

Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Canada in Principles and Practice

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Xwi7xwa Library

Xwi7xwa Library

September 1970 – The Indian Education Resources Center (IERC) opens at UBC to support the BC Native Teachers Association.

1974 - Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP) at UBC opens.

1978 – Indian Education Resources Centre closes. Collection put in storage.

1983 – NITEP has a library Dr. Gene Joseph becomes first librarian.

2005/2006 - Xwi7xwa library becomes part of the UBC library circulation system with some reporting lines to FNHL.





Indigenous Data

Indigenous Knowledges

Traditional Knowledges (TK) are Knowledges, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (WIPO, 2020). There is no universally accepted definition of TK.

Cultural Expressions.

Genetic and Bio Resources.

Indigenous Data

Data on Indigenous resources/ environments including land history, geological information, titles, water information

Data about Indigenous demographics or social data - legal, health, education, use of services, including Indigenous created data

Data from Indigenous communities including traditional cultural data, archives oral literature, ancestral knowledge, community stories



Indigenous Sovereignty

Indigenous Sovereignty in Canada

- Canada recognizes that Indigenous peoples have an inherent right of self-government and self-determination is guaranteed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
- The recognition of the inherent right is based on the view that Indigenous peoples in Canada have the right to govern themselves in relation to matters that are internal to their communities, integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages, and institutions, and with respect to their special relationship to their land and their resources.



Copyright/Ownership and Print Materials

Western Laws and the Violation of Indigenous Sovereignty

- When we compare Canadian laws that dictate ownership and knowledge rights, such as the Copyright Act, it is clear that Indigenous aspirations of self-governance and these laws directly compete with one another.
- Issues in the protection of Indigenous Knowledges arise due to expressions of Traditional Knowledge not qualifying for protection because they are too old and are, therefore, supposedly in the Public Domain; The “author” of the material not being identifiable, thus there is no “rights holder” in the usual sense of the term; and Traditional Knowledges are owned “collectively” by Indigenous communities for cultural claims and not by individuals or corporations for economic claims. - Dr. Gregory Younging



Indigenous Data Sovereignty

Indigenous Data Sovereignty

Indigenous Data Sovereignty centers Indigenous peoples' collective rights to data about people, territories, lifeways, cultural heritage, and natural resources and is supported by Indigenous peoples' inherent rights of self-determination and governance.

Indigenous data sovereignty puts forward the following principles;

- Indigenous nations have the right to ownership and governance over data about them, regardless of where it is held and by whom;
- Indigenous nations have the right to govern data in a way that aligns with their own data protocols and laws;
- Indigenous Peoples also have the right to access data that supports nation re-building. This often includes access to government documents both historic and contemporary and archival documents;
- Data collection and use must follow ethical standards that prioritize community safety, dignity, and benefit;
- Data governance reflects the inherent rights of Indigenous nations and their relationships with the Canadian state.

Indigenous data sovereignty supports Indigenous cultural sovereignty



Examples

Xwi7xwa IKO

- Subject headings are used to describe the topic(s) or subject(s) of a library item, and an item may be assigned several subject headings. A subject heading is a term selected from a controlled vocabulary (similar to a dictionary or thesaurus).
- Xwi7xwa Library uses First Nations House of Learning (FNHL) subject headings developed at UBC in an effort to better reflect Indigenous Peoples' self-identities, modes of understanding, and traditional knowledge. The FNHL controlled vocabulary is currently in development. FNHL subject headings follow a standard order of [topic]-[subtopic]-[place]-[chronology].
- A library's classification system determines an item's physical location on the shelf. Each item in the library is assigned to one general "class" of knowledge in the classification system. Items of the same class or similar classes are shelved together. The classification is indicated by a call number, usually placed on the outside of an item (e.g. a label on a book's spine).
- Xwi7xwa Library uses a British Columbia variant of the Brian Deer Classification System, developed by Kahnawake librarian Brian Deer in the 1970s for the National Indian Brotherhood (now the Assembly of First Nations).

UBC ISP Action 13

- Co-develop research protocols and community-specific ethical research guidelines with interested community partners to ensure students and Faculties are approaching research opportunities with communities in a respectful and formalized manner. This includes the imperative of free, prior and informed consent and protocols on the ownership, control, access and possession of Indigenous data.
- <https://isp.ubc.ca/>

OCAP

- Ownership
- Control
- Access
- Possession



ONAS

- **Ownership:** Métis people have the right to own their own data.
- **Control:** The community has the authority to control how its data is collected, used, and shared.
- **Access:** Métis people have the right to access and benefit from their own data.
- **Stewardship:** The community acts as stewards, responsible for managing and protecting its data in a way that benefits current and future generations.

