

EUROPEAN HEALTH DATA SPACE

What is the HDAB?

What is the Health Data Access Body — and what does it do in Luxembourg?



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry for Digitalisation

Government commission for data sovereignty

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Scope

Key elements.

01

What is an HDAB

An authority created under the European Health Data Space.

02

Its national role in Luxembourg

Carried out by the CGSD, as the national authority.

03

Its four key missions

Access, transparency, safeguarding, governing and enforcing.

04

Cooperation across the EU

Working with its counterparts in other Member States.

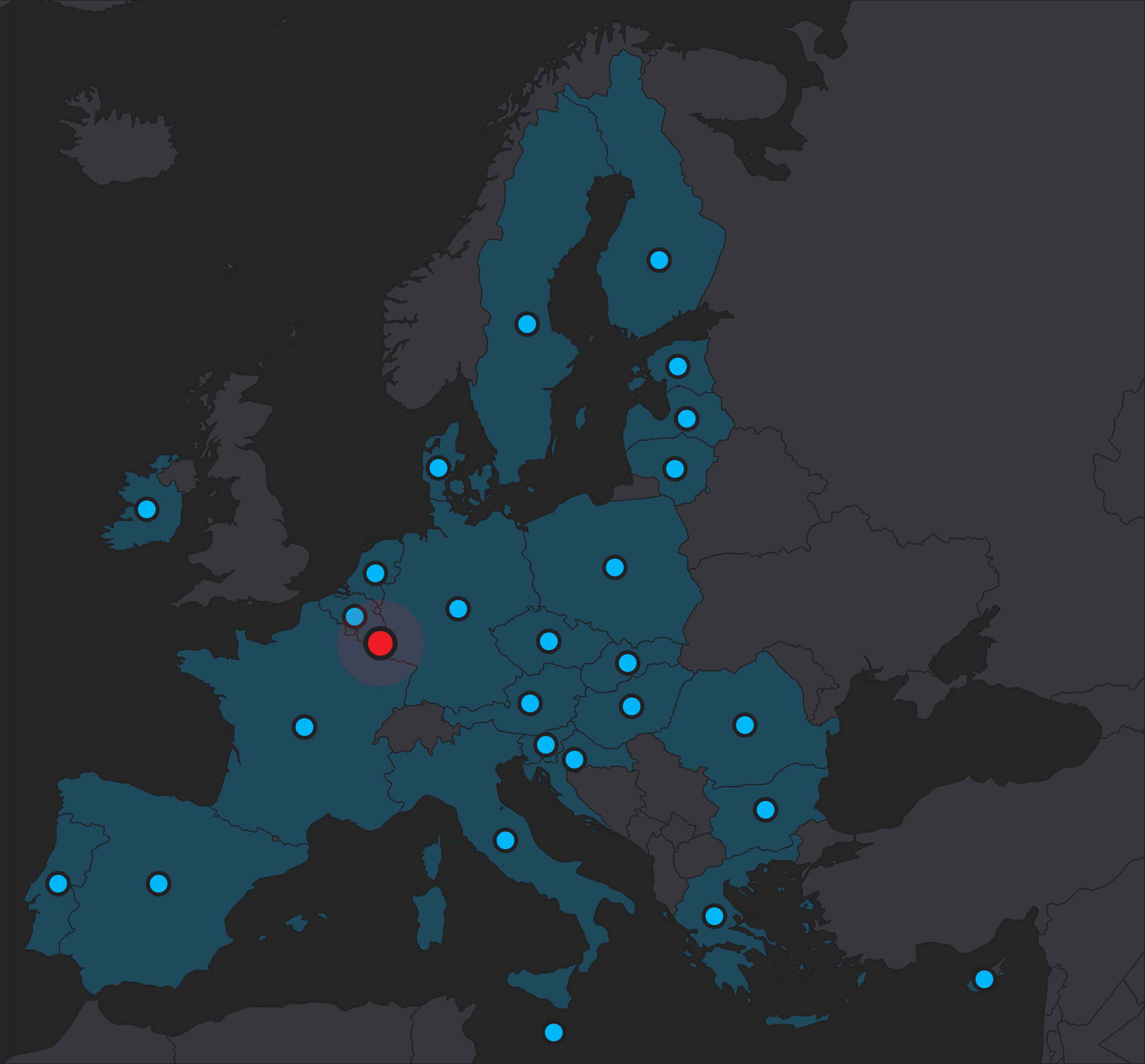
European Health Data Space • EHDS

A Health Data Access Body (HDAB) is an authority created under the EHDS.

