

# Internet of Things Advisory Board International Subgroup

Draft Recommendations  
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# IoT-Enabled Global Health Record (GHR)

Strawman to be further developed

- Short of standards, both national and international, enable or support development of a pilot, ubiquitous **IoT-E GHR**. **DHHS FDA CDRH** to fund; **DHHS ONC** to manage and certify **IoT GHR**.

## Implementation/ Funding

- DHHS FDA CDRH to call for proposals from industry, nonprofit and academia to seek ideas for the architecture and design of a IOT-E GHR.
- DHHS FDA CDRH to fund 6 teams to pilot the development of an IOT-E GHR. Each team must have international partner participation.
- DHHS to invite UN,WHO, PAHO, EC, NHS, and others in the pilot development and policymaking needs.
- DHHS to sign Alliances with nations across the globe seeking cooperation and coordination.

## Agencies

- DHHS
- NIST
- DOS
- NHS
- European Commission
- UN
- WHO
- PAHO
- NHS

## Justification

- Lack and delays in international agencies and nations resolve to adopt common IoT standards and a single global health record give way to the United States in taking a lead role in the development of a IoT-E GHR.
- Given climate change and pandemic facing environments, humanity will be forced in their lifetime to migrate to safer environments, and therefore, require their GHR wherever they go.

## Barriers

- Coordination, cooperation, and understanding by the US and international governments to give priority to the health and wellbeing of their citizens
- Interoperability (data and tech)
- Cost / Accessibility / Equity
- Privacy concerns
- **[TAKE BACK TO SUBGROUP]**
- **Need stronger definition of IoT and tie to IoT for this recommendation**

## Federal considerations

- Develop an International GHR Alliance and a IOT Council to manage GHR and other initiatives proposed by the IOTAB

# Establish a People-Centered International (PCI) IoT Council

Strawman to be further developed

To give IoT the consideration and importance it deserves globally, especially given AI, Quantum Computing, and other emerging IoT technologies along with lack of standards, we recommend the establishment of an International IoT Council centered around People

## Implementation/ Funding

- Commerce TTC (US-EU), Commerce Asia, Commerce Latin America and Middle East to fund and enable the creation of a PCI IoT Council comprised of members from government, industry, nonprofit and academia
- IOTAB to help draft the credo, charter, and governance for PCI IoT Council
- NIST to send notice to call for members of a cross-organization, cross-sector Council
- Commerce to fund a 5 year PCI IoT Council to enable the elements found in the 2019 DIGIT Act and update the Act to include an international element, if one does not exist or otherwise create a 2023 DIGIT Act 2.0

## Agencies

- Whitehouse Office of the President
- OSTP
- Commerce

## Justification

- To ensure life continues to live and thrive on Planet Earth, an International IoT Council where IoT serves people, smart cities, and the world.
- Waiting for nations to agree to IoT standards is no longer acceptable given the number of natural and manmade disasters societies are facing each and every day somewhere in the world.

## Barriers

- Giving priority to IoT both nationally and internationally as a MUST HAVE technology
- Agreements for US to launch a PCI IoT Council
- [TAKE BACK TO SUBGROUP]

## Federal considerations

# Create data minimization international framework related to IoT devices

Approved to move forward  
by IoTAB July 2023

Create data minimization international framework related to IoT devices, aligning with the NIST Privacy Framework principles ((Control) Disassociated Processing (CT.DP-P))

Implementation/  
Funding

- Collaborate with public sector, private sector, and international counterparts
- Develop a universally acceptable framework on data minimization tailored to various IoT applications

Agencies

- The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- Department of Commerce (DoC)
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

• Data minimization (collection & retention) reduces potential harm from data breaches or unauthorized access

• Boosts consumer trust by ensuring data is only used for necessary purposes

• Helps to establish uniform data privacy standards across the globe

Justification

Barriers

- Differences in privacy laws and cultural attitudes towards privacy in different countries
- Resistance from companies that rely on extensive data collection

Federal considerations

- Consider the impact on businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises
- Recognize that data minimization should not hinder innovation or competitiveness in the IoT industry
- Prepare for long-term advocacy, as international agreements often require considerable time and negotiation.