meet consumer demands as they evolve in the marketplace.

Since its founding, FDX has existed chiefly to promote, enhance, and seek broad adoption of the FDX Application Programming Interface (FDX API) technical standard, which allows for users within the financial data ecosystem to be securely authenticated without the sharing or storing of their login credentials with third parties. Through broad adoption of the FDX API, screen scraping (the retrieval of financial account information with a user's provided login credentials) has been dramatically reduced, and the flow of user-permissioned data between banks, aggregators, fintech applications, payments companies, and online lending providers, for example, have become more secure and reliable.

FDX has achieved significant growth and marketplace adoption since its launch in 2018 with 94 million consumers utilizing the FDX API as of September 2024. FDX's diverse membership has grown from every corner of the user-permissioned financial data ecosystem. FDX is currently comprised of over 200 financial industry participants that include financial data providers (e.g., financial institutions, banks, and credit unions), third parties (e.g., financial technology companies, and fintechs), data access platforms (e.g. data aggregators and ecosystem utilities), consumer groups, nonprofit entities, financial industry groups and other stakeholders in the user-permissioned financial data ecosystem.

As the market has matured and regulations have been proposed, FDX has adopted significant changes to its governance, ecosystem representation, structure, and board composition. FDX believes these changes, in concert with its founding principles, place the organization in alignment with requisite attributes a standard-setting body should possess to receive CFPB recognition and to issue consensus standards under the final section 1033 consumer data rights rulemaking.

FDX's inclusive governance and standard setting processes and procedures ensure that FDX standards work for the entire ecosystem. FDX standards are free to use, membership is open

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and affordable (with a graduated fee system, offering lower fees for smaller entities). FDX's board and workstream leadership is determined by FDX members and FDX provides special structures for smaller and non-commercial members to participate in the standard setting process and at the board level.

How Current and/or Anticipated Standards Issued by FDX relate to Open Banking

FDX intends, as a recognized standard-setting body, to define an industry standard "data format" as described in the Proposed Rule. FDX is seeking recognition as a qualified issuer of "data format" standards.

Today, FDX's full API specification covers multiple topics, account types, and data elements, some of which extend beyond what will be required under the final 1033 rule. FDX intends to continue adapting the full FDX API specification over time, including to meet evolving market needs and to cover data format requirements applicable to new account types or data fields that may become required in future rounds of rulemaking.

FDX is currently working to refine, adapt, and supplement the "data format" guidelines in our existing FDX API specification to create a set of guidelines that align with the requirements in the Proposed Rulemaking. We are aiming to complete that adaptation exercise as quickly as possible following the final Rulemaking (including making further changes warranted by new or amended requirements in the final rulemaking, as needed). Additionally, FDX will also implement a voluntary technical certification program in the near term. The initial version will allow data providers to certify that their developer interface (API) adheres to the FDX data format standard and to promote ecosystem interoperability.

Beyond defining a standard "data format", the FDX API today also provides additional technical guidelines and best practices (e.g., relating to user experience flows, connection security guidelines, and processes for data recipients to be registered with data providers). Some of these best practices may be updated based on the final regulations (e.g., to account for data providers' or data recipients' specific regulatory obligations with regard to authorization or revocation). FDX believes these best practices should be suggestive tools and frameworks that can help ecosystem parties with implementation but would not be appropriate for use as recognized standards for regulatory compliance at this time. FDX plans to continue developing and promoting such standardized methods—addressing and certifying areas that may go beyond what is explicitly mentioned or required by regulation—in our effort to promote interoperability.

While FDX is seeking CFPB approval today as recognized standard setter of "data format" consensus standards, over time, FDX will continue to evaluate the role it plays and standards it

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may seek CFPB recognition to issue as an SSB. FDX intends to continually revisit the scope of areas and financial data our FDX API standards cover and the scope of standards for which FDX seeks CFPB recognition as an SSB to meet ever evolving open finance market needs. As we move forward and the industry evolves, FDX will consider how it can adapt its standards and role to best serve the open finance ecosystem. FDX will communicate any changes in its intended scope and role as an issuer of recognized standards with the CFPB as appropriate.

