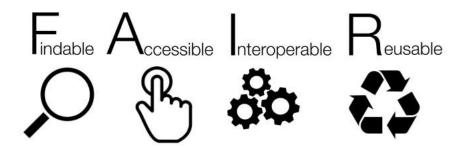


Dr Christophe Trefois Deputy technical coordinator ELIXIR-LU



FAIR Human Data

— What to look out? Can it work?





Health data







Genomics data





— F like Findable



- Use data catalogs to advertise data collections
 - Use **standards** such as CDISC, DATS, ISO **11179** standards
 - <u>Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium</u>
 - <u>DA</u>ta <u>Tag S</u>uite model
 - ISO 11179 Metadata registry standard
- Example from ELIXIR-LU, using part of CDISC https://datacatalog.elixir-luxembourg.org/



- Only aggregated metadata should be used
 - No personal data should ever be shared w/o adequate safeguards





44 %

FAIR Human Data under GDPR

— A like Accessible



- Data subject needs to be informed
 - In advance of sharing with stakeholders
 - About the respective purposes of the use (Art 13)
- Fix rights, obligations and responsibilities before giving access (Art. 26, 28)







— A like Accessible



- Any access (not just transfer) to the data from outside the EU is prohibited unless there is:
 - Adequacy decision by EU per country (CH, NO, IL) Art. 45
 - Explicit consent by data subject (Art. 49)
 - Important reason of public interest (Art. 49)
 - Contractual safeguards through standard clauses by EC or data protection authority approved clauses (Art. 46)





67 º

FAIR Human Data under GDPR

— A like Accessible

Accessible

- Access restriction required
 - Only necessary people should have access (Art. 25)
- Data minimisation is required
 - Serve only relevant data for processing (Art. 25)
- Security measures need to be in place (Art. 32)
 - Only 2 specific measures
 - pseudonymisation & encryption
 - (2-FA) authentication
 - Encrypted transfers, ...
- Keep track of all data shared
 - data subject has reach-through right (Art 15, Art 19)



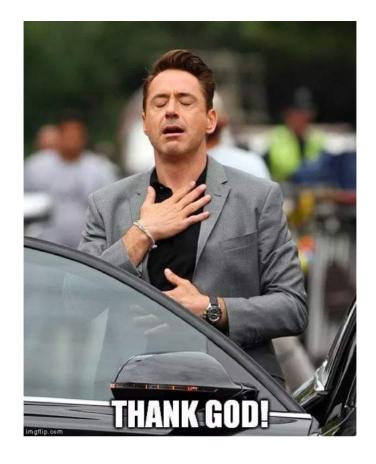




— I like Interoperable

nteroperable

Not affected by GDPR







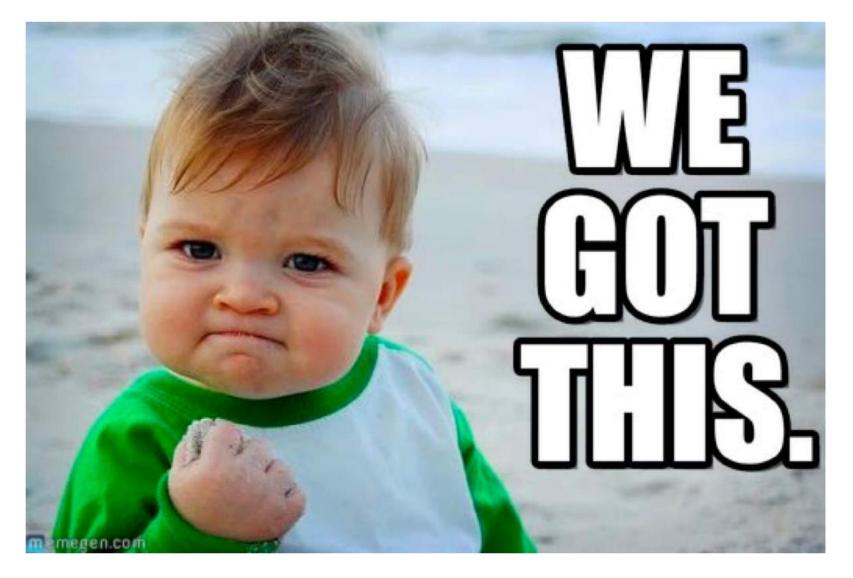
— R like Reusable



- Data subject needs to be informed before
 - any further processing beyond original purpose (Art. 13)
- GDPR allows for broad consent
 - where consent is legal basis (Recital 33)
- Where consent is not the legal basis
 - not all countries in Europe may be allowed to process your data
 - different national provisions for processing health and genetic data are possible under GDPR (Art. 9.4)
- GDPR allows for not too limiting retention time (Art. 5)







Thank you





References

— For images and materials

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