Transforming India into a Regional Healthcare Knowledge Hub

Opportunities for Data Sharing Driven by Multisectoral Partnerships

Prepared by

ERIA Healthcare Unit

Nomura Research Institute India Pvt. Ltd.

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Economic Research Institute
for ASEAN and East Asia

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Introduction

A conference, Transforming India's Healthcare Ecosystem: Opportunities and Challenges, organised by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), was held in Gurgaon, India on 12 September 2024. It brought together experts and stakeholders from various sectors to discuss the role of health data in India's healthcare system. The event featured two panel discussions, focussing on key issues related to the healthcare data landscape and collaborative opportunities for strengthening India's health data ecosystem.

The first panel, The Health Data Landscape of India, explored the increasing digitisation of health records and integration of advanced data analytics, emphasising how these developments could enhance healthcare delivery. It also delved into the challenges associated with this transition, such as data security and interoperability, and discussed strategies to maximise the potential of health data to drive better health outcomes.

The second panel, Opportunities for Collaboration in India's Health Data Landscape, examined multifaceted opportunities for collaboration amongst governmental agencies, healthcare providers, academic institutions, non-governmental organisations, and patient advocacy groups. The panel addressed the importance of public-private partnerships, cross-sector alliances, and technological innovations in overcoming challenges such as infrastructure gaps, regulatory compliance, and privacy concerns.

In addition to these discussions, the conference featured key insights from experts on India's healthcare regulations, barriers and bottlenecks within the health technology sector, and strategies to optimise healthcare resources utilisation. The event provided a platform for

meaningful exchanges on how India can navigate its digital healthcare transformation while ensuring the protection and effective use of health data.

Opening Remarks

Dr Monika Kochar

'We cannot stress more the fact that the effectiveness of all of the efforts of data generation hinges on the quality of data that we collect and utilise. High-quality data [are] the foundation for evidence-based decision-making. To ensure this, we must adopt standardised formats and robust storage protocols to guarantee that [these] data [are] accurate, consistent, and comparable across different sources and regions'.

In her address, Dr Monika Kochar from DAKSHIN – Global South Centre of Excellence highlighted India's transformative potential in shaping the future of regional healthcare. She expressed her gratitude to ERIA and Nomura Research Institute (NRI) for the opportunity to speak, emphasising that this vision is a significant milestone not only for India but for the entire South Asian region. Dr Kochar stressed India's unique position supported by a robust network of healthcare institutions, rapidly expanding pool of skilled professionals, and dynamic technological ecosystem. These elements provide a solid foundation for delivering high-quality, affordable healthcare both domestically and internationally.

Dr Kochar acknowledged that achieving this vision requires more than just advanced medical infrastructure. She underscored the importance of establishing a comprehensive framework for data sharing, driven by multisectoral partnerships. Data, she noted, are a critical resource that, when used effectively, can unlock innovation, enhance patient outcomes, and create more efficient healthcare systems. Building strong collaborations across governmental agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, researchers, and non-profit organisations is essential for fostering an ecosystem that supports data-driven decision-making while ensuring secure and ethical data sharing.

She pointed out that although data are being generated across various sectors, they often remain siloed and lack standardisation. Dr Kochar emphasised that the effectiveness of data-driven efforts relies on high-quality data collection and utilisation. Standardised formats and

robust storage protocols are necessary to ensure data accuracy, consistency, and comparability. Effective data analysis can transform raw data into actionable insights that guide clinical practices, policy decisions, and strategic planning.

Dr Kochar highlighted India's progress with initiatives such as the National Digital Health Mission, which exemplifies how data sharing can revolutionise healthcare delivery. She also noted the importance of growing international collaborations and regional partnerships in advancing a more integrated data-driven approach across South Asia. However, she acknowledged that further work is needed to enhance regulatory frameworks, strengthen health data infrastructure, and build a culture of trust and transparency in data governance.

She also noted the role of the DAKSHIN - Global South Centre of Excellence, where she serves as an advisor. Established under the aegis of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), the centre aims to bridge gaps in healthcare delivery through data sharing and innovative partnerships, fostering dialogue, strategic cooperation, and capacity building.

