

## First Nations Data Sovereignty and Governance Principles for JRNA

### Key definitions

- **'First Nations Data'** refers to the information and/or knowledge which is about and may affect First Nations peoples both collectively and individually and can include a wide variety of formats.
- **'First Nations Data Sovereignty'** refers to the right of First Nations peoples to exercise ownership over First Nations Data. Ownership of data can be expressed through the creation, collection, access, analysis, interpretation, management, dissemination and reuse of First Nations Data.
- **'First Nations Data Governance'** refers to the right of First Nations peoples to autonomously decide what, how and why First Nations Data is collected, accessed and used. It ensures that data on or about First Nations peoples reflects our priorities, values, cultures, worldviews and diversity.

### Guiding principles

#### First Nations peoples have the right to:

1. Exercise control of the data ecosystem including creation, development, stewardship, analysis, dissemination and infrastructure.
2. Data that is contextual and disaggregated (available and accessible at individual, community and First Nations levels).
3. Data that is relevant and empowers sustainable self-determination and effective self-governance.
4. Data structures that are accountable to First Nations peoples.
5. Data that is protective and respects the individual and collective interests of First Nations peoples.

Please note, these principles draw from the foundational principles and protocols formed by First Nations delegates at the inaugural [Indigenous Data Sovereignty Summit](#) in 2018 and the ongoing work of [Mayi Kuwayu](#) and have been amended in collaboration with JRNA's members.