Each Member State must designate at least one, and notify the European Commission by March 2027.

● An HDAB in a Member State

● Luxembourg's Health Data Access Body



Evaluating and authorising requests

The HDAB evaluates and authorises requests to use health data for allowed purposes, such as research, innovation, public health and policymaking.

REQUEST	LEGITIMATE PURPOSE	STRONG SAFEGUARDS FOR RIGHTS AND PRIVACY	DECISION
A Request A	 Research	✓	Authorised
B Request B	 Innovation	✗	Refused Safeguards not met
C Request C	 Public health	✓	Authorised

Each request must serve a legitimate purpose and include strong safeguards for citizens' rights and privacy, so that health data is re-used safely, securely and in line with European rules.

The HDAB in Luxembourg

The Government Commission for Data Sovereignty (CGSD) will act as Luxembourg's Health Data Access Body.

The national authority responsible for deciding on access to health data under the EHDS framework.

ENSURES

Transparency

Trust

Compliance

FOR

Better knowledge • Better services • Better healthcare



Four key missions

In its role as Health Data Access Body, the CGSD has four key missions.

Ensuring
transparency



CGSD

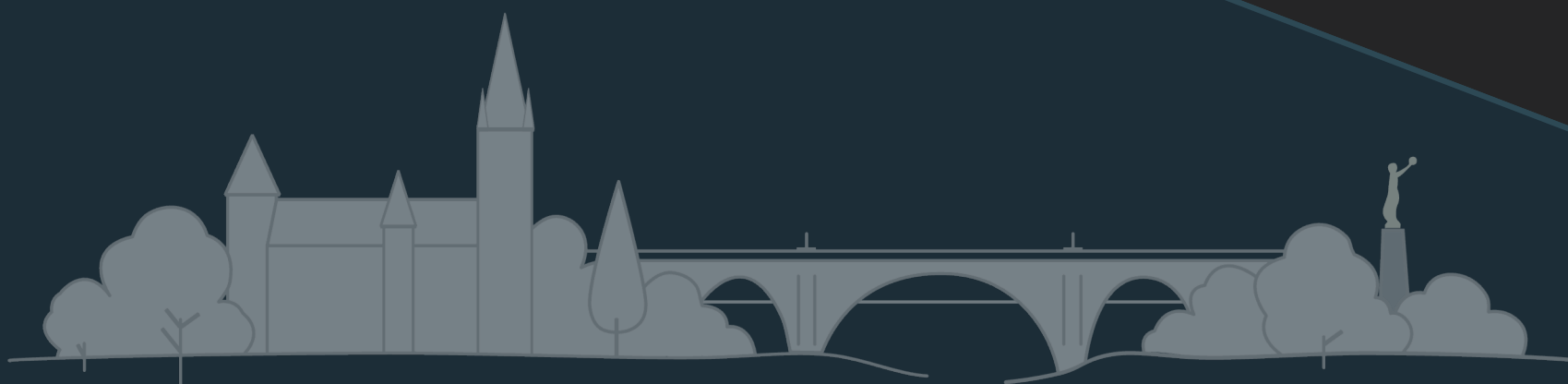
Granting
safe access



Safeguarding
interests



Governing
and enforcing



Mission 1: Granting safe access

From submission to secure access.



Health data holder 1
Hospital



Health data holder 2
Laboratory

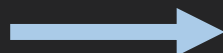


Health data holder 3
Registry



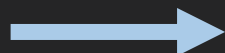
1. Applicant submission

Submits a request to re-use health data.



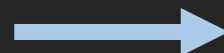
2. CGSD review

Receives and reviews the request.



3. Data preparation

If approved, receives the data from health data holders and prepares it (pseudo- and anonymisation measures).



4. Secure workspace

Applicant works with the data inside the SPE.



Anonymised statistics

For some requests, only an anonymised statistical response — no access to the underlying data.

Alternative path

Mission 2: Ensuring transparency

The CGSD explains how health data can be re-used.

HOW RE-USE WORKS

Conditions

Safeguards

Engagement

WHAT DATA CAN BE RE-USED

Dataset catalogue

HOW DATA IS RE-USED

Research projects

Decisions

Results

How health data can be re-used



Conditions for re-use

Who can apply, for which purposes, and the access procedures.



Safeguards in place

Secure environment, output review, and protection measures.



Stakeholder engagement

Knowledge sharing with citizens, researchers and health data holders.

Mission 2: Ensuring transparency

It publishes a catalogue of datasets available for re-use.