In conclusion, Dr Kochar urged stakeholders to keep in mind that collaboration, innovation, and data sharing are crucial for transforming India into a regional healthcare hub. By harnessing the power of data through multisectoral partnerships, the goal is to build a resilient and inclusive healthcare ecosystem equipped to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Dr Namrata Pathak

'Despite the huge volume of data being generated through electronic medical records, a very small percentage is actually usable. This raises significant concerns about the quality and reliability of health data. Addressing this issue is crucial for making data-driven healthcare effective'.

In her opening remarks, Dr Namrata Pathak from RIS highlighted three critical aspects of health data sharing: data generation and processing, the technologies involved, and the regulatory frameworks governing these processes. Acknowledging the current era of information explosion, Dr Pathak noted that big data in the healthcare market is estimated to reach USD540 billion by 2035. This vast accumulation of data and their judicious utilisation have the potential to benefit various stakeholders, including healthcare consumers, healthcare providers, allied industries,

policymakers, and research and development activities. However, she also emphasised the paradoxical challenge of risks associated with health data sharing and the need for effective management of fragmented health data systems for effective outcomes.

Dr Pathak outlined the progress that India has made in public health data generation and management, particularly since the initiation of the Digital India campaign in 2015 and the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission in 2021. She explained that India is fostering a comprehensive healthcare management ecosystem focussing on interoperability, portability, and voluntary participation with digital systems like health IDs, personal health records, and electronic medical records aimed at creating a digital infrastructure with large amounts of health-related data while ensuring the confidentiality of patients.

However, she pointed out that a very high proportion of healthcare in India is offered by private players; thus, the fragmentation of health data generated in India by public and private institutions may be a challenge that needs to be addressed. She also highlighted the issue of data quality despite the existence of several health record standards. Furthermore, given the sensitivities associated with health-related personal information shared by patients, she highlighted the growing problem of data breaches, citing a significant increase in abuses of the health data in recent years.

Dr Pathak underscored the need for robust regulatory and legislative frameworks to protect data privacy and security. In addition, she reviewed several key regulations, including the Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023, Sensitive Personal Data or Information Rules of 2011, and Guidelines by the Data Security Council of India as part of the broader effort to balance data generation and protection.

In conclusion, Dr Pathak emphasised the importance of ongoing dialogue amongst industry experts, academia, and policymakers to ensure sharing and utilisation of quality health data for definite solutions. She expressed her interest in hearing perspectives from the panellists on the regulatory framework's impact and potential solutions for the challenges in the data space in India.

With these insights, Dr Pathak set the stage for a productive discussion on advancing India's role as a regional healthcare hub through effective data management and multisectoral collaboration.

Dr Manami Uechi

'With India as our partner country, we have created a roadmap with short-term and long-term milestones. We are here today at the very beginning to celebrate the commencement of our journey together – to share knowledge, expertise, experiences, [and] technology and to build lasting partnerships. Our ultimate goal is to support India in becoming a regional healthcare hub'.

In her opening remarks, Dr Manami Uechi, representing the Healthcare Research Unit of ERIA, set the stage for the conference by noting the significance of the event and the opportunity that it presents for mutual learning and knowledge sharing concerning India's healthcare ecosystem. She extended a warm welcome to all of the distinguished guest speakers, participants, and attendees from across the healthcare sector.

Dr Uechi presented an overview of ERIA, highlighting its role as an intergovernmental organisation and international policy think-tank based in Jakarta, Indonesia. She highlighted ERIA's principal vision and mission as a leading international research organisation in the region, including conducting in-depth research on issues affecting ASEAN Member States (AMS) and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus on three major research pillars: deepening economic integration, narrowing development gaps, and achieving sustainable development.

She noted ERIA's governance structure, led by the Secretary General of ASEAN and comprising representatives from each of the 16 AMS. Additionally, Dr Uechi announced ERIA's recent establishment of the ERIA School of Government in collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat, aimed at creating a vibrant intellectual hub for regional public policy and fostering a supportive network for public policy development.

Dr Uechi further emphasised India's significance as a priority partner country for ERIA, highlighting its potential and value in driving sustainable future changes. In addition, she discussed the complexities of healthcare systems from global public health perspectives, using a four-level model to illustrate the challenges and need for a patient-centred approach. Dr Uechi stressed the importance of multisectoral collaboration and a well-structured healthcare system to deliver quality care and to improve health outcomes.

As necessary conditions for a well-structured and functioning healthcare system, she outlined the dimensions of healthcare quality, including safety, effectiveness, patient-centredness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity. Dr Uechi expressed ERIA's commitment to addressing the current needs of the healthcare sector and fostering innovation focussed on accessibility, affordability, and quality.

