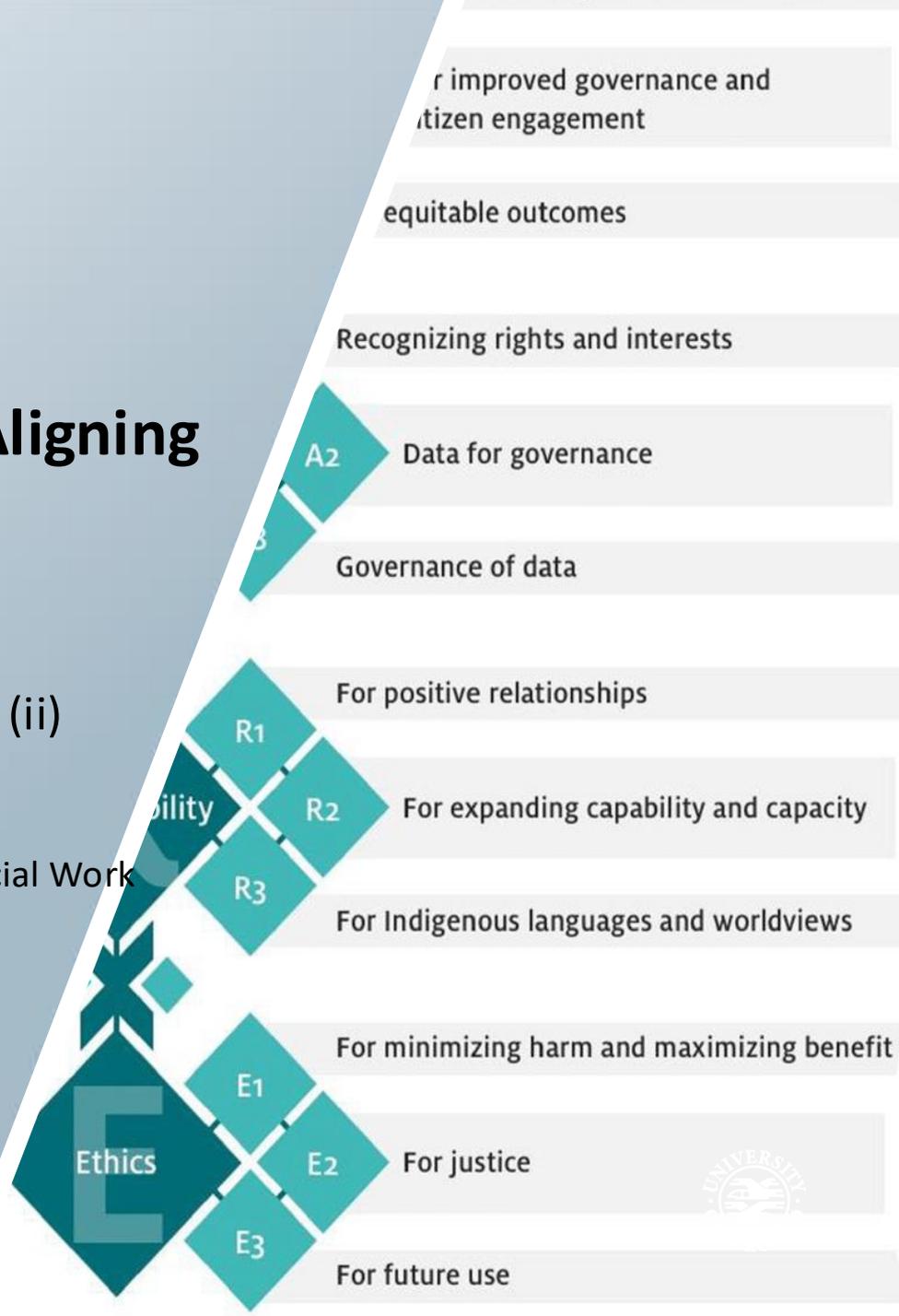**UiT**

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CARE & FAIR: Opposing or Aligning Concerns?