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National Health Data Catalogue

Datasets available for re-use

Search

Topic: Diabetes



Dataset A



Dataset B

Selected

Description

What the dataset contains

Coverage

Period and population covered

Access conditions

Terms under which it can be accessed



Dataset C

Mission 2: Ensuring transparency

And it reports on how health data is being re-used.

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HOW DATA IS RE-USED

Research projects

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How health data is being re-used



Research projects

The projects submitted for re-use.



Decisions

For each application and request: purpose, status and date.

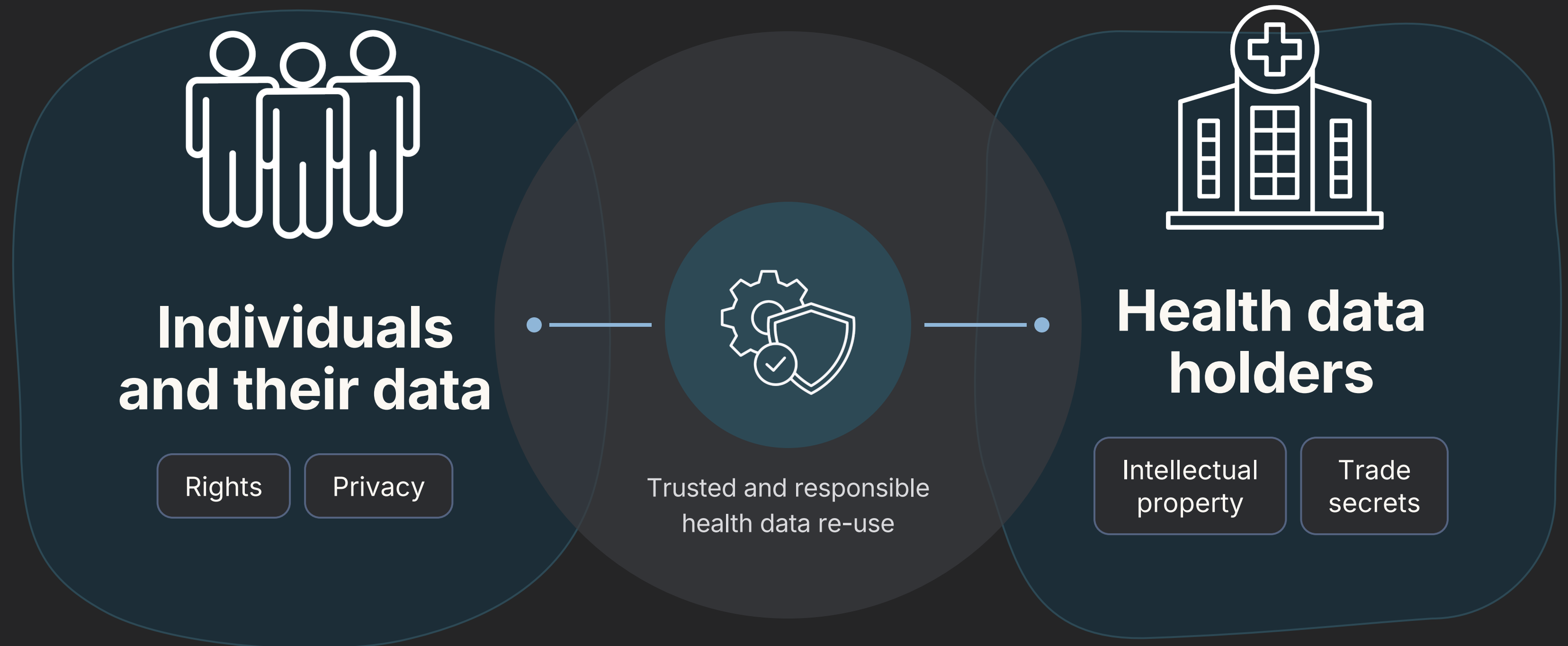


Results

Published results of re-use, in line with legal requirements.

Mission 3: Safeguarding interests

The CGSD protects both individuals and health data holders.



Mission 4: Governing and enforcing

The CGSD charges fees to re-users, supervises re-users and health data holders, and enforces the EHDS.



FEES

The CGSD can charge fees to re-users

To cover the costs of collecting, preparing and providing health data for re-use.

Re-user

↓ Fee for data re-use

CGSD

↓ Part may compensate their costs

Health data holders



COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Monitoring and supervising compliance

Both re-users and health data holders must comply with the EHDS.

Re-users

Monitored

Health data holders

Monitored



SANCTIONS

Enforcing the rules

The CGSD can impose sanctions on re-users or health data holders who do not comply.