In closing, Dr Uechi reiterated ERIA's mission to build a robust and sustainable healthcare industry, with India as a key partner in this journey. She cited the conference as the beginning of a collaborative effort to share knowledge and technology and to build lasting partnerships, ultimately supporting India's goal of becoming a regional healthcare hub.

With these opening remarks, she set the foundation for the day's discussions, aiming to advance the shared goals of improving healthcare delivery and outcomes.

Panel 1

The Health Data Landscape of India

Key Insights

- India's fragmented health data systems need a unified infrastructure for seamless integration and enhanced outcomes.

- Improving health data system design and usability can reduce administrative burdens and increase adoption by healthcare providers.

- Innovative offerings like linking preventive health services with insurance can encourage patient investment and expand preventive care adoption.

The first panel discussion of the conference provided a comprehensive examination of the current state of health data systems, challenges faced by healthcare providers, and innovative solutions needed to harness the full potential of health data in India. The session was designed to delve into how health data can be used more effectively to improve healthcare outcomes, streamline processes, and enhance patient care. The panellists shared their insights on overcoming barriers to data integration, the impact of emerging technologies, and ways to address the growing needs of a dynamic healthcare environment.

Challenges in Health Data Integration

The panel began by addressing the fragmented nature of health data systems in India. Currently, health data are scattered across various platforms and formats, making it difficult to integrate and to utilise them comprehensively. This fragmentation creates inefficiencies and impedes the ability of stakeholders to gain a holistic view of patient health. The need for a standardised approach to data integration was highlighted as a critical step towards achieving a more cohesive health data ecosystem.

The discussion turned to the role of the Digital India Act, which aims to provide a framework for digital governance and data management. While the act represents progress, its successful implementation remains uncertain. The panellists discussed the importance of developing a unified infrastructure that supports seamless data sharing while ensuring data privacy and security. They emphasised that without a coordinated strategy, the potential benefits of health data integration would remain out of reach.

Addressing the Burden on Healthcare Providers

A central theme of the discussion was the challenge of managing the administrative burden associated with health data. Healthcare providers, particularly doctors, often find themselves overwhelmed by the demands of entering and managing data in a system. This issue was identified as a significant barrier to the effective use of health data systems.

To address this challenge, the panellists suggested focussing on the design and usability of health data systems. Drawing parallels with consumer technology, they argued that health data systems should adopt a more intuitive and user-friendly design. Current systems were described as outdated and cumbersome, failing to meet the modern expectations for speed and efficiency. By incorporating design principles from successful consumer applications, it is possible to create systems that are more seamlessly integrated into the daily workflow of healthcare providers.

Furthermore, the discussion emphasised the importance of including health data management training as part of medical education. By embedding these systems into the training process, medical personnel are more likely to view them as valuable tools rather than additional tasks. This approach could help shift the perception of health data systems from being a burden to an enabler of more efficient and effective patient care.

Enhancing System Usability

The usability of health data systems emerged as a crucial factor in their adoption and effectiveness. The panellists noted that many current systems are perceived as clunky and difficult to navigate, which contributes to the reluctance amongst healthcare providers to fully embrace them. The need for a redesign that aligns with the expectations set by modern, consumer-grade applications was emphasised.
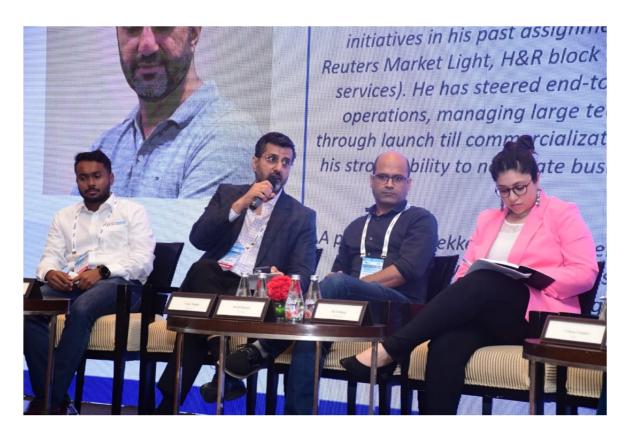
One panellist shared insight into how the user experience in traditional health data systems often falls short of what is now considered standard. For instance, outdated interfaces with clunky buttons and slow response times contrast sharply with the sleek, fast-paced apps that users are accustomed to in their personal lives. Adopting a more consumer-oriented design approach could make health data systems more appealing and easier to use, ultimately improving their acceptance amongst healthcare professionals.

