



## CIGRE Study Committee D2

### PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW WORKING GROUP <sup>1</sup>

<b>WG* N° D2.45</b>	<b>Name of Convenor : Herwig KLIMA (AT)</b> <b>E-mail address: Herwig.Klima@verbund.com</b>
<b>Technical Issues <sup>2</sup>: 2</b>	<b>Strategic Directions <sup>3</sup>: 1</b>
<b>The WG applies to distribution networks <sup>4</sup>: Yes</b>	
<b>Potential Benefit of WG work <sup>6</sup>: 2 and 5</b>	
<b>Title of the Group:</b> Impact of governance regulations and constraints on EPU sensitive data distribution and location of data storage	
<b>Scope, deliverables and proposed time schedule of the Group :</b> <p><b>Background:</b> Electric power utilities (EPU) are entering a new era of information sharing in a borderless environment facilitated by cloud-based services, ubiquitous mobility, and expanding use of personal devices. This borderless behavior is the root issue that has initiated strong governance requirements by local authorities. A good example is EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In this environment EPU risk assessment teams must adjust the approach to updating security policies, procedures, and organizational directives. They must recognize the unbounded degrees of freedom that blur the security perimeter, and they must gracefully accommodate the increased complexity and scale of managing the security of their data. This requires the ability to leverage user entity behavior analytics (EUBA) and identity analytics (IdA) to provide actionable risk-scored results.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The scope of this working group (WG) is to produce guidelines for assessing the impact of governance regulations and constraints on EPU sensitive data distribution and location of storage. The WG will use a broad definition of data to include any information such as descriptive information, parametric information, schematics and pictures. Personal information is extremely sensitive because it can be used to influence or coerce authorized personnel to collaborate in accomplishing an attack on EPU's systems. Critical infrastructure information can be used for unauthorized access to and use of their systems. Sensitive information also includes any information that requires a notification of a breach to a designated authority. The guideline will provide recommendations that identify the relationship between governance response requirements and their dependency on enabling security systems to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data. Specifically, the WG will address regulations that enforce constraints regarding read/write privileges and storage locations. Consideration will also be given to local restrictions regarding identification of local national authority, security requirements imposed on sensitive data, local definitions of sensitive data, sensitive data transfer and approve requirements, and sensitive data breach notification requirements.</p>	

**Deliverables:**

- Technical Brochure and Executive summary in Electra
- Electra report
- Tutorial<sup>5</sup>

**Time Schedule:** start: January 2018**Final Report:** December 2020**Approval by Technical Council Chairman :****Date:** 13/12/2017A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Wald".

Notes: <sup>1</sup> or Joint Working Group (JWG), <sup>2</sup> See attached Table 2, <sup>3</sup> See attached Table 1,  
<sup>4</sup> Delete as appropriate, <sup>5</sup> Presentation of the work done by the WG, <sup>6</sup> See attached table 3

**Table 1: Technical Issues of the TC project “Network of the Future” (cf. Electra 256 June 2011)**

<b>1</b>	Active Distribution Networks resulting in bidirectional flows
<b>2</b>	The application of advanced metering and resulting massive need for exchange of information.
<b>3</b>	The growth in the application of HVDC and power electronics at all voltage levels and its impact on power quality, system control, and system security, and standardisation.
<b>4</b>	The need for the development and massive installation of energy storage systems, and the impact this can have on the power system development and operation.
<b>5</b>	New concepts for system operation and control to take account of active customer interactions and different generation types.
<b>6</b>	New concepts for protection to respond to the developing grid and different characteristics of generation.
<b>7</b>	New concepts in planning to take into account increasing environmental constraints, and new technology solutions for active and reactive power flow control.
<b>8</b>	New tools for system technical performance assessment, because of new Customer, Generator and Network characteristics.
<b>9</b>	Increase of right of way capacity and use of overhead, underground and subsea infrastructure, and its consequence on the technical performance and reliability of the network.
<b>10</b>	An increasing need for keeping Stakeholders aware of the technical and commercial consequences and keeping them engaged during the development of the network of the future.

**Table 2: Strategic directions of the TC (ref. Electra 249 April 2010)**

<b>1</b>	The electrical power system of the future
<b>2</b>	Making the best use of the existing system
<b>3</b>	Focus on the environment and sustainability
<b>4</b>	Preparation of material readable for non-technical audience

**Table 3: Potential benefit of work**

<b>1</b>	Commercial, business or economic benefit for industry or the community can be identified as a direct result of this work
<b>2</b>	Existing or future high interest in the work from a wide range of stakeholders
<b>3</b>	Work is likely to contribute to new or revised industry standards or with other long term interest for the Electric Power Industry
<b>4</b>	State-of-the-art or innovative solutions or new technical direction
<b>5</b>	Guide or survey related to existing techniques. Or an update on past work or previous Technical Brochures
<b>6</b>	Work likely to have a safety or environmental benefit