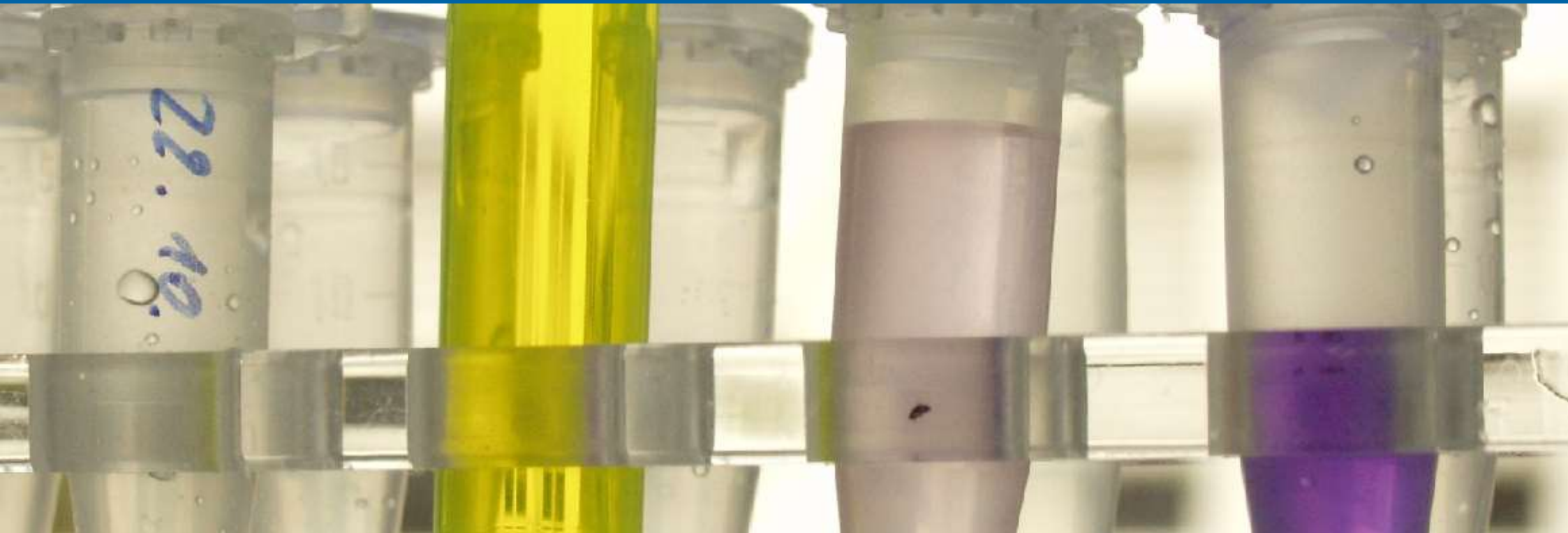


# FAIR and CARE Data

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# FAIR

## Data Principles

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### Findable

Assign persistent IDs, provide metadata, register in a searchable resource...

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### Accessible

Retrievable by their ID using a standard protocol, metadata remain accessible even if data aren't...

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### Interoperable

Use formal, broadly applicable languages, use standard vocabularies, qualified references...

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### Re-usable

Rich metadata, clear licences, provenance, use of community standards...

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Siehe auch:

<http://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618>

<http://www.dtls.nl/go-fair/>, <http://www.dtls.nl/fair-data/fair-data/>

## To be Findable:

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.

F2. data are described with rich metadata.

F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.

F4. metadata specify the data identifier.

Quelle: <https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples>

## To be Accessible:

A1 (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.

A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.

A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.

A2 metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

Quelle: <https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples>

## To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.

Quelle: <https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples>

Weitere Information: <https://www.force11.org/fairprinciples>

## To be Re-usable:

R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.

R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.

R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.

R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

Quelle: <https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples>



The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance were drafted at the International Data Week and Research Data Alliance Plenary co-hosted event “Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles for the Governance of Indigenous Data Workshop,” 8 November 2018, Gaborone, Botswana

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## Warum CARE?

