Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name of Dataset:** | SIMS PowerTrack API |
| **Date of Assesment** | 03/04/2023 |
| **Assesment conducted by** | SSEN Distribution |
| **Description of Dataset** | It is a database of fault information that is presented in to an external database that displays fault information to customers (e.g. powercuts) |

## Data sharing restrictions

| Question | Response | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Are we legally or otherwise obligated to publish this information? | Yes | |
| Are we legally prohibited from providing external access to this data? | No | |
| Does this dataset relate to the affairs of any identifiable indvidual or to any particular business? (exluding SSEN) (Sections 105 of the Utilities Act 2000) | No | |
| Does this dataset contain any personally identifiable information? | No | |
| Does SSEN have the legal rights to publish this dataset? (eg are there any licencing restrictions?) | Yes | |
| Does publishing this dataset have any impact on sites of critical national infrastrusture | Yes | **visually shows where outages are occuring** |

## Risk Analysis

| Category | Standard Enterprise Risk | Inherent Likelihood | Inherent Impact | Inherent Risk Score | Can this be mitigated? | Mitigation Approach | Mitigated Risk Likelihood | Mitigated Risk Impact | Final Risk Score | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regulatory Requirements | Published data conflicts with existing regulatory submissions resulting in reputational damage and regulatory action | N/A | N/A | **0** | | | | | **0** | potentially in the future if reglatory requirements change |
| Quality | Published data is inaccurate or misleading, resulting in a series loss of reputation for SSEN. | Medium | Very Low | **3** | | | | | **3** | |
| Security | Published data enables someone with hostile intentions to compromise the security of SSEN. | Very Low | Medium | **3** | | | | | **3** | |
| Privacy | Personally identificable information is published with a legal basis resulting in legal action against SSEN, | Very Low | High | **4** | | | | | **4** | |
| Legal | Published data breaches a licences or other intellectual property agreement resulting in legal action against SSEN. | Very Low | Medium | **3** | | | | | **3** | very low risk is against SLC 10aa (treating customers fairly- new license) |
| Commercial | Commercial stakeholders are able to gain a commercial advantage by abusing our published data to overcharge us. | Low | Low | **4** | | | | | **4** | |
| Ethics | Published data enables discimination against individuals or a given community resulting in equality | N/A | N/A | **0** | | | | | **0** | |
| Consumer | Published data has a negative impact on electricity markets resulting in a less favourable situation for consumers. | Very Low | High | **4** | | | | | **4** | Rota Load Disconnection - Electricity Supply Emergency Code. If this was to occur, this could create a negative impact on the market. |
| Other | Are there any other risks you believe should be considered in deciding whether to publish this data? | N/A | N/A | **0** | | | | | **0** | |



Are there any other risks you believe should be considered in deciding whether to publish this data?

## Recommanded Classification

**Open**

Click Here for Further Information on Classifications

| Closed | Restricted | Shared | Public | Open |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Score above 160 | Total Score above 120 but less than 160 | Total Score above 80 less than 120 | Total Score above 40 less than 80 | Total Score Below 40 |

## Final Review

| | |
|---|---|
| Can this dataset be published ? | Yes |
| Date of Completion: | 03/04/2023 |
| Making reference to documented risk ratings above and the opportunity of sharing this data, what is your justification for this conclusion? | already an existing public dataset, with little negative risk. |
| What actions are required before this dataset is published? (Include documenting limitations, information for users, and ongoing monitoring required) | ongoing monitor of server capacity to ensure it's not overloaded |
| Could we do anything to make this dataset more usable to the public? (eg providing definitions, adding in additional data, directing the user to an external party with complimentary additional information) | No |
| How often should this data be updated? (eg once a year, monthly, quarterly , once off?) | Almost real time data (under 1 min) |
| This assessment has been approved by the following (Sub-Domain Owner or Higher): | Yes |
| The Risk Specialists consulted (required if any inherent risk score if over 10) | N/A |

After finishing this form please click submit below to send you responses to the dataTriageRequests@sse.com

**SUBMIT**

## Guidance

This tab provides guidance for users, to support them in filling out the Data Triage Assessment tab, including definitions and more detailed description.

