Digital Trade and Health: Data Flows and Data Governance

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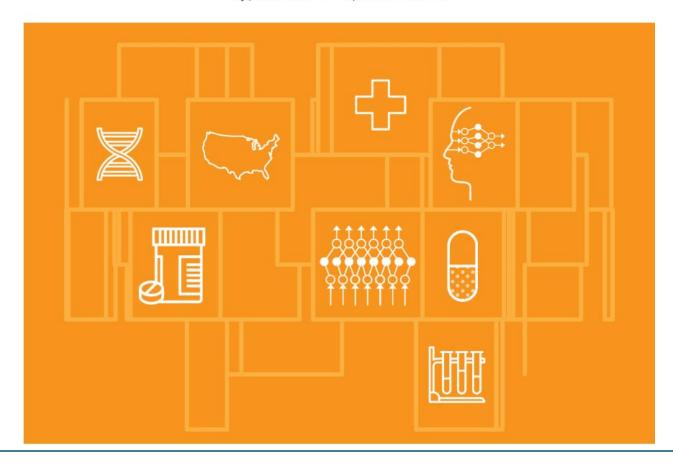
About ITIF

- Independent, nonpartisan research and education institute focusing on intersection of technological innovation and public policy, including:
 - Innovation and competitiveness
 - IT and data
 - Trade and globalization
 - Life sciences, agricultural biotech, and energy
- Formulates and promotes policy solutions that accelerate innovation and boost productivity to spur growth, opportunity, and progress
- World's top think tank for science and technology policy, according to the University of Pennsylvania's authoritative Global Go To Think Tank Index

Recent Report: Promise of Data-Driven Drug Development

The Promise of Data-Driven Drug Development

by Joshua New | September 18, 2019



Benefits of Data-Driven Health Services and Research

- Lowers costs and provides better and quicker diagnosis, drug discovery, and treatment.
 - E.g. High-throughput screening.
 - E.g. Clinical trials: use of AI for candidate selection and ICT for follow up
- Better healthcare outcomes: personalized medicine.
 - In part, due to rapid drop in cost and time for genome sequencing.

Related Global Trends: "Real World Data" & Data Poverty

- Proliferation of ICT devices can aid drug/health service development.
 - E.g. Smart phones; smart watches and fitness trackers; & air-quality monitors.
- Data Poverty*
 - To benefit, people must have data about themselves/their communities.
 - Policymakers should include efforts to address the "data divide" as part of holistic health system strategies.

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Health Data Should Flow Freely Across Borders

- Improves the quantity, quality, and diversity of data.
 - Improved drug and health service development, design, and delivery, as well as access.

- Data flows and data protection*
 - Focus on firm accountability (not the location of data storage).
 - Data protection rules should flow with the data.

Restrictions on Health Data Flows

- Explicit local data storage: "data localization."*
 - E.g. Australia, Canada, China, Russia, and UAE.
- De facto barriers to data flows:
 - Explicit consent for transfers and opaque "white lists" of approved countries for data transfers.
- Which trend prevails globally?
 - Local vs. global trapped vs. free flowing health data.

Impact of Restrictions on Flows of Health Data

- Preventing involvement in development of new drugs and health services.
- Cutting off access to improved health services and outcomes.
 - Firms are not going to setup local facilitates in every country.
 - Reducing attractiveness for foreign clinical trials.
- Reduced, and slower, drug discovery.
 - At best, leads to inefficiencies. At worst, leads to missed discoveries.

Approaches to Supporting/Protecting Health Data Flows

- Data Aggregation, Sharing, and Transfers
 - Create ways for people to share their data.
 - Data trusts, federated data systems, and international data registries.
- International Initiatives
 - Global Alliance for Genomics and Health Focuses on standards/framework.
- Trade Agreements
 - USMCA, CPTPP, and other bilat agreements allow free flow of data.
 - WTO e-commerce negotiations will hopefully do the same.

Conclusion

- Enormous benefits to data-driven health services and research.
 - But many challenges to overcome to improve, and protect, the free flow of health data.
- Obviously, need to manage data privacy and protection concerns.
 - However, this is not mutually exclusive to greater data-driven drug discovery and design and delivery of new health services.
- New trade rules on data flows have an important role to play.

Thank You!

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