Big Data Information System Analysis Based on Chinese Laws and Regulations in Information Transaction

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Abstract
To cope with the sharp increase in the amount of data and the value of data, an analysis of information transaction big data information systems based on legislative model in Chinese laws and regulations was proposed. First, as an important part of the information system, the value of information transactions was studied. Then, the current laws and regulations of information transactions in China and the trading mode of the information management trading platform were analysed. Finally, taking the Guiyang Big Data Exchange as an example, the main problems in information management transactions were identified. The results showed that the Guiyang exchange model effectively divided the responsibility of the transaction, and the business information was scientifically managed. In summary, the model of the Guiyang Big Data Exchange is worth learning. It provides a reference for other data exchange and data transaction research.

Keywords: Big Data, Information System, Laws and Regulations, Guiyang Big Data Exchange, Legislative Model

1. Introduction
The term Big Data comes from the book The Third Wave, a book by futurist Alvin Toffler in 1980, which refers to both the large scale of data and the comprehensiveness of data (Müller et al., 2016; Feng et al., 2014). The development of Internet following the portal era, e-commerce era, WEB2.0 era, entered the era of information management. The utilization of information management in foreign countries started earlier, the government of our country also paid attention to this issue in recent years (Jagadish, 2015; Williamson, 2014). The State Council issued the “Action Plan for Promoting Big Data Development” issued in 2015, clearly pointing out that “We should guide the cultivation of information management trading market and carry out application-oriented of the data exchange market pilot to explore large data derivatives transactions to encourage all sectors of the industrial chain of the main market for data exchange and transactions, and promote the flow of data resources, establish and improve data exchange mechanism and pricing mechanism, standardize the transaction behaviour and a series of sound Market development mechanism ideas and measures” (Wachter, 2014). Guiyang Big Data Exchange was established at this time, as the vanguard of China's information management trading, for the exploration of China's information management trading path, with pioneering significance (Furukawa et al., 2014; Cannella et al., 2015). Therefore, this article will take Guiyang Big Data Exchange as an example, focusing on the construction of China's information management trading platform and the legal issues encountered in the data transaction process.

2. Literature Review
For data transactions, domestic research literature focuses on the following aspects:
First, ownership of the data, for the attribution of data rights, from the literature published by current scholars, the status quo of data ownership is analyzed first. Then, it is recommended that ownership differs depending on the type of data.
Second, the protection of privacy data. Data in data transactions may involve personal privacy information. A slight carelessness will result in the disclosure of personal privacy and interference with the normal life of others. Therefore, how to protect personal privacy from infringement becomes an important issue that needs to be resolved in data transactions. In this regard, scholars have put forward more suggestions (Lazer et al., 2014). The most common view is that cleaning sensitive data or obtaining consent from the data subject can be used for transactions (Gandomi et al., 2015).
Third, data transaction pricing. Due to the characteristics of big data, the pricing of data transactions determines the difficulty of pricing data transactions. Data transaction pricing varies by data transaction method, including one-to-one negotiation pricing model, one-to-many system automatic pricing mode and dynamic due effect pricing mode.

Foreign research on data transactions mainly focuses on the broadening of data transactions, the deep mining of big data values and the regulation of data transactions. The US government will disclose government-controlled data in order to promote the development of the big data industry. The British government also focuses on big data as a national strategy. The regulation of data transactions is mainly reflected in the protection of personal privacy information. The UK's big data regulatory environment is being rethought. It is believed that the current law should find a balance between personal privacy and the development of the big data industry.

3. Methods

We can see from the legal sources listed in table 1 that there is more personal information in the laws and regulations concerning data in our country: Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates the principle of personal privacy and personal information in principle. The General Provisions of Civil Law which were implemented in 2017 laid the foundation for the protection of personal information. Most administrative regulations and departmental rules also focus on the protection of personal information. In addition, the Cybersecurity Law and the National Security Law stipulate the data usage standards from the national security level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. The main laws of information management in China</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Constitution</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **Law**                         | 1. General Provisions of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China  
2. Contract Law of the People's Republic of China  
3. Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China  
4. Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China  
5. State Security Law of the People's Republic of China  
6. Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China  
7. Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests |

| **Administrative Regulations** | 1. Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information  
2. Regulation on the Administration of Credit Investigation Industry  
3. Regulation on Map Management |

| **Local Regulations** | Guizhou Province Development and Promotion of Big Data Regulations |

| **Departmental Rules** | **Ministry of Public Security:**  
**Ministry of Industry and Information Technology:**  
1. Provisions on Protecting the Personal Information of Telecommunications and Internet Users  
**Ministry of Public Security and the National Health and Family Planning Commission:**  
Measures for the Administration of Population Health Information (for Trial Implementation) |

