



HM Government

Possible UK legislation

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Open Policy Making process

- Working in partnership with Government Departments, civil society and privacy organisations.
- To develop policy and look at certain targeted reforms to the law on data sharing.
- Timeline: policy recommendations for consultation by the end of the year.



Possible power

- Power to ensure that all public bodies (except NHS bodies) are able, if they so wish, to engage, for the purposes of research or statistical analysis, in the process of linking two or more datasets from two or more data controllers in a de-identified way using a particular method of sharing called a Trusted Third Party Sharing system.



- Linkage using a TTP system ensures that identifying data and payload data are always kept separate, so that researchers never see identities and the indexer sees nothing but identities
- Power would provide a more transparent, more consistent method available to all public authorities
- Will help increase linked data that goes into ADRCs



Legislation could cover two areas:

- Specific provision in legislation that provides any public body with the necessary *vires* to engage in TTP data shares, linking de-identified data with one or more other sources for the purposes of research and statistical analysis.
- Safeguards: provisions in the legislation to create a system of accreditation for the bodies to be involved in TTP Sharing under the legislation, and that the *vires* provision is restricted so that it only provides *vires* where all the relevant bodies involved are properly accredited under the legislation.



- If you already have the *vires*, you do not need to use the power. Thus ONS would use their powers under the Statistics and Registration Services Act to fulfil their role in the ADRN.
- HMRC pursuing a separate amendment to its statutory powers which would allow HMRC to make taxpayer level de-identified data available to accredited researchers for public benefit.