



Key updates from 1+MG/B1MG

1+MG Trust Framework
B1MG Maturity Level Model
1+MG and industry engagement

Chair: Ruben Kok





1+MG Trust Framework

What is it, what will it look like?

Serena Scollen

ELIXIR, 1+MG Coordination Group, B1MG Coordinator

1+MG Trust Framework

Recommendations and guidelines, best practices
Stakeholder input

To realise the 1+MG vision

1+MG Trust Framework



1+MG Trust Framework



**DATA
GOVERNANCE
(ELSI)**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>Data governance policy <i>How to translate ethical norms and legal requirements into an efficient and scalable procedural framework for data inclusion and use?</i></p> | <p>Under governmental review</p> |
| <p>Legally compliant legal framework for operations <i>How to interpret and apply the various legislations for secondary use of health and genetic data?</i></p> | <p>Under country expert review</p> |
| <p>Transparency and Consent Guidance <i>How to comply with ethics norms and legal requirements for the inclusion of data into 1+MG?</i></p> | <p>Under stakeholder review</p> |
| <p>Data protection by design and default <i>How to translate the 1+MG ELSI trust framework into the information management and IT infrastructure of 1+MG?</i></p> | <p>Under B1MG internal review</p> |

Data Governance Policy

Make data governance responsible, flexible, scalable and feasible

Countries can use the policy to:

- Offer appropriate protection for data subjects
- Ensure ethical norms such as incidental findings, consideration of vulnerable subjects and groups are considered
- Compatibility with national and EU legal frameworks
- Have a homogeneous appearance as “one” resource towards users
- Support differing national organisational and legal landscapes

Legally compliant legal framework for operations

Give recommendations to Member Countries on legal instruments for the implementation

In-depth legal analyses to:

- Interpret GDPR for secondary use: understanding purposes and further processing, requirements of consent, identification of controllers and processors...
- Analysis of national legal situation
- Identification of possible legal bases for the operation
- Requirements for secondary use from the Data Governance Act
- Compatibility with the European Health Data Space

Transparency and consent guidance

For drafting information and consent forms

- Ensure data subjects are informed
- Implement GDPR requirements and ethical norms
- Give the right level of choice to data subjects
- Provide “checklists” to validate consent forms
- Provide 1+MG specific phrases to be used and example text for context specific elements

All data subjects will have to receive 1+MG specific information and the opportunity to opt-in or out of 1+MG (“re-consenting”)

DATA
GOVERNANCE
(ELSI)

Data Protection / ELSI by Design and Default

Offer protection to all stakeholders

- Recommendation of organisational and technical safeguards to ensure secure processing at each step
- Translation of data governance into information management and IT infrastructure
- Definition of ELSI metadata along the data life cycle
- Plan workflows and tools with data protection / ELSI in mind

1+MG Trust Framework



QUALITY

STANDARDS

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Documented best practices in sharing and linking phenotypic and genetic data (updated version) | Ready for review (Oct/Nov-22) |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework 1v0 | Endorsed by 1+MG Special Group |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework 2v0 | Ongoing (Dec-22) |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework | Ongoing (May-23) |
| <u>Quality metrics for sequencing</u> | available |
| Best practices for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) | Ongoing (May-23) |

STANDARDS

Data standards

Promote data interoperability

- Advice on which standards are of preference or mandatory
- An approach for working with common standards
- Documented best practices in sharing and linking phenotypic and genetic data
- Minimal data sets (where relevant) for 1+MG use cases

1+MG Trust Framework



INFRASTRUCTURE

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Secure cross-border data access roadmap (Deliverable) | Available |
| Secure data access demonstrator (PoC) (Video / Slides) | Ongoing (May-22) |
| Secure cross-border data access roadmap updated | Ongoing (May-23) |



Data
discovery



Access
management tools



Data
processing



Data
reception



Storage and
interfaces

Infrastructure

Enable real crossborder use cases

- Recommendations for the standards that connect infrastructure components, as well as implementations to support the five functionalities
 - Interoperability with other projects / data spaces
- A proof of concept demonstrator for cross border data access
 - Rare Disease use case
 - Now working on Cancer use case
- Enabled phenotypic queries using Beacon V2 (data discovery service)

1+MG Trust Framework



slido



Audience Q&A Session

① Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.