In terms of government data liberalization, many countries have already enacted relevant laws in this regard, because the data opening up of government and public institutions is an important link in the
development and utilization of information management. At present, our country is mainly related to the Governmental Information Publicity Law, but the information disclosure requirements, what information should be disclosed and the principle of openness are still quite different from the requirements of using information management. It is noteworthy that the newly promulgated Regulation on Map Management provides for the open sharing of geographic information data: “The administrative departments of mapping and geographic information administration of people's governments at or above the county level shall take effective measures to timely obtain, process and update basic geographic information data, through the public service platform for geographic information to provide public services of geographic information to achieve open sharing of geographic information data. “

We are still at an exploratory stage on the road to rule of law for information management. Specific to the information management trading issues, our country now mainly rely on policies to regulate and promote. In 2014, “Big Data” first appeared in the government work report of Premier Li Keqiang; since then, the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee set up a information management standards working group. In 2015, the State Council released Several Opinions on Strengthening the Service and Regulation of Market Entities by Using Big Data and the Action Plan for Promoting Big Data Development, putting forward the top-level design of information management development and promoting the information management industry from a strategic perspective. The Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the 13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development put forward that it is necessary to further actively participate in the formulation of international rules on the Internet and fight for the right of speech in the formulation of international rules. The important precondition is that the domestic legislation is perfected, including the law on the protection of personal information, the rules on the storage of domestic data and Trans border data, the security review system for foreign investment and so on. In addition, the trade rules within the industry also have reference value. For example, in order to grasp the strategic opportunities brought by the wave of information management industry innovation, Guiyang Big Data Exchange has formulated the Guiyang Big Data Exchange 702 Convention in connection with the information management enterprises, industry associations, investment institutions, research institutes and government departments that have gathered in Guiyang Big Data Exchange. The convention promotes the development of information management transactions by formulating and implementing rules for information management transactions, transaction security, regulatory oversight, and other related technologies and industries, and fostering the development of the world's leading technologies, products, industries and markets for information management play a pioneering role.

As far as the world is concerned (Figure 1), published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD in 2015 The Assessment of Government Measures to Open Public Sector Information Report shows that the development of an open government data strategy has become a universal trend in all countries. Major economies have successively released national strategies or policies to actively promote the opening up of government data and constantly revised and adjusted relevant policies to suit the new situation in the light of the data open situation and requirements. In January 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama issued a memorandum entitled Open and Transparent Government Order, calling for a more open, transparent and cooperative government. In the same year, Obama signed the Memorandum of Freedom of Information Bill and clearly set forth the new principle of data openness: “The question of whether the doubting data is open or not and the principle of being open-oriented”. In May 2010, British Prime Minister David Cameron released a letter titled Open Data to Government Departments, putting forward the work requirements of opening up government data to various central government departments and local government departments. In 2012, the United Kingdom amended the Freedom of Information Act, which uses information held by public bodies as a data set in its new act. In the practice of data liberalization, government public agencies should make public the data sets that are requested to be disclosed and any updated data set. In September 2011, the Open Government Partnership Organization, established by the United States, Brazil, South Africa and the United Kingdom and released the “G8 Group Open Data Charter” in 2013, promising to gradually liberalize high-value data. In July 2013, the EU amended the original Public Sector Information Reuse Directive to adapt to the opening of government data under the new situation. In 2015, Australia released a new Public Data Policy Statement that sets forth new open data requirements for all government agencies. In 2017, the United Nations released the Information Economy Report 2017, which pointed out that the digital economy made the wealth more concentrated and the inequality further intensified. The developed countries are already paying close attention to this. In developing countries that are backward in information and communication technologies, it is particularly daunting to narrow the digital divide and catch up in the new round of digital economy.
4. Results

4.1. The Current Situation of Large Data Transactions in China

China's information consumption market is large in scale and rapid growth. In the context of the promotion of network capability, the upgrading of residents' consumption and the four of integration and development, new technologies, new products, new services, new forms of business stimulate new consumer demand constantly. As an important means to enhance the information consumption experience, large data will be widely used in the field of industry.