<https://opentextbc.ca/indigenoustdigitalliteracies/chapter/metis-governance/>

Principles of Ethical Metis Research

The following Métis-specific culturally competent ethical research principles are adhered to by the Métis Centre at the National Aboriginal Health Organization in its research, who note for outside groups who choose to use or adapt them that "The principles are not intended to be enforceable rules that must be followed but rather are a well thought out starting point to engage Métis communities in ethical research." (Métis Centre of NAHO, 2018)

- **Reciprocal Relationships:** Building relationships between researchers and communities, while sharing responsibility and benefits, and learning from each other
- **Respect For:** Individual and collective; autonomy; identity; personal values; gender; confidentiality; practices and protocols
- **Safe and Inclusive Environments:** Research should be safe for all - youth & Elders; gender and sexual identity; aboriginality; and balance individual and collective
- **Recognize Diversity:** Within and between Métis communities; in worldviews; in values and beliefs; in geographic orientation and in politics
- **Research Should:** Be relevant; benefit all; accurate; accountable; responsible; acknowledge contribution; and protect Métis cultural knowledge
- **Métis Context:** Understand history, values, and knowledge; advance Métis methodology and include Métis experts; straddle worldviews; and insider-outsider perspective

Source: National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO) (2018). Principles of Ethical Métis Research. Retrieved February 08 2023 from https://achh.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Guide_Ethics_NAHOMetisCentre.pdf

National Inuit Strategy on Research

WHERE WE NEED TO GO: SUPPORTING INUIT SELF-DETERMINATION IN RESEARCH

✗ Stakeholders	✓ Rights holders
✗ Inequity	✓ Equity
✗ Invisible	✓ Visible
✗ Lack of Control	✓ Control
✗ Reactive	✓ Proactive
✗ Racism	✓ Respect
✗ Paternalism	✓ Agency
✗ Extraction	✓ Investment
✗ Exclusion	✓ Inclusion
✗ Frontier	✓ Homeland
✗ Competitive	✓ Collaborative

https://www.itk.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ITK_NISR-Report_English_low_res.pdf

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)

The term Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) describes Inuit epistemology or the Indigenous knowledge of the Inuit, which encompasses traditional knowledge, ecological knowledge, and local and community based knowledge.

- **Pijitsirniq** (or the concept of serving)
- **Aajiiqatigiingniq** (or the concept of consensus decision-making)
- **Pilimmaksarniq** (or the concept of skills and knowledge acquisition)
- **Piliriqatigiingniq** (or the concept of collaborative relationships or working together for a common purpose)
- **Avatimik Kamattiarniq** (or the concept of environmental stewardship)
- **Qanuqtuurunnarniq** (or the concept of being resourceful to solve problems)

Source: Shirley Tagalik (2012). Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: The role of Indigenous knowledge in supporting wellness in Inuit communities in Nunavut. [PDF] Retrieved February 08 2023 from <https://www.nccih.ca/docs/health/FS-InuitQaujimajatuqangitWellnessNunavut-Tagalik-EN.pdf>

Data repositories in Canada background

- In Canada, we have a very collaborative approach to data management.
- University libraries share Dataverse repository infrastructure (called [Borealis](#) in Canada)
 - 80+ institutions, big and small, across Canada, we all pay for it
 - Bilingual
 - Shared technology services and basic data preservation
 - Curation is local and institutional, mostly level 2
- Optimized for small to medium data (up to 1,000 files 5GB each in a deposit)
- Dedicated big data repository: Federated Research Data Repository ([FRDR](#)) funded and supported by the Digital Research Alliance of Canada

Data repository at UBC

- Running Dataverse (Borealis) since 2014
- Joined national infrastructure in 2019
- More than 27,000 data files, largest institutional collection in Canada
- More than 100 dedicated data collections for lab, research groups, and more
- Around 330,000 data downloads a year
- Team of one librarian, two data analysts, and a graduate student
- Each dataset is curated to Level 2:
Cooper, A., Steeleworthy, M., Paquette-Bigras, È., Clary, E., MacPherson, E., Gillis, L., Wilson, L., & Brodeur, J. (2021). Dataverse Curation Guide (Version 01). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5579820>
- Datasets discoverable in Google Scholar, Google Data, most university libraries, the EU's OpenAIRE, the US National Library of Medicine, DataOne, and many more...

OCAP principles in data repositories

[OCAP® principles](#)—Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession—can be applied to practical data management in our repositories in several ways:

- **Ownership:** We try to clearly document that Indigenous communities own the data. For example, statements of ownership in the metadata.
- **Control:** We attempt to delegate decision-making authority over how data is shared and used.
- **Access:** Data access is provided according to community protocols, not just open-access norms.
- **Possession:** We are not very good at this, e.g. mirrored storage on community servers or agreements for long-term preservation that allow community oversight.

- We have four different scenarios that we developed over the years working with Indigenous research data.

Case study 1: Indigenous data is fully open and access is pre-negotiated with elders

- [Anishinaabemowin Field Methods](#)

Linguistics students working with Nancy Jones (Ogimaawigwanebiik) who is both a respected elder of Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation and fluent native speaker of the Border Lakes dialect of Anishinaabemowin (also known as Ojibwe).