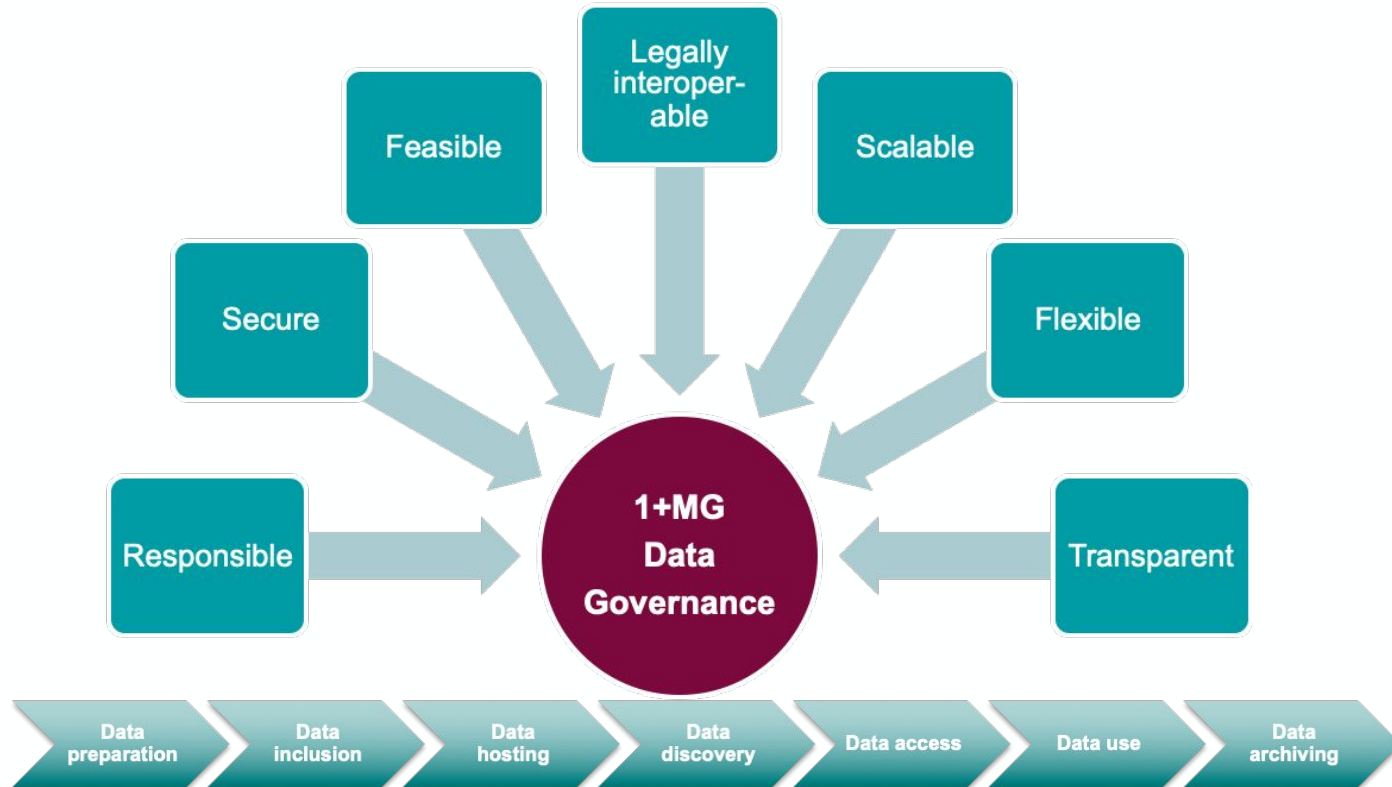
Infrastructural components of trust framework (in summary)