- Daten haben starke Auswirkungen auf die Fähigkeit der indigenen Völker, ihr individuelles und kollektives Recht auf Selbstbestimmung auszuüben.
  - Völker werden oft von Entscheidungsgremien ausgeschlossen und ihr Wissen marginalisiert, wenn dieses Wissen nur als Teil einer mündlichen Tradition existiert.
  - Der historische Kontext wird oft ausgeblendet
  - Das Prinzip der CARE Data ergänzt die FAIR-Prinzipien
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## Collective Benefit

### 1. For inclusive development and innovation

Governments and institutions must actively support the use and reuse of data by Indigenous nations and communities by facilitating the establishment of the foundations for Indigenous innovation, value generation, and the promotion of **local self-determined development processes**.

### 2. For improved governance and citizen engagement

Data enrich the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes that support the service and policy needs of Indigenous communities. Data also enable better engagement between citizens, institutions, and governments to improve decision-making. Ethical use of open data has the capacity to **improve transparency and decision-making** by providing Indigenous nations and communities with a better understanding of their peoples, territories, and resources. It similarly can provide greater insight into third-party policies and programs affecting Indigenous Peoples.

## Collective Benefit

### 3. For equitable outcomes

Indigenous data are grounded in community values, which extend to society at large. Any value created from Indigenous data should benefit Indigenous communities in an equitable manner and contribute to Indigenous aspirations for wellbeing.

# Authority to Control

## 1. Recognizing rights and interests

Indigenous Peoples have rights and interests in both Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous data. Indigenous Peoples have collective and individual rights to free, prior, **and informed consent** in the collection and use of such data, including the development of data policies and protocols for collection.

## 2. Data for governance

Indigenous Peoples have the right to data that are **relevant to their world** views and empower self-determination and effective self-governance. Indigenous data must be made available and accessible to Indigenous nations and communities in order to support Indigenous governance.

## Collective Benefit

### 3. Governance of data

Indigenous Peoples have the right to develop cultural governance protocols for Indigenous data and be active leaders in the stewardship of, and access to, Indigenous data especially in the context of Indigenous Knowledge

# Responsibility

## 1. For positive relationships

Indigenous data use is unviable unless linked to relationships **built on respect**, reciprocity, trust, and mutual understanding, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples to whom those data relate. Those working with Indigenous data are responsible for ensuring that the creation, interpretation, and use of those data uphold, or are respectful of, the dignity of Indigenous nations and communities.

## 2. For expanding capability and capacity

Use of Indigenous data invokes a **reciprocal** responsibility to enhance data literacy within Indigenous communities and to support the development of an Indigenous data workforce and digital infrastructure to enable the creation, collection, management, security, governance, and application of data.

## Responsibility

### 3. For Indigenous languages and worldviews

Resources must be provided to generate data grounded in the languages, **worldviews**, and lived experiences (including values and principles) of Indigenous Peoples.

## Ethics

### 1. For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit

Ethical data are data that do not stigmatize or portray Indigenous Peoples, cultures, or knowledges in terms of deficit. Ethical data are collected and used in ways that align with Indigenous ethical frameworks and with rights affirmed in UNDRIP. Assessing ethical benefits and harms should be done from the **perspective of the Indigenous Peoples**, nations, or communities to whom the data relate.



## Ethics

### 2. For justice

Ethical processes address imbalances in power, resources, and how these affect the expression of Indigenous rights and human rights. Ethical processes **must include representation from relevant Indigenous communities.**

### 3. For future use

Data governance should take into account the potential future use and future harm based on ethical frameworks grounded in the values and principles of the relevant Indigenous community. **Metadata should acknowledge the provenance and purpose and any limitations or obligations in secondary use inclusive of issues of consent.**

Quelle: Research Data Alliance International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group. (September 2019). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance." The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. [GIDA-global.org](https://gida-global.org)