# Module 4-P2: Creating a framework for trustworthy data governance

## **Chester Ho**

### Introduction

Data has been described as the oxygen that fuels development of health technology and in turn, development of new health technologies is facilitat increasingly comprehensive collection, collation and use personal data.

At the same time, it is almost universally recognised health data is a particularly sensitive type of personal of (i.e. there are more serious repercussions of health of being leaked than normal types of personal data)

The collection and use of vast amounts of personal heat data raises specific ethical and regulatory challen concerning privacy, data protection and potential discriminatory practices. As we become increasingly reli on health technologies (both within the clinical environm and in the personal use of mobile digital health technology the appropriate curation of health data must be addres and an appropriate framework of trustworthy data governal developed..

### Aim

To create a framework for trustworthy data governance, w considering both soft and hard law, and to review guidelines and best-practice approaches to data governance in public health and clinical research.



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the the ating e of	Accountability		
	Collecting personal data:	Care of personal data:	Individual's r over personal
that lata lata	Motification:Notify individuals of the purposes for collecting and disclosing their personal dataImage: Consent: Receive consent from	Accuracy: Ensure that collected personal data is accurate and complete Protection: Take reasonable security measures to	Access Correction Individual request access to to personal data and was used or disclose the past year, and to correct any error of omission
alth ges for iant	<ul> <li>Consent from individuals before collecting, using or disclosing their personal data</li> <li>Purpose Limitation:</li> <li>Collect, use or disclose personal data only for purposes that are reasonable and appropriate under the given circumstances</li> </ul>	security measures to safeguard personal data <b>Retention</b> Limitation: Dispose of personal data when it is no longer needed and there is no legal or business purpose for retaining it. <b>Transfer</b> Limitation: Transferring personal data overseas is allowed only if the standard of protection of the personal data by the receiver is comparable to the protection under the PDPA.	Data Bre Data Bre In the eve data brea is significant in har scale, notify the PD affected individuals
nent ogy) sed nce			Affected Individuals Data Portability Individuals request their person to be transferred to organisation in a co used machine-read format.

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#### Meeting our obligations 4

### 1. SECure system

SECure is the IT platform that FHT uses which has built-in security measures so that researchers may work with data securely

#### 2. Internal policy (Implemented or planning to implement) A) SEC-wide policies

- Data Protection Policy
- Information Security Policy
- Information Classification Policy
- SEC IT Policy

### **B) FHT policies**

- Data breach incident management plan
- Data access and correction request procedure
- Endpoint security guidelines
- Acceptable Use Policy for SECure
- Data management plans

#### 3. Staff training

SEC PDPA Awareness Session with Deloitte

#### **4.** Appointing a Data Protection Officer

Under the PDPA, organisations are required to designate a data protection officer (DPO) to oversee data protection responsibilities and ensure compliance with the PDPA.

#### **5. Data Protection Impact Assessment**

Identifying, assessing and addressing personal data protection risks based on the organisation's functions, needs and processes.

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