Re-user or health data holder

Non-compliant

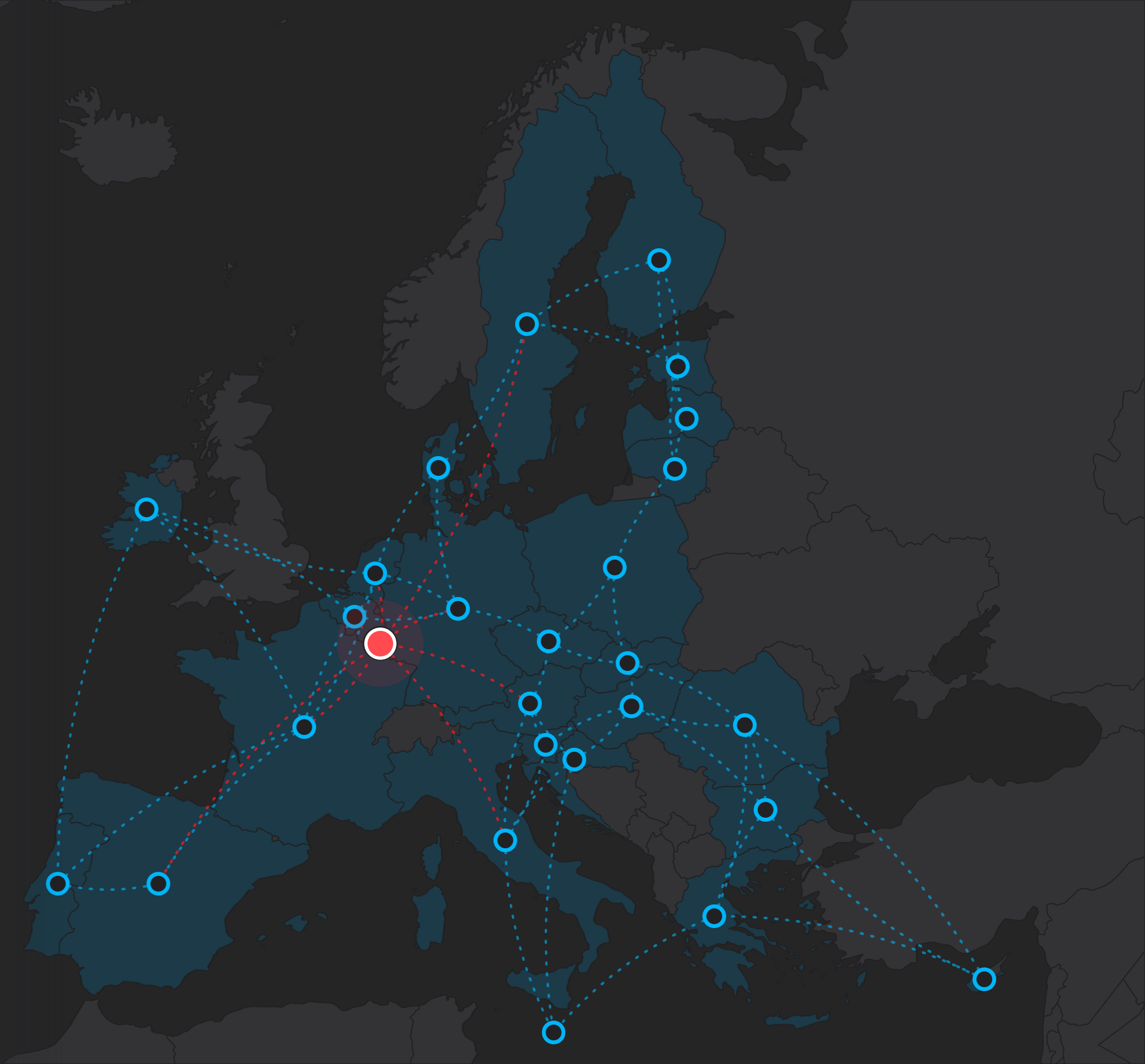
↓ CGSD acts

! Sanction imposed

Cooperation across the EU

The CGSD doesn't work alone.
It cooperates with its
counterparts across the EU.

- HDAB of other Member States
- CGSD, Luxembourg



IN CONCLUSION

Better knowledge, better services, and better healthcare for everyone.

By ensuring transparency, trust, and compliance, the CGSD supports the safe and responsible re-use of health data for research and business innovation.

THANK YOU

Questions

RELATED TRAINING ASSETS

What is EHDS?

What secondary use makes possible

Discovering datasets in the catalogue

Secure processing environments

Health data holder obligations



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