



Reflections on EMA data workplan: learnings and priorities for the future

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Learnings from last few years through BDSG workplan^{1,2}

	Advancements	Examples	To be enhanced/improved
1	More structured approaches and resources to use data and evidence for decision making	DARWIN EU, RWD/Studies Catalogues	Further build trust and transparency on how data and evidence is generated fit-for-purposely (FFP) and used in decision-making . (e.g. feasibility assessment, HTA requested studies)
2	Enhanced capability and guidances in data quality, methodologies, governance	Data Quality Framework, Raw Data pilots, AI reflection paper	Further guidances on Data Quality (DQ) and considerations in specific areas (e.g. RWD incl. Registries, Pharmacovigilance, etc.).
3	International harmonisation efforts on RWE	ICH RWE Reflection Paper, ICMRA collaboration on RWE	 Further optimisation of streamlined processes and harmonised approaches globally (Harmonisation). timely progress and updates of ICH RWE topics listed in the ICH RP³ further collaboration and updates of ICMRA progress on RWE activities⁴
4	<u>Strengthened</u> <u>collaborations</u> with a broad range of stakeholders	Big data multi-stakeholder forums – RWE, Registries, Methodologies, AI; EMA-industry stakeholder meetings and RWE focus group; EMA-HTA workshop on RWE and DARWIN EU	 Further partnerships across stakeholders to advance methodologies and share insights. Further transparency of HTA use cases in DARWIN EU

 EMA (Jun 2024) BD workplan 2022-2025 v1.4;
 EMA (Jan 2024) BDSG 2023 report;
 EMA (July 2024) ICH reflection paper on RWE;
 Beck et al (Oct 2024) Collaborative RWE among regulators -ICMRA COVID-19 Real-World Evidence (RWE) and Observational Studies Working Group



Expected trends in data in medicines next few years

- 1. Artificial Intelligence (AI): Advanced methodology and tools (digital) for data generation and analytics
- 2. Patient centricity: Patient engagement, experience, patient-relevant & meaningful endpoints, novel approaches in patients' data generation (e.g. point-at-care data collection)
- **3. Collaboration and coordination:** intensified centralised coordinated approaches towards data and evidence requirements across medicines life-cycle, for example:
 - Regulatory (e.g. international, regional, national coordination: EHDS, ICH, ICMRA),
 - HTA (e.g. pan-EU centralisation: EU HTA Regulation),
 - **Cross-sector** integrated data generation and use (e.g. patients, HCPs, academia, industry, etc.),
 - Data quality requirements converging/overlapping considerations in relevance and reliability (e.g. RWD, AI data)



Future priorities based on learnings and expected trends

Learnings

FFP, DQ, Harmonisation /Partnership

Expected Trends AI, Patients, Centralisation

Future Priorities

1. Guidances for how RWE is considered and accepted in regulatory decision making (e.g. share feasibility assessments, how HTA requested studies via DARWIN EU is used for decision-making), ensuring transparency, trust, fit-for-purpose, and predictability in RWE generation and application.

2. **Guidances (Q&As)** on **practical considerations** in tools, systems, issues in implementation of frameworks and principles: RWD (incl. registries), PV, etc.

3. Guidances on how patients' inputs, data and evidence are to be considered and used in regulatory decision making.

4. **Dedicated channels and focused approaches** to discuss and collaborate on specific topics with stakeholder groups: e.g. AI, digital tools/mHealth, Data Quality, etc.

5. **Shared learning forums** for cross-sector exchanges in best practices, advanced methodology, innovations, etc.