According to the data of China Big Data White Paper (Figure 2): The large data industry began its development in 2014, with steady growth in 2015. In 2016, with the leap-forward progress, the growth rate reached 60.6% of the chain growth. In 2017, it continued to maintain a high growth rate of 50.1%, with a forecast of more than 56% quarter-on-quarter growth in 2018. Growth slowed slightly in 2019 and 2020. While based on the sheer size of the volume, the scale of growth remains objective. At present, large data trading plays an important role in the value of large data in large data industry.

Because the domestic large data industry is still in the initial stage, and less standard, they have to bear the early popularization of the work. Chinese potentially large data resources are plentiful. From telecommunications, finance, social security, real estate, medical, government affairs, transportation, logistics, credit system and other departments, to power, petrochemical, meteorology, education, manufacturing and other traditional industries, and then to E-commerce platform, social network, etc. It covers a wide range of areas. It is predicted that China's total data will reach 8.4ZB, accounting for 24% of the total global data, and will be the world's number one in 2020.
4.2. Domestic Large Data Trading Model

<table>
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<th>Table 2. Three kinds of large data exchange platform models in China</th>
<th>Three kinds of large data exchange platform models in China</th>
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<tr>
<td>Guiyang Large data exchange is China's first large data exchange. The exchange does not carry on the basic data transaction, but according to the demand side request, the data carries on the cleaning, the analysis, the modelling, and the visualization and so on to form the processing result to sell.</td>
<td>Advantage:1. Guiyang Large data trading platform with authority and credibility. 2. The requirement of membership strictly guarantees the quality of data and the safe use of data. 3. To circumvent the data privacy protection that bothers data transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The transaction model of the results of large data analysis (Taking Guiyang large data exchange as an example)</td>
<td>Two business models: 1. Data customization Mode: According to the requirements of the demand side, the use of network, crowdsourcing and other legal channels to collect the corresponding data, after finishing, proofreading, packaging and other processing after sale. 2. Cooperation mode: Collaborate with other data owners to sell data after they are integrated, edited, and desensitization to form data products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Product Trading Model (Taking the data hall as an example)</td>
<td>Zhongguancun Large data trading platform by the Zhongguancun large Data Industry Alliance was launched, and belongs to the open third party data Online mall, the platform itself does not store and analyze data, but as a trading channel, the platform by the monthly or the number of calls to charge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transaction intermediary mode (Taking the large data exchange platform of Zhongguancun as an example)</td>
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</table>

Guiyang large data exchange was established under the leadership of the government and Take large data analysis results trading mode (Table 2). In the government's permitted data privacy protection ordinance, China’s future information management will exist as an asset and a trillion-level trading market will be born.
China already has local governments testing large data applications; many companies are also actively investing in the layout, and as the country's only large data pilot city of Guiyang has been first tried.

4.3. General Situation and Trading Technology of Guiyang Large Data Exchange

With the support of Guizhou Province and Guiyang municipal government, the Guiyang large data exchange was established on December 31, 2014, and officially listed on April 14, 2015. It is the first large data exchange in China. On April 25, 2015, it became the first batch of key enterprises in the comprehensive test area of national data (Guizhou) 2017. On May 8, 2015, Premier Li Keqiang personally called the Guiyang Big Data exchange to “make use of the Big Data X” to form the 'Internet + ' strategic support.”

Figure 3. Distribution map of Guiyang large data Exchange service center

The Exchange headquarters is located in Guiyang, has established the Operation Center in Beijing, Shanghai, and in Xuzhou, Shihzei, Shantou, Deyang, Lijiang, Zhangjiakou, Kaifeng, Zhaozhuang, Banxi, Baoji, Xinxiang and so on 11 provinces or cities to set up the Transaction Service Branch Center (Figure 3). With the concept of “contributing to the wisdom of China's data and releasing the value of global data”, it actively promotes the government data fusion and sharing, open application, activate the value of industry data, and aspire to become an important data exchange market in the country, and create a world-class comprehensive data trading service platform.