1. REQUISITE ATTRIBUTE - OPENNESS

Regulatory requirement: *“The sources, procedures, and processes used are open to all interested parties, including: consumer and other public interest groups with expertise in consumer protection, financial services, community development, fair lending, and civil rights; authorized third parties; data providers; data recipients; data aggregators and other providers of services to authorized third parties; and relevant trade associations. Parties can meaningfully participate in standards development on a non-discriminatory basis.”*

FDX Practices:

FDX adheres to comprehensive openness principles, ensuring that its specifications and membership practices are accessible and transparent, while safeguarding intellectual property (IP) and maintaining neutrality.

Specification Accessibility:

- The FDX API specification are freely available to any individual or organization, including non-members of FDX, that passes an OFAC/KYC check and agrees to a basic API License Agreement.

Participation Openness:

- FDX maintains an open membership structure for any organization meeting the OFAC/KYC requirements and agreeing to the FDX Member Agreement.
- Membership fees are tiered based on the organization's size, making the system accessible and inclusive to smaller entities and individuals. The requirement of membership fees is in line with other technical standards organizations. Consumer groups can participate at zero cost.
- We require any parties that want to participate in the standard-setting process—including to join meetings or propose specific changes to FDX standards—to become FDX members and meet all requirements for membership. This ensures we can fund the organization's standards setting activities. It also ensures all contributions to the FDX API specification do not become subject to IP theft or dispute.

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Governance and Representation:

- FDX's governance includes provisions for inclusivity and representation of entities of all sizes.
- Dedicated advisory councils and reserved board seats exist for smaller and non-commercial organizations.
- Any member data providers, third parties, or non-commercial entities of all sizes will be qualified to seek a seat on the FDX Board of Directors – to be elected by their membership group peers (one member-one vote).
- Working Groups and Task Forces are open for all members to participate.
- The RFC (Request for Comment) approval process is inclusive of feedback from all members, with an additional smaller and non-commercial member comment period via councils ensuring transparency and democratic decision-making.

Policies and Processes:

- FDX's policies cover neutrality, confidentiality, and integrity in various operational aspects, including antitrust, privacy, IP, and governance policies.
- Policy details are available publicly, reflecting the organization's commitment to transparency.²
- FDX incorporates input from members through the RFC process. As an example, FDX accepts changes to specifications from members through an open RFC process.

Release and Voting Procedures:

- FDX publishes its specifications updates periodically (the current schedule is biannually, in the Spring and Fall, incorporating a structured workflow that allows member input through RFCs. The current RFC workflow is described later in this document.)

Supporting Evidence:

1. External content describing the Board Committees, Working Groups and Task Forces:
See: <https://financialdataexchange.org/FDX/About/About-FDX.aspx>

² Please note, the existing policies and procedures will be updated following FDX's spin-out to reflect the operational and governance changes described herein. Such updates will be completed during Q4 2024.

2. REQUISITE ATTRIBUTE - BALANCE

Regulatory requirement: “The decision-making power is balanced across all interested parties, including consumer and other public interest groups, and is **reflected** at all levels of the standard-setting body. There is **meaningful representation** for large and small commercial entities within these categories. No single interest or set of interests dominates decision-making. Achieving balance requires recognition that, even when a participant may play multiple roles, such as data provider and authorized third party, the weight of that participant's commercial concerns may align primarily with one set of interests. The ownership of participants is considered in achieving balance.”

FDX Practices:

Balance on the FDX Board of Directors:

Primary Board Groups - The board is open to a diverse array of organizations and will have balanced representation from two primary voting constituencies: a Data Provider Member Group and a Third-Party Group.

- FDX will seek to promote an appropriate balance & diversification of entity types on the Board within the Data Provider Member Group and Third-Party Group, which can include trade groups or other organizations that primarily serve data providers or third parties respectively.
- The Data Provider Member Group can include service providers (e.g., core providers).
- The Third-Party group will include both Data Access Platforms (Data Aggregators) and authorized third parties.
- The Data Provider Member Group and the Third-Party Group will have an equal number of voting board seats and an equal share of votes.
- Some member firms may play multiple roles in the ecosystem (such as data provider and authorized third party). FDX will require member firms to choose one member category that reflects their primary role in the ecosystem. Directors will be chosen through a vote by other members of their same member group (e.g., a self-designated data provider firm must be elected by other companies that self-identify as Data Provider Member Group firms).
- As a result of this balanced board composition, no single interest or set of interests dominates decision-making when it comes to standard-setting. The Board must approve all changes to FDX technical spec, including “data format” standards that may be relevant to data providers under 1033 rulemaking.

