

DATA INNOVATION RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

Part 1: Type of Data

Personal Data: For the purposes of this document, personal data means any data relating to an identified or identifiable individual, who can be identified, directly or indirectly, by means reasonably likely to be used related to that data, including where an individual can be identified from linking the data to other data or information reasonably available in any form or medium. If you are using publicly available data, note that this data can also be personal, and therefore may involve some of the same considerations as non-public personal data.

1.1 Will you use (e.g. collect, store, transmit, analyse etc.) data that directly identifies individuals?

Personal data directly relating to an identified or identifiable individual may include, for example, name, date of birth, gender, age, location, user name, phone number, email address, ID/social security number, IP address, device identifiers, account numbers etc.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Not Applicable

Comments:

1.2 Will you use data that does not directly identify an individual, but that could be used to single out a unique individual by applying existing and readily accessible means and technologies?

Keep in mind that de-identified data (e.g., where all personal identifiers - such as name, date of birth, exact location, etc. - are removed), while not directly linked to an individual(s) or group(s) of individuals, can still single out an individual(s) or group(s) of individuals with the use of adequate technology, skills, and intent, and thus may require the same level of protection as explicit personal data. To determine whether an individual(s) or group(s) of individuals is identifiable, consider all of the means reasonably likely to be used to single out an individual or group(s) of individuals. Factors that influence a likelihood of re-identification include availability of expertise, costs, amount of time required for re-identification and reasonably and commercially available technology.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Not Applicable

Comments:

1.3 Will you use sensitive data?

Any data related to (i) racial or ethnic origin, (ii) political opinions, (iii) trade union association, (iv) religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature, (v) physical or mental health or condition (or any genetic data), (vi) sexual orientation; (vii) the commission or alleged commission of any offence, (viii) any information regarding judicial proceedings, (ix) any financial data, or any information concerning (x) children; (xi) individual(s) or group(s) of individuals, who face any risks of harm (physical, emotional, economical etc.) should be considered as sensitive data. Consider that the risk of harm is much higher for sensitive data and stricter measures for protection should apply if such data is explicit personal data or is reasonably likely to identify an individual(s) or a group of individuals.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Not Applicable

Comments:

NEXT STEP:

As you go through the remaining sets of questions, please keep the data type you identified in the section above in mind. If you answered "YES" to at least one of the question above, the risk of harms is increased.

Part 2: Data Access

2.1 Means for data access

This question aims to help you understand the way in which you have obtained your data, to ensure that there is a legitimate and lawful basis for you to have access to the data in the first place. It is important to understand that whether directly or through a third party contract, data should be obtained, collected, analyzed or otherwise used in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other applicable laws, including privacy laws.