The trading techniques adopted by Guiyang large data exchange are as follows (Figure 4):

Figure 4. Guiyang Large data exchange trading steps

Through the use of block chain technology, according to the data storage block location, storage time, System secret key information automatically generated merchandise right code, complete data authentication right work. When the right code is formed, no new numbers are generated in the transaction, only new records are recorded and the history is traced back. After the data purchase, because the number unchanged, to avoid the buyer to the shelves of sales, to protect intellectual property rights.

When the data is checked, the signature is extracted according to the file information of the packet, and the signature is encrypted and stored. When the data is downloaded, the system recalculates the feature calculations and compares the results with the original data. The comparison succeeds to start the download, the unsuccessful purchase fails and ensure that each product is manually inspected to avoid data contamination and artificial replacement.
5. Discussion

5.1. The Links of Information Management Trading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big Data Industry</th>
<th>DATA: Any business can become a data company, including: Data circulation platform provides organizations, data sources &amp; APIs.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Product: Open source vendors and traditional closed source vendors, including: application software, basic software, hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service: General public’s innovation and business start-ups, including: application services, data analysis services, infrastructure services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part of the data resources responsible for the supply and exchange of raw data, according to the different data sources, can be divided into data sources and data exchange platform two roles.

The data foundation capacity is partly responsible for the supply of infrastructure and technical factors related to data production and processing. According to the data processing and value-added production processes, the data foundation capacity mainly includes data storage, data processing and database (data management).

The data analysis/visualization section is responsible for data mining, data association analysis and visualization, including traditional BI, visualization and general data analysis tools as well as voice, image and other media for unstructured data Identification service.

According to the results of data analysis and processing, the data application section provides precision marketing, credit evaluation, travel guidance, confidence protection and other public services to enterprises or public sectors such as electricity supplier, finance, transportation, meteorology and security.

The face of many aspects of information management transactions, the following we use the traditional thinking of civil and commercial law that the subject, the object, the way of dispute resolution, etc., to analyze the main legal issues in data transactions.

5.2. The Proper Subject for Information Management Trading

According to the official website operation of Guiyang Big Data Exchange, any user can view the exchanged transaction data directory as long as they have a mailbox and phone number. If a detailed view or further transaction is made, the information needs to be updated. In the information perfect column, the company name, legal representative, business license validity period, and tax license validity period need to be registered, and the business license, tax registration, and business code requirements are uploaded. Among them, the business license is issued by the administrative department for industry and commerce, business owners, individuals allowed to engage in a production and business activities of the certificate. In China, however, the types of civil subjects are divided into three categories, namely: natural persons, legal persons and other public sectors. According to General Provisions of Civil Law, legal persons can be divided into for-profit corporations, non-profit corporations and special legal persons. Business enterprises belong to profit-making legal persons, and individual operators belong to the status of natural persons as stipulated in the General Provisions of Civil Law. The potential trading subjects of Guiyang Big Data Exchange are natural persons and for-profit corporations among legal persons.

However, by reading the trading rules of Guiyang Big Data Exchange, we also found that “the exchange only allows business-to-business transactions, and both parties must sign data protection agreements and commercial contracts to protect data assets before the transaction.” In the absence of regulatory oversight, foreign data buyers need to be qualified before purchasing data. When business consulting involves personal privacy data, you need to provide authorization documents and traceability numbers.” and” the exchange is divided into two categories of members, one is the data provider, the other is the purchaser of the data. To become a member of the information management exchange must have certain conditions. Data trading seats members in the business scope, operating funds, risk and responsibility to assume the qualifications and ability, organizational structure, quality of personnel should be consistent with the transaction the rules. “From which we can further see that, in the initial stage, Guiyang big data exchange on the subject of the transaction has been strictly limited. Only the profit-making companies in the business transactions, and enterprises to meet certain qualifications. Foreign-funded enterprises need further review of the sale.