Commercialisation of Preventive Health Solutions

The discussion also touched on the challenges of commercialising preventive health solutions. Preventive care, which aims to identify and to address health issues before they become serious, often faces resistance from patients who are reluctant to invest in services that they perceive as non-urgent, non-essential, or unnecessary.

The panellists discussed various strategies to address this challenge. One approach highlighted was the need for innovative product offerings that provide tangible benefits beyond the initial preventive service. For example, integrating preventive health checkups with insurance products could offer added value to patients, making them more willing to pay for and to use these services. This approach not only helps commercialise preventive care but also enhances its appeal by linking it to practical, financial benefits.

The panellists shared examples from other areas of healthcare, such as the diagnostic industry, where there has been a shift towards the increased use of preventive health checkups and home kit collection. This shift was driven by changing attitudes and greater awareness, demonstrating that there is potential for similar progress in other areas of preventive care. The key is to develop products and services that resonate with patients and provide clear, actionable benefits.

Role of Innovation and Collaboration

Innovation and collaboration were identified as critical factors in advancing health data utilisation. The panellists discussed the potential of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and digital health platforms, to drive significant improvements in how health data are used. These technologies can enhance data analysis, improve patient monitoring, and support personalised care.

Collaboration with insurance companies was suggested as a potential strategy for enhancing the value of preventive health solutions. By partnering with insurers, healthcare providers and technology developers can create integrated products that offer both preventive services and financial protection. This type of collaboration can address the challenge of revenue generation and create a more compelling value proposition for patients.

The discussion also considered the need for continued innovation in health data systems and services. As the healthcare landscape evolves, it is crucial to stay ahead of emerging trends and technologies to ensure that health data solutions remain relevant and effective.

Conclusion

The panel discussion on health data utilisation in India provided a thorough exploration of the challenges and opportunities in this critical area of healthcare. It was clear that while significant strides have been made, there are still substantial barriers to achieving effective integration and utilisation of health data. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that includes improving system usability, reducing the burden on healthcare providers, and developing innovative solutions for commercialising preventive care.

The insights shared by the panellists underscored the importance of a unified approach to health data management and the need for ongoing innovation and collaboration. As India continues to advance in its digital health journey, the implementation of these recommendations could pave the way for a more efficient and effective healthcare system. The potential benefits of a well-integrated health data ecosystem are immense, promising to enhance patient care, streamline processes, and improve overall health outcomes.

Panel 2

Opportunities for Collaboration in India's Health Data Landscape

Key Insights

- Trust issues hinder data sharing and require stronger anonymisation protocols and regulations.

- Integrating continuous and periodic data enhances preventive care and early intervention.

- Aligning incentives, including data monetisation, is essential for stakeholder collaborations.

The second panel session of the conference, Opportunities for Collaboration in India's Health Data Landscape, brought together various stakeholders from healthcare, technology, government, and academia to explore how collaboration can strengthen India's health data ecosystem. The discussion centred on addressing key challenges like infrastructure gaps, data interoperability, regulatory compliance, and privacy concerns. The panellists shared their perspectives on leveraging collaboration to drive healthcare innovation, improve patient outcomes, and optimise data usage.

Trust and Data Sharing

A dominant theme in the discussion was the trust deficit that exists between stakeholders, particularly when it comes to sharing sensitive health data. The panellists emphasised that trust is the cornerstone of any collaboration in the healthcare space. Despite the recognition of the immense value that data sharing could bring to both patient care and business innovation, stakeholders are often hesitant to participate in collaborative frameworks. Concerns around data misuse, lack of control, and data privacy create significant barriers to collaboration.

A primary issue raised was the absence of secure data anonymisation protocols. This technical gap prevents private and public entities from feeling confident that shared data will be used appropriately and safely. Without robust protocols in place, many organisations are unwilling to share their data. The panellists agreed that building trust requires time and systemic changes, including the development of strong data governance policies.

The conversation suggested that a trusted regulatory body could act as a mediator and ensure compliance with data privacy laws, encouraging stakeholders to participate in data-sharing ecosystems. Additionally, creating standardised data-sharing frameworks that prioritise anonymisation could significantly reduce the reluctance to collaborate.