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r improved governance and
tizen engagement

equitable outcomes

Recognizing rights and interests

A2   Data for governance

Governance of data

For positive relationships

R1

ility   R2   For expanding capability and capacity

R3

For Indigenous languages and worldviews

For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit

E1

Ethics   E2   For justice

E3

For future use

TRUCOM research project
Expectations, Truth and Reconciliation in a Democratic Welfare State

https://en.uit.no/project/trucom

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- Eva Josefsen, Else Grete Broderstad (2024): Hvordan forstå fornorskningspolitikkens formelle sluttpunkt? *Heimen* https://doi.org/10.18261/heimen.61.4

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- Eva Josefsen, Else Grete Broderstad og Hans-Kristian Hernes (2024): "Sannhet for forsoning? Om den norske sannhets- og forsoningskommisjonens rapport." *Nytt norsk tidsskrift*, volume 41, nr 1. s. 72-81 https://doi.org/10.18261/nnt.41.1.8

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The governance of stories collected by the Norwegian Truth and Reconciliation Commission

- The original purpose of their data gathering: gain insight into the assimilation policy and its consequences.

- Norwegian Parliament: The collected material of value for research at a later stage, an expectation that the collected material should be made available for research.

- Critical questions about ethics, reuse, ownership, data access, and, more broadly, data governance.

Why the CARE principles are applicable and relevant to this particular case (Broderstad and Josefsen 2024)

Listen ▶

Articles

Who governs our stories? The collected material of the Norwegian truth and reconciliation commission

Gii goziha min muitalusaid ja vásáhusaid? Norgga duohtavuođa – ja soabahankommišuvnna čohkkejuvvon materiála

Else Grete Broderstad ✉ & Eva Josefsen

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In this article

ABSTRACT

Introduction

About the TRC's collection of data, and the guidelines on reuse of interview data

The applicability of indigenous data governance

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Dictionary
Translate

ABSTRACT

We focus on the governance of the stories collected by the Norwegian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which are transferred to the National Archives. As stated by the National Parliament of Norway, the archived interviews constitute a resource for future research, and the TRC was mandated to make guidelines concerning the reuse for the material. While being a significant asset, the reuse of the interviews in research is accompanied by challenges of ethics and governance of the material. By studying TRC documents on data management, including the guidelines on accessibility to the data, we discuss the quality and ethics in the reuse of, as well as ownership and access to, the interview data. The discussion draws on the CARE Principles of the Indigenous Data Governance framework due to attention to ethics

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The TRC guidelines on Accessibility (2023)

Challenges linked to ethics and reuse of data for research

- Lack of attention on how to protect individuals and small Sámi communities from being identified when reused.

- Lack of attention on how informants should be informed about the reuse of their stories/data for different research projects.

- Ensure that contextual knowledge is preserved to avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Comments by NESH

Commented on by the National Research Ethics Committee in Norway (2024)

- Unclear and incomplete guidelines.

- However, does not constitute research ethics obstacles to access in itself.

- Recommend use of an ethics checklist to create awareness of the sensitive characteristics of the data.

- National Archives of Norway are storing and managing the data.

FAIR & CARE

FAIR principles – Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable: aim at making research accessible. Publicly funded research requires data sharing, and as a principle, all data must be made openly available.

CARE principles – Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, and Ethics: define rights, interests, and concepts to be employed in facilitating Indigenous control in data governance and reuse of the data (Carroll et al. 2020).

The TRC material in the context of CARE & FAIR

- Metadata of Indigenous relevance lack appropriate identification as metadata, making it unsearchable as Indigenous data.

- Aligning CARE with FAIR: metadata becomes findable as cultural metadata and reflects Indigenous provenance.

- Making data findable and visible under FAIR does not guarantee open access, as access must respect data ownership rights.

- The Authority to Control principle enables Indigenous control over data reuse. Examples of Sámi governance in data governance.

- The responsibility principle emphasizes the duty of institutions to collaborate with Sámi communities.

Summing up points on our ethical concerns regarding the TRC material

- Assume the ethical checklist will help mitigate the risk of identifying individuals who requested anonymity. Which of these – the checklist or the ethical guidelines developed in 2023 – will hold authority in regulating access?

- In cases where general consent is given but research purposes are unclear, CARE can ensure purposeful data reuse and connects Indigenous peoples to their data, thus, addressing ethical concerns through community involvement.

- The reuse of data for purposes beyond the original scope highlights the importance of quality and aligns with the CARE principle of responsibility. While researchers must meet specific criteria to gain access under the TRC guidelines, the role of contextual knowledge is not explicitly addressed.