Non-Commercial Board Seats - Beyond those two groups, the board also has voting representation from at least two non-commercial entities.

- Non-commercial entity board members can include consumer groups and public interest groups (e.g., consumer advocates, academics, privacy groups, etc.).
- The co-chairs of the non-commercial council described below will be voting board members.

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- The Non-Commercial Council is intended to allow for diverse non-commercial entities (who may have varying levels of interest or expertise in technical standard setting) to plug in more easily through the Non-Commercial Council while also having an appropriate avenue for influence.

Smaller Entities – FDX’s board governance structure ensures two seats for smaller entities, while also creating a viable pathway for additional smaller firms — or organizations representing them — to be elected to the board.

- To guarantee a minimum floor for engagement by smaller entities, FDX will require that there be at least one smaller Data Provider Member Group representative and at least one smaller Third-Party Group representative on the board at any time. This represents a floor, not a ceiling; the remainder of board seats in each member group can be filled by smaller or larger firms that are nominated and elected by FDX members in their member groups.
- No organization is required to pay higher fees as a condition for holding a board seat.

Other Board Balance Provisions

- New Self-Categorization Process:
 - Each FDX member will self-categorize themselves into one of these groups: (i) Data Provider Member Group; (ii) Third Party Member Group; (iii) Non-Commercial Member Group; and (iv) Other Ecosystem Stakeholder. FDX has created group definitions to help guide member self-categorization.
 - This self-categorization is intended to support balance within the organization.
 - Board members are nominated and elected by the FDX general membership from among members in their same membership group, which allows members to determine collectively the organizations they feel will best represent them.
 - If an FDX member feels that another member is not appropriately categorized, the FDX’s Appeals Process is available for raising and adjudicating disputes (described below).
- One board seat will be reserved in both primary board constituencies for a Canadian Data Provider Member Group firm and a Canadian Third Party Member Group firm.
- All board members will have a single equal vote, and no board member will have a more powerful vote than another. There will not be block voting.
- FDX’s funding model collects revenue from diverse organizations. Currently no single FDX member accounts for more than 2% of FDX’s annual funding. Both data providers and third parties account for a large share of FDX’s funding.

Councils for Smaller and Non-Commercial Entities:

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To promote “meaningful representation” and engagement by smaller and non-commercial members in the FDX standard-setting process going forward, FDX will have, as of Q4 2024, three dedicated councils for smaller data providers, smaller third parties, and non-commercial entities respectively. These councils will encourage input from smaller firms and non-commercial entities into the standards process and may also smooth the path for smaller firms to seek board nomination and election. The councils are also intended to address a common request FDX gets from these entities —for more education and assistance in navigating and understanding the technical work of FDX in business and consumer terms.

In practice, the councils will bring much of the FDX work directly to smaller and non-commercial entities, allow for smaller and non-commercial entities to pool their collective resources, communicate their views into FDX standard-setting work streams, and serve in an advisory function to new dedicated board seats for smaller and non-commercial entities discussed above.

- The councils will be chaired by the board members who represent smaller data providers, smaller third parties, and non-commercial groups respectively.
- The councils will be briefed on key proposed changes to the FDX API specification, and there will be a transparent process for addressing feedback provided by the councils.
- FDX staff will engage with these councils to promote awareness of the standard-setting work, solicit and document feedback, report back on how feedback is actioned, and encourage Working Group and Task Force engagement by smaller and non-commercial entities.
- FDX will also adapt FDX’s process timeline for adopting any changes to FDX standards, to ensure these councils have adequate opportunity to provide input at the right junctures. FDX expects and desires these councils to contribute meaningfully in key decisions about qualified industry standard setting.

Balance in Decision-Making Power at all Levels

Key Decision-Making Bodies: The FDX board has designated certain Board Committees as “key decision-making bodies,” specifically the Executive Steering Committee (ESC), the Technical Review Committee (TRC), and the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC). All changes that affect the FDX specification and certification must receive approval from at least one of these Board Committees.