- Recommendations for the standards that connect infrastructure components, as well as implementations to support the five functionalities
 - Interoperability with other projects / data spaces
- A proof of concept demonstrator for cross border data access
 - Rare Disease use case
 - Now working on Cancer use case
- Discovery now via Beacon V2 - Rare Disease discovery query replicated using V2 functionality
- Processing functionality demoed via GPAP for rare disease - proposal on cBioPortal for cancer
 - Processing also extended to discovery - e.g. variant calling and annotation in a federated context

Recommendations from SF2021 - Technical infrastructure (WP4)

| Recommendation | Achievement | Next steps |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Synthetic data set for cancer | Working with WG9 on synthetic data - example mutation and phenotypic data | Minimal metadata model being mapped to phenopackets |
| 2. Standardised cancer data analysis software | Identification of cBioportal with WG-9. Functions for data collection, visualisation. <i>Analysis, portability?</i> | Data analysis functions and cBioportal portability (with EOSC4CANCER) |
| 3. Generate PRS through distributed analysis across data hubs | In discussion with CINECA WP4 PRS use case - based on GA4GH standards | Initiate contact with WG-10 (Common and Complex Diseases) |
| 4. Collect and link host + pathogen data and communities | In discussion with WG-12. Virus sequence data analysis workflow development project with EuroHPC, ELIXIR, https://permedcoe.eu (https://Covid19dataportal.org). Discussions with COVID-19 Host Genetics Initiative https://www.covid19hg.org . | E.g. Federated EGA technology-based services are needed to manage sensitive host data, biosample services to link pathogen and host data |
| 5. Requirements for locating data beyond projects | TEHDAS (WP7 infrastructure) discussions with https://tehdas.eu Joint Undertaking | Continue alignment between 1+MG, TEHDAS, EHDS2Pilot and EMA/Darwin infrastructure alignment |
| 6. Multiple use cases different infrastructure requirements | Extended WG-5 proof-of-concept work from rare diseases (WG-8) into cancer (WG-9). Presented PoC to infectious disease (WG-12) and planning work. | Complete cancer PoC with WG-9. Start the GDI project with more use cases (Pillar III). |
| 7. Enable data-visiting approaches to enable sharing data with other stakeholders without data leaving the organisation | Use of containerisation (e.g. Singularity) to allow repeatable and benchmark analyses to be sent to the data - can support data generation and harmonisation | Biohackathon to extend containers into secure data, as well as GA4GH workflow standards where containerisation is not ideal |

Data Governance components of the trust framework (in summary)



Realising a practice of personalised medicine & health



Long-term strategy: cross-border access to genomic data, implementation of genomics-based health
1+MG Group, National Mirror Groups and Thematic Working Groups
Use Cases Working Groups: cancer, infectious diseases, rare diseases, common complex diseases, industry
Genome of Europe (GoE)



Stakeholder feedback,
recommendations and
guidelines, design and testing

1+MG Trust Framework

- Data governance
- Standards and Quality
- Infrastructure
- Maturity model

Scale up and sustainability

Sustainable federated cross-border access to genomic health data

Genomic Data Infrastructure

European Health Data Space

National infrastructures & personalised medicine & health programmes

1+MG Trust Framework

Recommendations and guidelines, best practices
Stakeholder feedback

GENOMICS DATA

Governance (ELSI)
Standards
Quality
Infrastructure

ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTHCARE

Maturity model

To realise the 1+MG vision

Data Governance components of the trust framework: DATA GOVERNANCE POLICY

Key principles for design and implementation

- Offer appropriate protection for data subjects
 - Ethical norms such as incidental findings, consideration of vulnerable subjects and groups
 - Compatibility with national and EU legal frameworks
 - Be as flexible as possible for Member Countries to allow for different national organisational and legal landscapes
 - Have a homogeneous appearance as “one” resource towards users
- **Make data governance responsible, flexible, scalable and feasible**