Key terms
"open data" is where data is freely available to any member of the public
"published" refers to the sharing of this data
"score" refers to the impact and likelihood of a specific risk occuring
"trigger" is an event which causes an effect
"risk specialist" is someone at SSE with specialist knowledge to advise on risk areas, but is not accountible for the risk being taken (e.g. a lawyer)

## Risk Likelihood and Impact

A risk is a **trigger** which leads to a **specific event** and has a defined **consequence**, and is quantified with a risk and likelihood (on a scale of 1 to 5) as set out below.

| Rating | Score | Likelihood | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| Very High | 5 | Almost certain to occur (>90% likely) | Injury or loss of life |
| High | 4 | Is likely to occur (<75% likely) | Regulatory sanctions and reputational damage |
| Medium | 3 | Is not unlikely to occur (<50% likely) | Reputational damage and financial impact |
| Low | 2 | May occur in rare cases (<25% likely) | Financial impact only |
| Very Low | 1 | Possible but not expected to occur (<10% likely) | Minor effect on efficiency of operations |
| N/A | 0 | Not possible to occur(0% likely) | There would be no impact whatsoever |

| Impact \ Likelihood | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |

## Score

The risk score is calculated by multiplying the impact and likelihood of a risk. Depending on how many risks are over a certain threshold, a "result" will be proposed on a sliding scale of how much risk would be posed by sharing the data.

The scoring criteria is explained below. Note for any individual risk with a score greater than 10, please consider the mitigations below.

| Criteria | Rating Scale | | Justification | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two or more risks with a score above 10 | | Closed | If there are two risks that cannot be mitigated below a score of 10, then the dataset should not be shared publicly. | This dataset should not be shared publicly unless the risks can be mitigated. |
| One risk with a score above 10 | | | Where there is a single risk that can not be mitigated below a 10, it means there is a risk that is somewhat likely to occur, and have a considerable impact. This does not necessarily mean the data must not be shared, but the risk should be carefully considered if deciding to proceed. | To determine whether the dataset can be shared given the risk profile, consult with the relevant specialists (see guidance) for the risks posed. |
| 2+ risks have a score between 8 & 10 (inclusive) | | Shared | When a dataset has more than 1 risks with a score higher than 8 (but lower than 10) it means there are valid risks to consider. | The data owner and the Open Data Team should discuss if this data can be openly published, and consider providing it to a limited audience. |
| 1 risk has a score above an 8 | | | Datasets with a single risk between 8-10 means there is perceived to be just one category where a valid risk needs to be considered before publishing the data. The likelihood and impact are not seen to be very high. | In most cases it should be possible to share this data openly, unless the data owner believes any mitigations or restrictions would be appropriate. |
| No scores above a 7 | | Open | Of all the risks presented, none that would have a significant impact are seen to be likely | These datasets should be shared openly without restrictions. |

| Mitigation Technique | Summary Description of approach | Effect on risk | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Access Control | Data is released under access control, such as a user name and password, to manage readership for licensing or technical reasons. This allows us to share the data to some extent, but is not considered "open" | This lowers the probability of sensitive data being accessed by a wider audience, making it easier to monitor who is using the data. | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/access-control |
| Aggregation | Combining data to reduce the level of detail in terms of time, physical space or individuals | The probability of deliberate or accidentally identification is reduced, but it may in turn become less useful | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/aggregation |
| Anonymisation | Removing personal identifiers, both direct and indirect, that may lead to an individual being identified | Lowers or avoids risks associated with information being attributed to an individual | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/anonymisation |
| Data Binning | Replaces a specific field such as age with a reference to a range (e.g. replacing a person's age with "18-25") | Lowers risks associated with information being attributed to an individual | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/binning |
| Delayed Publication | Data is published after a pre-defined delay so that the user can not see "real time" data | Can reduce risks associated with data being used to follow an individual or organisations activity in real time | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/delayed-publication |
| Obfuscation | Hiding original data with modified content | Reduces the accuracy of the dataset in the interest or risk reduction, but may make the dataset less useful | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/obfuscation |
| Pseudonymisation | Seperating the personal information from the dataset, and replacing it with a reference to the information held elsewhere (e.g. a staff ID number instead of the employee name) | Lowers risks associated with information being attributed to an individual, but allows it to be easily re-attributed by SSEN if needed | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/pseudonymisation |
| Randomness | Altering the data to introduce noise which makes it less accurate | Can help reduce the risk of identifying individuals from a dataset, but may make it less useful | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/randomness |
| Redaction | Removing certain data or replacing it with dummy data (e.g. "REMOVED"), including entire fields, or entire records | Avoid releasing sensitive data while being transparent about what has been removed, but may make it less useful | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/redaction |
| Restrictive Licensing | A license is applied which sets restrictions on how the data can be used, and defines permissions for onward sharing | Reduces risks related to commercial sensitivity or security concerns related to specific groups, but is no longer open | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/restrictive-licensing |
| Synthetic Data | Generates a dataset with the same properties as a real dataset, but using fake data. For example a fake list of employee names, that accuratly reflects the real gender and race demographics of the company | Is arguably not open data, but allows us to avoid the risk of sharing personally identifiable information at the cost of accuracy | https://odileeds.github.io/open-data-tips/technique/synthetic-data |