- **Equal Representation of Data Providers (DP) and Third Parties (TP):** FDX ensures that decision-making power is balanced in these bodies between Data Provider Member Group representatives (DP) and Third Party Member Group representatives (TP). Each key Board Committee will be co-chaired by a DP and a TP board member, ensuring equal representation at the leadership level. Furthermore, voting power of DP and TP representatives in these key Board Committees will be equal.
- **Inclusive Participation of Smaller & Non-Commercial Members:** Each of these Board Committees will have a voting seat for a non-commercial board member if they are qualified and willing to serve, and one TP and one DP seat

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will be reserved (if they are willing to serve) for a smaller TP and smaller DP representative, respectively.

- **Limitation on Co-Chair Roles per Member:** To prevent undue influence among these key decision-making committees, the board has approved that no single member can hold more than one Co-Chair role on any of these key Board Committees.

Other FDX groups: In addition to key decision-making Board Committees, FDX maintains **additional Working Groups and Task Forces** that report up to Board Committees.

- These groups will each be led by a DP and TP Co-Chair. Any vote on key decisions at Working Groups must have at least three DP and three TP members present to constitute a quorum.
- All workstream votes will also require two-thirds majority vote for approval.
- These groups are generally responsible for drafting proposals and recommendations that must ultimately be decided upon and ratified by one of the balanced “key decision-making bodies” and/or the balanced FDX Board.
- FDX has a sizable number of Working Groups and Task Forces today, and leadership of these groups by knowledgeable members helps drive the work of FDX forward. Any member is eligible to be a co-chair of a Working Group or Task Force. Working Group and Task Force co-chairs are generally elected by the members of their respective groups, providing members flexibility to choose co-chairs they feel are capable and willing to facilitate well. These co-chairs have the same voting power as other group members in determining the final recommendations put forth by their group.

3. REQUISITE ATTRIBUTE – DUE PROCESS AND APPEALS

Regulatory requirement: “The standard-setting body uses documented and publicly available policies and procedures, and it provides adequate notice of meetings and standards development, sufficient time to review drafts and prepare views and objections, access to views and objections of other participants, and a fair and impartial process for resolving conflicting views. An appeals process is available for the impartial handling of procedural appeals.”

FDX Practices:

FDX is committed to ensuring that its decision-making processes are transparent, equitable, and allow for the due process of appeals when necessary. The organization maintains documented standards, an appeals process, established timelines to allow sufficient review and participation by all members, including smaller organizations, and a clear RFC process. These collective processes and procedures allow members to engage in a structured, impartial system, while ensuring that all stakeholders have sufficient time to review and contribute to specification changes.

Documented Standards and Policies: FDX has a comprehensive set of documented and public standards and policies that guide its operations. These can be accessed on the [FDX website](#). These policies cover essential areas such as confidentiality, antitrust, privacy, conflicts of interest, and governance, ensuring that all decisions and actions within the organization are based on clear, structured guidelines.

Appeals Process: The FDX appeals process provides members with the right to appeal any action, decision, or inaction that they feel adversely affects them. The appeals policy covers a wide range of actions, including votes, resolutions, policy matters, member categorization, RFCs, and antitrust concerns. The Appeals Policy can be accessed [here](#).

Sufficient Time for Review: Changes to the FDX API specification follow best practices of other global technical standards bodies by accepting changes to the FDX specifications from members via a Request for Comment (RFC). Any member can submit an RFC and non-members can work through member industry groups or non-commercial members to have RFCs submitted through such members. The FDX specification is indeed a collection of RFCs that have been reviewed, discussed and accepted/declined to create the full FDX specification in use today. Throughout the RFC process, any FDX member can comment on the RFC up until the RFC content is frozen for a formal vote by the board.

RFC Process: The RFC process is central to FDX’s consensus model, enabling any member to participate and provide feedback. FDX operates on a well-defined RFC flow, allowing members adequate time to review and comment on proposed changes. The process includes designated review windows for feedback and adjudication of comments before any vote is held, ensuring that all members have a voice in the decision-making process. RFCs incorporate member input from both the relevant Task Force and the relevant Working Group. Members are welcome to join meetings to discuss RFCs, and all members are welcome to join

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all Working Group and Task Force meetings, which meet on a regular basis. Any member can work with FDX Member Services to get added to Working Group and Task Force meetings. Each RFC must go through a process of governance review and approval at multiple levels.