Technology and Data Utilisation

The discussion highlighted the critical role of technology in unlocking the full potential of health data. However, despite advancements in health-monitoring devices and digital health tools, data utilisation remains fragmented. Technology companies, in collaboration with healthcare providers, need to build integrated solutions that combine real-time data from wearable devices and medical records to create actionable insights. This would lead to better patient outcomes and more personalised healthcare.

Several panellists shared success stories of partnerships between technology firms and healthcare providers. These collaborations demonstrated the benefits of integrating continuous health data, like blood pressure and glucose monitoring, with traditional periodic health checkups. The result was more accurate health predictions and timely interventions, particularly for chronic diseases.

A notable challenge discussed was the slow adoption of AI and health technologies by medical professionals. Many doctors feel uncomfortable using AI tools due to concerns about their reliability and the potential disruption to existing clinical workflows. The panellists emphasised the need for validation frameworks to ensure that AI-driven health solutions meet high clinical standards. This would help alleviate concerns about accuracy and build trust amongst healthcare providers.

Collaboration to Revolutionise Healthcare

The panellists discussed the successful collaboration between two Japanese healthcare companies that demonstrated the power of integrating different types of health data to enhance preventive care. One company provided continuous data from health-monitoring devices, such as blood pressure readings, while the other offered periodic health checkups, including imaging and genetic data. By combining these two data streams, they were able to create holistic patient profiles that allowed for early detection and intervention for conditions like hypertension.

The panellists noted that such collaborations could revolutionise preventive care by offering real-time insights into patients' health. This allows for proactive health management and heightened awareness for preventive health measures, which can reduce the need for reactive treatments, and lowers healthcare costs.

Incentive Alignment

Effective collaboration requires the right incentives for all stakeholders involved. The panellists discussed how different groups – patients, doctors, healthcare organisations, and insurance companies – have diverse motivations for sharing health data. For patients, the primary incentive may be better health outcomes; for doctors, enhanced clinical efficiency; for insurance companies, reduced financial risk; and for governments, improved and effective public health policies. However, the current lack of clear incentives often discourages active participation in data-sharing ecosystems.

The idea of 'monetising' health data was also explored during the discussion. Some panellists suggested that patients could be more willing to share their data if they had a clear financial or personal health benefit. A model where patients own and control their health data and could choose to share it in exchange for personalised healthcare services or a reduction in out-of-pocket expenses was considered a promising solution. This approach could align the interests of multiple stakeholders and drive broader collaboration.

One challenge mentioned was that incentive structures must be tailored to different stakeholders. For instance, while patients may be motivated by immediate financial rewards, healthcare providers may prioritise data sharing if it improves their clinical outcomes. Aligning these incentives requires a comprehensive approach that considers the varying goals of all parties involved.

Regulatory Frameworks and Standardisation

Throughout the discussion, the panellists stressed the importance of a strong regulatory framework to guide and to support collaboration. Drawing parallels with regulated industries like fintech and telecommunications, the panellists argued that similar oversight could establish trust in the health data ecosystem. A health data regulatory authority could ensure data privacy, establish guidelines for data sharing, and monitor compliance, giving stakeholders the confidence to collaborate without fear of misuse.

One example cited was the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, which has begun creating standards for data interoperability and centralised health records in India. The mission was seen as a major milestone that could lead to smoother data-sharing practices between public

and private healthcare providers. By creating common standards, it aims to reduce data silos and to enable the seamless exchange of information across India's healthcare system.

The panellists expressed optimism that with the right regulatory push and alignment of stakeholder interests, India's health data ecosystem could achieve a level of collaboration similar to other regulated industries. This, in turn, would drive innovation, improve patient care, and reduce healthcare costs by utilising data more effectively.

Conclusion

The panellists concluded that trust, well-defined regulatory frameworks, and proper incentive alignment are critical to fostering multilateral collaboration in India's health data ecosystem. A collaborative approach – supported by government initiatives like the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission and backed by technological innovations – has the potential to transform healthcare delivery and data utilisation in the country. The discussion highlighted the need for continued efforts to break down silos, develop secure data-sharing frameworks, and establish policies that encourage all stakeholders to participate in building a more connected and efficient healthcare system.