By querying Guiyang Exchange registered user transactions, the mainly enterprises of information management applications in China were summarized, as shown in Table 4.
The Table 4. The mainly enterprises of information management applications in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Business or Organization</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Jusfoun Bigdata, Youedata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Jusfoun Bigdata, Wind, Hithink RoyalFlush Information Network Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Andonhealth, Dian Diagnostics, Jingying Tiancheng Technology Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Meteorological</td>
<td>Moi Information, Huafeng Meteorological Media Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Environment and Geography</td>
<td>Tus-sound, Beijing SDL Technology Co., Ltd., Amap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Daily activity</td>
<td>Xiaojukeji, 51park, Beijing Feile Innovative Technology Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Amazon, SF, FedEx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Baidu, XDF, Huatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Media</td>
<td>Zhejiang Daily Press Group, TouTiao, H. Brothers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the Table 4 listed in the main transaction we can see that the current data transactions in Guiyang big data exchange is to meet certain qualifications of the enterprise, the market matures, it will gradually open up to individual industrial and commercial households. In other words, the current main body is limited to for-profit corporations in legal persons and will be open to natural persons in the future.

5.3. Object of Information Management Transaction

Information management trading, as the name suggests, is the information management transaction object. There are two types of data types that can be traded in Guiyang Big Data Exchange: data source and data application. The data source is divided into desensitization data, enterprise data, internet of things data and economic data. Data applications are divided into government applications and industry applications, financial applications and data terminals. The two sectors involved a total of 30 subdivisions of the financial, government, medical, social, customs, energy and social sectors.

![The Sources of Big Data in Business](image)

Figure 5. The sources of information management in business

Through the study (Figure 5), we can find that at the level of enterprise utilization that is in line with the Guiyang Exchange, the data are mainly concentrated in the internal data and the Internet of enterprises and government data. However, the public is more concerned about the legal protection of personal data related to the situation. The biggest concern in the field of information management transactions is the privacy of data transactions. How to deal with data sources or sensitive personal information? How to protect personal data privacy? What information in the data can enter the market, how to prevent the leakage of commercial secrets or personal privacy? How to clarify the terms of liability in the legislation, the disclosure of possible information management transactions, the illegal use of personal information and other acts of legal liability?

The threat of privacy has long existed and the main question we are going to explore is whether information management alters the nature of the threat, rather than exacerbating the threat. If this threat is
merely exacerbated, the privacy laws we now adopt remain valid and we only have to redouble our efforts to ensure that they are effective. If the nature of the threat has changed, we need to find new solutions. In fact, the value of information management no longer purely from its basic purpose, but more from its secondary use. This subverts the current private-centered approach to privacy law: data collectors must inform individuals about what data they collect, what they do, and their individual consent before the collection begins. While this is not the only way to collect legal data, “inform and approve” is already the consensus base for enforcing privacy policies around the world (although in fact many privacy notices work). More importantly, in the era of information management, many data are not intended for other purposes at the time of collection, and ultimately result in many innovative uses. Therefore, companies cannot tell individuals what they have not thought of yet, and individuals cannot agree with this still unknown purpose. However, any information management analysis that includes personal information requires consent from individuals as long as they are not licensed. In the case of hundreds of millions of data volume at any time, which company can afford such human and material resources expenditures? The consent of consent as the legitimate basis for the processing of personal information is not only reflected in the legislation but also implemented in practice.

However, it is difficult to freely agree in real life. In the era of information management, the network to deal with personal information is the top priority. Just in the network, the main body of information is difficult to freely agree. In using the services of ISPs, the information subjects have no choice but to agree that they would not be able to enjoy the services and products they provide if they are not provided with the personal information they need to collect. As a result, web users simply click on their consent when faced with this choice, even without the relevant user agreement, terms of service, and privacy policy. Because reading these terms and policies does not have any real meaning. Under such circumstances, the authenticity of the agreement is naturally greatly reduced. It is clear that the justification basis for providing consent for the processing of personal information has become a dead letter.

After all, the reason is whether it is too expensive and complicated for consumers to authorize their own information or to buy information from individuals. This is likely to spawn some middlemen who buy information from many consumers and sell it to the company. If the cost is low enough for consumers to trust such middlemen, then the personal data market is likely to emerge so that individuals become successful data owners. Only when these data middlemen are born and started to operate, and data users begin to use the data, can consumers truly become data masters. Nowadays, consumers are waiting for enough devices and appropriate data brokers to appear before they want to disclose as little information as possible. In short, once the conditions are ripe, consumers can become data masters in the true sense.