How the FDX Spec is Built



Members of Task Forces, Working Groups, and Board Committees can provide input on RFCs and are provided a minimum of 7 days (and in most cases longer) to review RFCs before a vote is taken to move them forward. RFCs are hosted in the member online repository where they are open for comment by any member until the content is locked for voting. In line with FDX's commitment to inclusivity, smaller organizations have the opportunity to preview upcoming RFCs through their dedicated councils.

Member Repository: FDX provides a centralized, online repository for members that contains meeting minutes, agendas, Working Group and Task Force cadences, chair assignments, and the full pipeline of Requests for Comments (RFCs), from draft to implementation. Members are encouraged to add and comment on content, fostering an open, collaborative environment where members can actively participate in discussions and influence decisions.

Addressing Member Comments: A best practice of the RFC process is to address all member comments, though not necessarily adopt them, before proceeding to an approval vote. This ensures that all feedback is considered and contributes to building consensus among the diverse membership base.

4. REQUISITE ATTRIBUTE - CONSENSUS

Regulatory requirement: “Standards development proceeds by consensus, which is defined as general agreement, though not necessarily unanimity. During the development of consensus, comments and objections are considered using fair, impartial, open, and transparent processes.”

FDX Practices:

FDX is committed to a consensus-driven approach in its standards development process, ensuring that decisions are made through broad agreement without requiring unanimity. This consensus approach aligns with regulatory expectations and the definition outlined in the Proposed Rules, which emphasizes general agreement over strict unanimity.

Consensus-Based Decision-Making: FDX’s development of standards has always followed a consensus model, with a two-thirds majority vote required for all material actions that impact the FDX standards. This threshold ensures that any significant decision has broad support across the membership, while still allowing for a diversity of opinions.

Documented Voting Policies: FDX has clearly defined voting policies across its organizational structure:

- **RFC Voting:** Requests for Comments (RFCs) are subject to two-thirds majority voting during their approval process.
- **Board Resolutions and Releases:** All material board-level decisions and major releases, including those impacting standards, require a two-thirds majority vote for approval. This voting policy is explicitly outlined in the organization's bylaws and in the Working Group Charters.

Board Committees: FDX extends this two-thirds voting requirement to key Board Committees. This ensures that Board Committee-level decisions, particularly those that influence the FDX standard or certification, are subject to the same consensus-driven approach as the board.

Quorum Requirements – FDX requires quorum thresholds for key FDX votes on RFCs to ensure adequate representation across various member categories. The presence of the group chairs, and a minimum of three representatives from both the Data Provider Member Group and the Third Party Member Group (based on member classifications outlined in the group's charter) is required when draft RFCs are being voted upon in Working Groups

FDX’s commitment to a consensus approach in standards development ensures that all decisions, from RFCs to board resolutions, are made with broad agreement. This process includes transparent voting mechanisms, opportunities for member feedback, and provisions for smaller organizations to engage meaningfully. By aligning with the regulatory definition of consensus, FDX ensures that its decision-making processes are inclusive, transparent, and representative of its diverse membership.

5. REQUISITE ATTRIBUTE - TRANSPARENCY

Regulatory requirement: *“Procedures or processes for participating in standards development and for developing standards are transparent to participants and publicly available.”*

FDX practices:

FDX adheres to a robust framework of transparency, ensuring that its practices, decisions, and processes are accessible and clear to its members. This transparency is reflected in the organization's communication methods, decision-making processes, and its engagement with all members, particularly smaller organizations.

Publicly Available Policies: FDX demonstrates its commitment to transparency by publishing its main organizational policies publicly on its website. These policies cover essential areas such as governance, antitrust, privacy, and due process, offering a clear view of how the organization operates and interacts with its members.

Smaller Organizations Engagement: FDX will establish dedicated councils for smaller organizations to ensure their voices are heard in the RFC process. A staff member will be assigned to these councils to facilitate meetings, capture feedback, and ensure smaller organizations' input is considered in the RFC pipeline. The timing of these council meetings is aligned with the RFC comment windows, ensuring that smaller organizations can contribute efficiently without burdening their resources.

FDX's transparency practices ensure that all members, regardless of size, can participate actively and have visibility into FDX's operations and decision-making processes.