Data Governance components of the trust framework: **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

In-depth legal analyses

- Interpret of the GDPR for secondary use:
Understanding purposes and further processing, requirements of consent, identification of controllers and processors...
 - Analysis of national legal situation
 - Identification of possible legal bases for the operation
 - Requirements for secondary use from the Data Governance Act
 - Compatibility with the European Health Data Space
- **Give recommendations to Member Countries on legal instruments for the implementation**

Data Governance components of the trust framework: TRANSPARENCY & CONSENT

Guidance for drafting information and consent forms

- Ensure data subjects are informed
 - Implement GDPR requirements and ethical norms
 - Give the right level of choice to data subjects
 - Provide “checklists” for mapping forms on for completeness
 - Provide 1+MG specific phrasings to be used
 - Provide example text for context specific elements
- All data subjects will have to receive 1+MG specific information and the opportunity to opt-in or out of 1+MG (“re-consenting”)

Data Governance components of the trust framework: DPbDD / ELSIbDD

Data Protection / ELSI by Design and Default

- Plan workflows and tools with data protection / ELSI in mind
 - Translation of data governance into information management and IT infrastructure
 - Recommendation of organisational and technical safeguards to ensure secure processing at each step
 - Definition of ELSI metadata along the data life cycle
- DPbDD / ELSIbDD aims to offer protection to all stakeholders: data subject, data holder, infrastructure provider, 1+MG countries

Data standards and quality components of Trust Framework (in summary)

- Relevant quality measures for genome sequencing have been defined
- An Interlaboratory Comparison on germline whole genome sequencing and a benchmark on Tumor/Normal whole genome sequencing for somatic mutation detection are underway
- For the ILC 20 major European sequencing are participating - ethics are cleared, test items defined and acquired, signature of MTAs is being finalized and distribution of test items imminent
- For the benchmark 14 major European sequencing are participating - ethics are cleared, test items defined and acquired, signature of MTAs is being finalized and distribution of test items imminent
- Collection of participants results is scheduled for January 2023
- The conclusion of the two proficiency testing programme is due to be delivered in June 2023

1+MG Trust Framework



1+MG Trust Framework



QUALITY

STANDARDS

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Documented best practices in sharing and linking phenotypic and genetic data (updated version) | Ready for review (Oct/Nov-22) |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework 1v0 | Endorsed by 1+MG Special Group |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework 2v0 | Ongoing (Dec-22) |
| Phenotypic and clinical metadata framework | Ongoing (May-23) |
| <u>Quality metrics for sequencing</u> | available |
| Best practices for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) | Ongoing (May-23) |



Data quality quality requirements

- Defined relevant quality measures for genome sequencing
- An Interlaboratory Comparison (ILC) is underway on:
 - Germline whole genome sequencing
 - Benchmarking on Tumor/Normal whole genome sequencing for somatic mutation detection
- Results due June 2023

STANDARDS

Data standards

Promote data interoperability

- Advice on which standards are of preference or mandatory
- an approach for working with common standards
- documented best practices in sharing and linking phenotypic and genetic data
- Minimal data sets (where relevant) for 1+MG use cases

INFRASTRUCTURE

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Secure cross-border data access roadmap (Deliverable) | Available |
| Secure data access demonstrator (PoC) (Video / Slides) | Ongoing (May-22) |
| Secure cross-border data access roadmap updated | Ongoing (May-23) |



Data
discovery



Access
management tools



Data
processing



Data
reception



Storage and
interfaces



Infrastructure

Enable real crossborders use cases

- Recommendations for the standards that connect infrastructure components, as well as implementations to support the five functionalities
 - Interoperability with other projects / data spaces
- A proof of concept demonstrator for cross border data access
 - Rare Disease use case
 - Now working on Cancer use case
- Enabled phenotypic queries using Beacon V2 (data discovery service)

1+MG Trust Framework



1+MG Trust Framework