Closing Remarks

Dr Manami Uechi

'Today's theme, "Transforming India into a Regional Healthcare Hub", has beautifully illustrated the remarkable power of collaboration and innovation in working towards our shared vision of a healthier and brighter future. We've seen that India's transformation depends on collective and coordinated efforts between government entities, healthcare providers, academia, and civil society. By strategically leveraging health data, we can revolutionise healthcare delivery, address challenges like data interoperability, and ensure that advancements benefit everyone, especially the vulnerable and marginalised members of our society'.

In her concluding remarks, Dr Manami Uechi reflected on the impactful discussions that took place during the conference, emphasising the diverse perspectives shared by participants from various sectors, including healthcare professionals, policymakers, industry leaders, and academics. These insights highlighted the complexity of transforming India into a regional healthcare hub and underscored the importance of multisectoral collaboration to address both challenges and opportunities in health data management.

The discussions delved into the evolving landscape of health data in India, with particular attention to the obstacles in data generation, storage, and utilisation. The necessity of strategic approaches and technological advancements was stressed. Additionally, the significance of multisectoral collaboration was noted, with key recommendations emerging from the discussions, including fostering coordinated efforts amongst governmental entities, healthcare providers, the health tech industry, and civil society. These recommendations aim to drive healthcare innovation, improve outcomes, and address health disparities.

Key takeaways from the conference included the crucial role of collaboration, strategic use of health data as a catalyst for revolutionising healthcare delivery, and commitment to inclusivity and health equity. The discussions reinforced the need to tackle existing challenges with innovation and creativity while ensuring that advancements benefit all members of society.

Looking forwards, ERIA plans to spearhead pilot projects involving stakeholders from the healthcare sectors of India and Japan, focussing on leveraging data to address healthcare challenges and exploring technological solutions. The commitment to fostering collaboration and improving healthcare outcomes in India, AMS, and Asia and the Pacific remains steadfast.

List of Participants

Speakers

Name	Organisation
Dr Monika Kochar	Development and Knowledge Sharing Initiative (DAKSHIN) – Global South Centre of Excellence
Dr Namrata Pathak	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
Dr Manami Uechi	Healthcare Research Unit, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
Mr Soumalya Kundu	Nomura Research Institute (NRI)

Panellists

Name	Organisation
Mr Rajiv Sikka	Chief Information Officer, Medanta Hospital
Mr Kalyan Sivasailam	Chief Executive Officer, 5C Network
Mr Vicky Nanda	Chief Operating Officer, Niramai
Mr Nikhil Doegar	Senior Vice-president, Tata 1mg
Ms. Akriti Bajaj	Senior Assistant Vice-president (Medical Devices), Invest India
Mr Vishnu Vasudev	Deputy Director, Digital Health, William J. Clinton Foundation
Mr Aaditya Vats	Director, Regulatory Affairs, Terumo India
Mr Sameer Kanwar	Director Digital Health, PATH
Mr Katsuyuki Yamamoto	Senior Manager, Omron Healthcare India
Mr Vickel Dubey	Vice-president, GOQii
Dr Kshitij Jadhav	Professor, Koita Centre for Digital Health, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
Mr Shunsuke Honda	Senior Manager, Fujifilm India

Moderator

Name	Organisation
Mr Udayan Bhattacharya	Principal, NRI

Conference Agenda	
Time (IST)	**Agenda Item**
Opening Ceremony	
11:30–11:40	Data Healthcare and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission Ecosystem, Dr Monika Kochar, DAKSHIN – Global South Centre of Excellence
	Regulations in India's Healthcare Landscape, Dr Namrata Pathak, RIS
11:40–11:55	Introduction and Objective of Conference, Dr Manami Uechi, Healthcare Research Unit, ERIA
11:55–12:10	Indian Healthcare and Heath Tech Pain Points by Survey Insight, NRI
12:10–12:20	Short Break
Panel Session 1: The Health Data Landscape of India	
12:20–13:40	This panel discussion will delve into the evolving role of health data in shaping India's healthcare landscape. With the increasing digitisation of health records and the integration of advanced data analytics, India is poised to enhance healthcare delivery significantly. However, the journey is not without challenges. Experts will explore how health data can drive better health outcomes, address current hurdles, and propose strategies for maximising the potential of health data to improve the healthcare system. **This session will discuss:** • the current situation of health data generation, storage, and utilisation in India; • challenges faced in implementing and managing health data; and • strategies for overcoming challenges and enhancing the effective use of health data, including policy recommendations and technological advancements. **Moderated by:** Mr Udayan Bhattacharya, Principal, NRI **Panellists:** • Ms. Akriti Bajaj, Senior Assistant Vice-president, Medical Devices, Invest India • Mr Nikhil Doegar, Senior Vice-president, Tata 1mg • Mr Aaditya Vats, Director, Regulatory Affairs, Terumo India • Mr Vicky Nanda, Chief Operating Officer, Niramai • Mr Kalyan Sivasailam, Chief Executive Officer, 5C Network • Mr Rajiv Sikka, Chief Information Officer, Medanta Hospital • Mr Vishnu Vasudev, Deputy Director, Digital Health, William J. Clinton Foundation
13:40–14:00	Q&A Session
14:00–15:00	**Networking Lunch**