5.4. The Dispute Resolution Issues of Information Management Trading

Since we talk about information management trading, disputes will inevitably arise during the transaction. With the expansion of the information management industry, the information management market will also increasingly highlight its role. According to Exhibit 10 we can see that in the next 2-3 years, there is a direct correlation with trading activity of the information management market segments (application layer, data source, trading market) will account for 49%. In dealing with such commercial activities, how to solve disputes is an important issue.

![Market share of Chinese big data in 2020](image)

**Figure 6.** Market share of Chinese information management in 2020

Faced with a large number of business users and the uncertainty of data sources, Guiyang Big Data Exchange adopted the transaction mode of information management analysis results, that is, according to the requirements of the demand side, the data was cleaned, analysed, modelled and visualized processed results for sale. As long as the strict control of data processing, we can effectively avoid infringement. In the face of infringement of data sources and how to assume responsibility after infringement, Exchange data provider qualification requirements: the exchange of data providers of data sources and quality of the strict monitoring
and control of important data assets will need to provide data authorizations book authoritative, non-compliant data will be illegal limit listing. At the same time, the Exchange will strictly implement the relevant laws and regulations of Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China and punish unfavourable performance. There are three types of penalties for suppliers that either violate laws or violate data, data is fraudulent, and data sources are not legal: loss of membership, black list of exchanges and transfer to judicial organs. This rule is listed in the exchange data exchange agreement, adding the liability of tort liability to the supplier through the form of contract, effectively avoiding the risk of the exchange taking responsibility.

In terms of specific dispute resolution methods, according to the provisions of civil and commercial law of our country, the contractual dispute resolution methods give priority. Guiyang Big Data Exchange in the “Agreement on Guiyang Big Data Exchange Membership and Data Trading Account Opening”, the dispute settlement methods agreed upon by both parties are as follows: “The disputes arising in the execution of this agreement can be solved by either party or the competent authorities Mediation, if the negotiation or mediation fails, the two sides can choose the way to solve:(If party A does not make a choice, it will default to choose 2). Submit the Arbitration to the Arbitration Commission; 2. Initiate Litigation in the Court of the place where Party B is located. “Both litigation and arbitration dispute resolution methods are mutually exclusive in nature, and the two methods cannot coexist. In the agreement, it is clearly stipulated that both parties may choose a dispute resolution method when they agree with each other. If one party (usually an exchange customer) does not make a choice, the default method of litigation will be used to effectively avoid the agreement or agreed “prosecutable” such an invalid way. In view of the fact that most areas of arbitration in our country lag behind in backward development, due to different concepts, subjective efforts, objective conditions, economic development, etc, cities that can set up arbitration institutions legally establish arbitration systems on the same starting line of law and develop However, the development of arbitration is very uneven with obvious gaps between cities. In particular, some misunderstandings and misunderstandings of the actual principals of some arbitration institutions have seriously hindered the development of arbitration. Many arbitration commissions are reduced to personal tools. Therefore, the choice of lawsuit to the court where Party B is located is more conducive to the protection of the rights and interests of the user of the Exchange.

6. Conclusions

The “13th Five-Year Plan” formally confirmed the implementation of the strategy of national information management, accelerated the opening up and sharing of government data and promoted the healthy development of information management industry. Information management first entered the government work report since March 5, 2014 and has now entered the national strategy. With the maturity and development of information management technology, information management is more and more widely used in commerce. There are also many examples of the interaction, integration, exchange and transaction of information management, and the emergence of information management exchanges. At present, there are many information management laws and regulations in our country, but the laws and regulations that specialize in regulating information management transactions have yet to be formulated. information management trading model is divided into information management analysis results trading model, data products trading model, trading intermediary model, Guiyang Big Data Exchange as China's first information management exchange, using the information management analysis results of the transaction mode, the Mode in the use of the main trading, trading objects, transaction disputes have their own unique strengths and weaknesses. The exchange has taken the blockchain trading techniques that are prevalent in information management trading. In the subject of transaction, Guiyang exchange limited to legal entities in the profit-making corporate as the only user, and thus effectively divided the transaction involved in the responsibility to assume the issue. In the face of the very important fundamental issue of the development of privacy protection and the commercial utilization of information management, we think that the model of Guiyang Exchange is worth learning from, and we hope that on this basis, we will establish a sound market for information management transactions and give data control in practical terms.

References