

Digital researchers and data experts

We create digital tools
to explore academic
research in new ways.



DATA SOVEREIGNTY

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Sam Callaghan

Metadata Analyst for the GPP Project

Research Software Analyst

@Whetukiranana

samantha.callaghan@kcl.ac.uk



Assertions

- Data is a living tāonga and is of strategic value to Māori.
- Māori data refers to data produced by Māori or that is about Māori and the environments we have relationships with. Maori Data includes but is not limited to:
 - Data from organisations and businesses
 - Data about Māori that is used to describe or compare Māori collectives
 - Data about Te Ao Māori that emerges from research
- Māori data is subject to the rights articulated in the Treaty of Waitangi and the UN's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to which Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory.
- Data Sovereignty typically refers to the understanding that data is subject to the laws of the nation within which it is stored.
- Indigenous Data Sovereignty perceives data as subject to the laws of the nation from which it is collected.
- Māori Data Sovereignty recognises that Māori data should be subject to Māori governance.
- Māori Data Sovereignty supports tribal sovereignty and the realisation of Maori and Iwi aspirations.

[New Zealand's Māori Data Sovereignty Network Te Mana Raraunga](#)

Upoko 31 (Māori text is no longer available on the [United Nations website](#))

1. E whai mana ana ngā Iwi Taketake ki te pupuri me te whakakaha tonu, ki te mau i te mana whakahaere, ki te tiaki me te whakapakari i o ratou ake tikanga tuku iho o nga matua tupuna, ara o ratou tikanga mātauranga me o ratou tikanga whakapuakitanga me te whakahaere ano i o ratou ake tikanga putaiao, tikanga hangarau, ngā rauemi ira tangata, kākano, rongoa ā me te mātauranga ki nga taonga o te wao nui a Tane, ki nga korero tuku iho, nga pukapuka papatupu, nga mahi toi whakaari, nga mahi tākaro tuku iho me nga mahi toi, toi ā tinana hoki. E whai mana ana hoki nga Iwi Taketake ki te pupuri me te mau i te mana whakahaere, ki te tiaki me te whakapakari i o ratou mātauranga ki nga tikanga tuku iho, ki nga tikanga o nga mātua tupuna me te mana ki te whakapuaki hoki i enei.
2. Kia mahi te Kāwana ki te whakatū ritenga ki te tiaki i te mana o nga Iwi Taketake.

Article 31 of the [United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People](#)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

What does this mean in a Jordanian context? What aspirations are held and who by?

Where might control of Jordanian data lie? Would this be different for specific communities such as religious minorities or refugee groups?

Who should benefit from access to datasets/research if benefits are realised?

Do your known datasets hold any information that could be considered 'sacred', 'secret' or otherwise culturally sensitive? If so, what policies will you need to develop and put in place to manage these datasets and the access to them?

Open access principles vs. control of data and Intellectual Property Rights/Management
Which principles are paramount or are they balanced? Will they apply to all datasets or only to some? If only to a selection of datasets, what are the selection criteria?

What infrastructure needs to be in place to support the exercise of data sovereignty in Jordan? How will this infrastructure be supported in the long term?

What considerations need to be made for future data collection?

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