Conference Agenda

15:00–16:30	This panel discussion will explore multifaceted opportunities for collaboration amongst various stakeholders to strengthen India's health data ecosystem. The session will delve into the broader implications of collaborative efforts, from public-private partnerships to cross-sector alliances, to improve healthcare delivery, enhance data security, and optimise resources utilisation. The discussion will consider not only the role of governmental agencies, healthcare providers, and technology firms but also the contributions of academic institutions, non-governmental organisations, and patient advocacy groups. Panellists will address how collaboration can help overcome challenges such as infrastructure gaps, data interoperability, regulatory compliance, and privacy concerns. **This session will discuss:** • partnerships amongst different ecosystem stakeholders, like the government, healthcare, tech, academia, non-governmental organisations, and patient groups, which are vital for advancing health data initiatives; • addressing challenges like data interoperability, infrastructure gaps, differing priorities, and regulatory compliance for effective collaboration; • collaborative efforts to drive healthcare innovation and improve patient outcomes and system efficiency through data analytics; and • collaborative frameworks that have the potential to address healthcare disparities and to ensure that health data advancements benefit everyone. **Moderated by:** Mr Udayan Bhattacharya, Principal, NRI **Panellists:** • Mr Shunsuke Honda, Fujifilm India • Mr Katsuyuki Yamamoto, Omron India • Mr Vickel Dubey, Vice-president, GOQii • Dr Kshitij Jakhav, Professor, Koita Centre for Digital Health, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay • Mr Sameer Kanwar, Director, Digital Health, PATH
16:30–16:40	Q&A Session
Closing Session	
16:40–16:45	Closing remarks by Dr Manami Uechi, Healthcare Research Unit, ERIA

As part of ERIA's ongoing efforts to improve healthcare delivery and promote health and wellbeing across ASEAN and the Greater Asia-Pacific region through cross-sectoral collaborations, the ERIA Healthcare team has been focusing on advancements in Health Tech within our partner countries, including India.

Health Tech in India is rapidly evolving, transitioning from basic digital records to sophisticated applications of AI and machine learning in healthcare. These technologies are poised to transform Health Tech enterprises, offering groundbreaking solutions to a wide range of stakeholders in the world's most populous country.

On 12 September 2014, the ERIA Healthcare Unit, with support from Nomura Research Institute Consulting and Solutions Pvt. Ltd., India, organised a landmark conference titled, *'Transforming India into a Regional Healthcare Hub: Opportunities for Data Sharing Driven by Multi-Sectoral Partnerships.'*

The conference featured expert presentations and panel discussions, exploring the evolving landscape of health data in India. Topics included challenges in data generation, storage, and utilisation, as well as the complexities of managing health data on a national scale in a country as diverse and populous as India.

The first panel highlighted both current obstacles and significant opportunities, underscoring the need for strategic approaches, evidence-based policy support, and technological innovation. The second panel focused on how coordinated efforts amongst government entities, healthcare providers, academia, the Health Tech industry, and civil society – including NGOs and patient groups – can drive healthcare innovation, improve outcomes, and address health disparities and inequities. The discussions underscored the critical role of collaboration in overcoming challenges such as data interoperability and infrastructure gaps for effective health data utilisation.

In its ongoing work to enhance health data management and reimagine Asia's healthcare ecosystem, ERIA continues to emphasise the importance of leveraging data to tackle healthcare challenges, explore technological solutions, and assess the impact of these initiatives. ERIA is committed to fostering collaborations that drive innovation and enhance patient-centred healthcare outcomes in India and across the Greater Asian region.