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Q&A on the protection of commercially confidential information and personal data while using CTIS

Question and Answers

This Q&A document has been created to provide preliminary guidance to CTIS users on how to protect personal data and commercially confidential information (CCI) in CTIS, the EU databased established in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 (CTR).

The Q&A document has been produced to address a number of questions related to the transparency aspects of CTIS which were communicated by sponsors in response to the ACT EU survey on the CTR implementation under ACT EU Priority action 2 (Successful implementation of the CTR). It is foreseen that the Q&A may be updated on a regular basis as soon as new information becomes available.

The Q&A intends to provide more clarity on main aspects that have been discussed with the Clinical Trials Coordination Group (CTCG) also as part of the review of the comments raised as part of the public consultation of the draft [Guidance document on how to approach the protection of personal data \(PD\) and commercially confidential information \(CCI\) in documents uploaded and published in the Clinical Trial Information System \(CTIS\) \(EMA/212507/2021\)](#).

The same principles described in this Q&A will be incorporated in the aforementioned guidance once finalised.



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Abbreviations

ASR	Annual Safety Report
CCI	Commercial Confidential Information
CTIS	Clinical Trials Information System
CV	Curriculum Vitae
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
MS	Member State(s)
MSC	Member State Concerned
PD	Personal Data
PI	Principal Investigator
RFI	Request for Information
RMS	Reporting Member State
QP	Qualified Person

1. Deferrals

1.1 Will RMS/MSC comment on the trial categorisation only, or also on the proposed deferrals timelines?

It is expected that RMS/MSC will comment mainly on the trial category rather than on the sponsor proposed timelines for deferrals. However the possibility to receive more detailed comments on the proposed timelines for deferrals should not be excluded.

1.2 How should trials in public health emergency settings and trials in emergency situations be treated in terms of categorisation/ deferrals?

As provided in Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/123, for clinical trials in public health emergency settings¹, the protocol should be made public at the time of the start of trial and the summary of results later on during the trial life cycle. The publication of these documents cannot be deferred.

In principle, clinical trials in emergency situations² fall either under category 2 or 3 (therapeutic intent), since for these trials Article 35 (1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 requires scientific grounds for individual clinically relevant benefit for subjects.³

1.3 Which type of justification should be provided for deferrals?

RMS/MSC will consider the justification provided for the trial category, based on the characteristics of the trial, as the basis for requesting deferrals.

Sponsors should consider that when a protocol sets out a multiphase or adaptive design that falls in both category 1 and 2, the trial should be treated according to category 2.

1.4 Will RMS raise an RFI on deferrals at time of validation or assessment part I?

RFI on deferrals can be raised at any time at validation and assessment of part I, however it is expected to be raised by the RMS primarily at the time of part I assessment.

1.5 When will sponsors know if deferrals have been granted?

Sponsors will know that a deferral is granted if no RFIs are raised in that respect during evaluation (validation/assessment part I) or if the issues raised with RFI are addressed in a satisfactory fashion by the sponsor (e.g. no further issues raised on the matter). There is no specific mechanism to flag in the system that deferrals are accepted, they are part of the application evaluation overall.

1.6 Will MSCs apply the same timelines as sponsors for the deferrals of their final ARs/ RFI?

¹ Clinical trials with medicinal products with the potential to address public health emergencies.

² Emergency situation: first trial specific intervention before signing the informed consent

³ Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 536/2014

Yes, it is expected that, in principle, the MSCs will apply the same timelines as the sponsors to delay the publication of their assessment reports (conclusion by RMS for Part I, conclusion by MSCs on Part II, respectively) and RFIs sent to the sponsors.

1.7 Will MSC comment on the extent of the redaction done in the CTIS documents version 'for publication'?

Sponsors are responsible for the level of redaction applied in the documents uploaded in CTIS. However in addition to the scientific and regulatory review of the documentation provided in a CTA or other documents, RMS/MSD might occasionally comment on the extent of the redaction applied by the sponsor to ensure that the principles of transparency are followed⁴.

1.8 Will RMS/MSD compare document version 'for publication' vs 'not for publication'?

RMS/MSD are not responsible for verifying the level of redaction applied by sponsors in the documents uploaded in CTIS. However they might, occasionally, comment on the extent of the redaction applied by the sponsor and compare the two versions to ensure that the principles of transparency are followed. Protection of personal data is described in the [CTIS JCA](#) and applies regardless of the use of deferrals in the system.

Over redaction of CCI should be avoided as going against the principles of transparency, especially in case when a deferral has also been requested. Sponsor should either apply CCI redactions or request the publication deferral to protect CCI.

Using simultaneously both CCI redaction and deferral requests for the same document, or set of documents, equates to over redaction and would not be acceptable. In this context it is acknowledged that, in limited situations, some pieces of information (of quality nature in the trial protocol, for example) may still be considered CCI even after the deferral period elapses and consequently would be redacted even in documents subject to deferral requests.

2. Personal Data

2.1 Which CTIS documents require a signature?

For the documents uploaded in CTIS a signature is expected to be provided for: the QP declaration for GMP (Part I) and the Suitability of Sites document (Part II).

In addition, Member States requirements for signature according to Member States National laws, raised so far include:

- Hungary

- Suitability of the principal investigator documents (CV)

⁴ Article 94 (2)(a) of the Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 refers to application of penalties including non-compliance with the provisions laid down in the Regulation on submission of information intended to be made publicly available to the EU database;

- Portugal

- Suitability of the principal investigator documents (CV and declaration of interests)
- Proof of insurance certificate

- Romania

- Proof of payment

- Slovakia

- Suitability of the principal investigator documents (CV and declaration of interests)

Further clarification on Member States specific requirements for signed documents will be provided, as applicable.

Please also consider further clarification on this matter provided in Eudralex Volume 10, [COM Q&A](#): 'Importantly, electronic submission of the CTA to CTIS by the sponsor is regarded as equivalent to signing the document in accordance to Annex I.3. CTR is a regulation, which is directly applicable and ensures complete harmonisation of the sector, national laws should be set out to support its full implementation'

Any signed document should be provided in the CTIS dossier placeholder 'not for publication', and content redacted in the placeholder 'for publication'. Please consult [training module 12](#) for additional information.

Sponsors should be mindful of the requirements for signed documents that are part of the trial master file (TMS), as applicable.

2.2 Name and surname of individuals – where are expected to be included ?

Only the name and surname of applicable persons are required on the following documents:

- Principal investigator on the CV;
- Qualified Person (QP) on the QP declaration;
- The person issuing the site suitability document;
- Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) composition on the charter or applicable document;
- Minimum amount of sponsor staff in the protocol
- GDPR compliance statement to be provided under the CTIS 'form' section, in line with available [template](#)

Any document containing personal data (e.g., names and surnames, and also contact details) should be provided in the CTIS dossier placeholder 'not for publication' and personal data redacted in the placeholder 'for publication'.

Name and surname of the principal investigator and the person issuing the site suitability document are not to be redacted in line with [Appendix on disclosure rule](#). Please consult [training module 12](#) for additional information.

2.3 Under Directive (2001/20/EC) the clinical trial participants subject identifier (ID) was provided in Annual Safety Reports (ASRs). Is it correct that as per Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 the subject ID should no longer be provided?

ASRs should only contain anonymous information, namely information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or to personal data rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable.

A subject identifier is pseudonymised information, accordance with Article 4(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and should therefore be excluded in the ASRs. Additional clarification on provision of the Worldwide Unique Case Identification Number (case ID) and the trial ID, rather than the subject ID, is provided in Volume 10 - Clinical Trials Regulation (EU) NO 536/2014 questions & answers, point 7.33 (363 and 364): https://health.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-12/regulation5362014_qa_en.pdf

For more information on data protection in CTIS please consult also:

- CTIS Joint controllership arrangement (JCA):
https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/joint-controllership-arrangement-regard-clinical-trials-information-system-ctis_en.pdf
- Questions and answers on the JCA:
https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/questions-answers-joint-controllership-arrangement-data-protection-matters-related-use-clinical_en.pdf

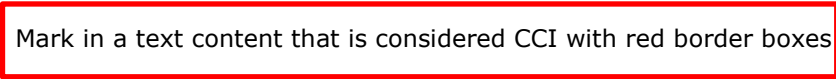

3. Commercially Confidential Information

3.1 May sponsors mark/highlight the text that they consider CCI in documents 'not for publication'?

Yes. In case the sponsors wish to flag what they consider CCI in the documents uploaded in CTIS, they can mark the text with red border boxes. The sponsor could place red border boxes around the text in the non-redacted document to clearly indicate what they consider as confidential information.

Of note the version of the documents 'not for publication' should be readable and ready to be used for MS assessment. The corresponding text in the document version 'for publication' should be redacted with black background boxes. Redacted text and the black background redaction box (that covers the redacted text) should neither be searchable nor allow further editing.

Example:

- a) Documents 'not for publication'  Mark in a text content that is considered CCI with red border boxes
- b) Documents 'for publication' 

Application of redaction should be done with scrupulous judgment. It should be considered that extensive redaction in the document versions 'for publication' would go against the spirit of transparency of the CTR.

It needs to be emphasized that the redacted documents have to remain meaningful to the public, including potential trial participants and health care professionals.

3.2 How will the Member States ensure that CCI is not inadvertently published through MS responses and assessments?

The CTIS contains multiple safeguards to protect the inadvertent publication of CCI or personal data. The system ensures that information classified as quality-related within considerations, RFIs and assessment reports is never published. In addition, member states users are aware of the need for correct categorisation of their considerations in the system and that the MSC published documents and structured data should be carefully phrased.

The system also automatically excludes certain types of documents from publication for example, draft assessment reports, annual safety reports, ad hoc assessment forms and related documents, ensuring these documents and assessments will never become public.

Furthermore, assessors will be aware of those pieces of information highlighted as CCI in the document version 'not for publication' and take this into account to avoid that such information is not accidentally disclosed in the assessment report or RFI.