The screenshot shows the Borealis dataverse interface for the 'Anishinaabemowin Field Methods' collection. The page header includes the title and the University of British Columbia affiliation. A breadcrumb trail indicates the location: Borealis > UBC Dataverse Collection > Experimental Linguistics and Fieldwork Lab >. There are 'Contact' and 'Share' links in the top right. A descriptive paragraph explains that the dataverse contains data from the Field Methods class (LING 431, 432, 531, 532) where students work with Nancy Jones on original research projects. Below the text is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search this dataverse...' and an 'Advanced Search' link. On the left side, there are filters for 'Dataverses (1)', 'Datasets (11)', and 'Files (44)'. The main content area shows '1 to 10 of 12 Results' and a 'Sort' dropdown. A single result is displayed, titled 'Elicitation Materials for Anishinaabemowin Field Methods from January 28th, 2025', with a date of 'Feb 26, 2026' and a description of the materials. The result includes a DOI link: <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/OZENAX>. The description of the materials is: 'All elicitation materials from session with Nancy Jones on January 21st, 2025. Investigating the relationship between perspective and obviation by using embedded clause in attitude phrases. Focusing on the indexation between the matrix and embedded clause.'

Case study 1: Indigenous data is fully open and access is pre-negotiated with elders

- All metadata and data files are open
- Principal Investigators (PIs) negotiated access prior to data publication
- Data license is pre-negotiated and is relatively permissive: CC BY-NC-SA 4.0
- Institutional data curators don't make any access decisions or recommendations
- Once we have TK labels ready to go, these will be applied to the data by the PIs and their Indigenous partners

Elicitation Materials for Anishinaabemowin Field Methods from January 28th, 2025
Version 1.0

Trischuk, Hope, 2026, "Elicitation Materials for Anishinaabemowin Field Methods from January 28th, 2025", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/OZENAX>, Borealis, V1

[Cite Dataset](#) Learn about [Data Citation Standards](#).

Access Dataset
Contact Owner Share

Dataset Metrics
16 Downloads

Description All elicitation materials from session with Nancy Jones on January 21st, 2025. Investigating the relationship between perspective and obviation by using embedded clause in attitude phrases. Focusing on the indexation between the matrix and embedded clause. (2025-01-28)

Subject Social Sciences

Keyword Perspective, Obviation

License/Data Use Agreement CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Files Metadata Terms Versions

Search this dataset...

Filter by
File Type: All Access: All

Group by Folder
 Group by Tag

Sort

1 to 4 of 4 Files

Download

Jan28_2025_NJ_HT_AudioRecording.wav
Waveform Audio - 220.9 MB
Published Feb 26, 2026
3 Downloads

Case study 2: researchers as liaisons to Indigenous communities

- [UPROOT Dataverse](#)

"We are uprooting colonial processes and systemic barriers in our efforts to support decolonization and Indigenization. We expect our students to uproot their own perceived cultural and social biases, as part of their self-journey in reconciliation.

- Pharmacy and Health Sciences

The screenshot displays the UPROOT Dataverse interface. At the top, the UPROOT logo (University of British Columbia) is visible. Below the logo, the text reads "UPROOT Dataverse (University of British Columbia)" and "Borealis > UBC Dataverse Collection >". There are links for "Contact", "Share", and "Edit". A paragraph explains the name UPROOT: "The name UPROOT comes from what, how, and why we are doing this work. We are uprooting colonial processes and systemic barriers in our efforts to support decolonization and Indigenization. We expect our students to uproot their own perceived cultural and social biases, as part of their self-journey in reconciliation. Finally, our team understands and acknowledges deep-seeded or rooted issues of our colonial past in order to move towards respect, responsibility, relevance and reciprocity with community partners." Below this is a search bar with the text "Search this dataverse..." and a magnifying glass icon, followed by "Advanced Search" and "Add Data". On the left, there are filters for "Dataverses (10)", "Datasets (49)", and "Files (176)". Under "Dataverse Category", there are "Research Project (6)", "Teaching Course (3)", and "Organization or Institution (1)". The main content area shows "1 to 10 of 59 Results" and a "Sort" button. The first result is titled "Pharmacy Program in a BC First Nation: Perspectives of Patients, Clinicians, and Student Learners in a Rural and Remote Indigenous Context" with a date of "Sep 11, 2025". The authors listed are "Ali, Naila; White, Hailey; Min, Jason; Leung, Larry". The full citation is: "Ali, Naila; White, Hailey; Min, Jason; Leung, Larry, 2025, 'Pharmacy Program in a BC First Nation: Perspectives of Patients, Clinicians, and Student Learners in a Rural and Remote Indigenous Context', <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/TAWTQV>, Borealis, V2". The abstract text reads: "Rural and remote Indigenous communities experience challenges with safe medication use, often exacerbated by limited transportation, shortages of healthcare providers, and gaps in culturally safe, patient-centered care. The BC First Nation community has identified a clear need and priority to action safe medication practices by improving access to".

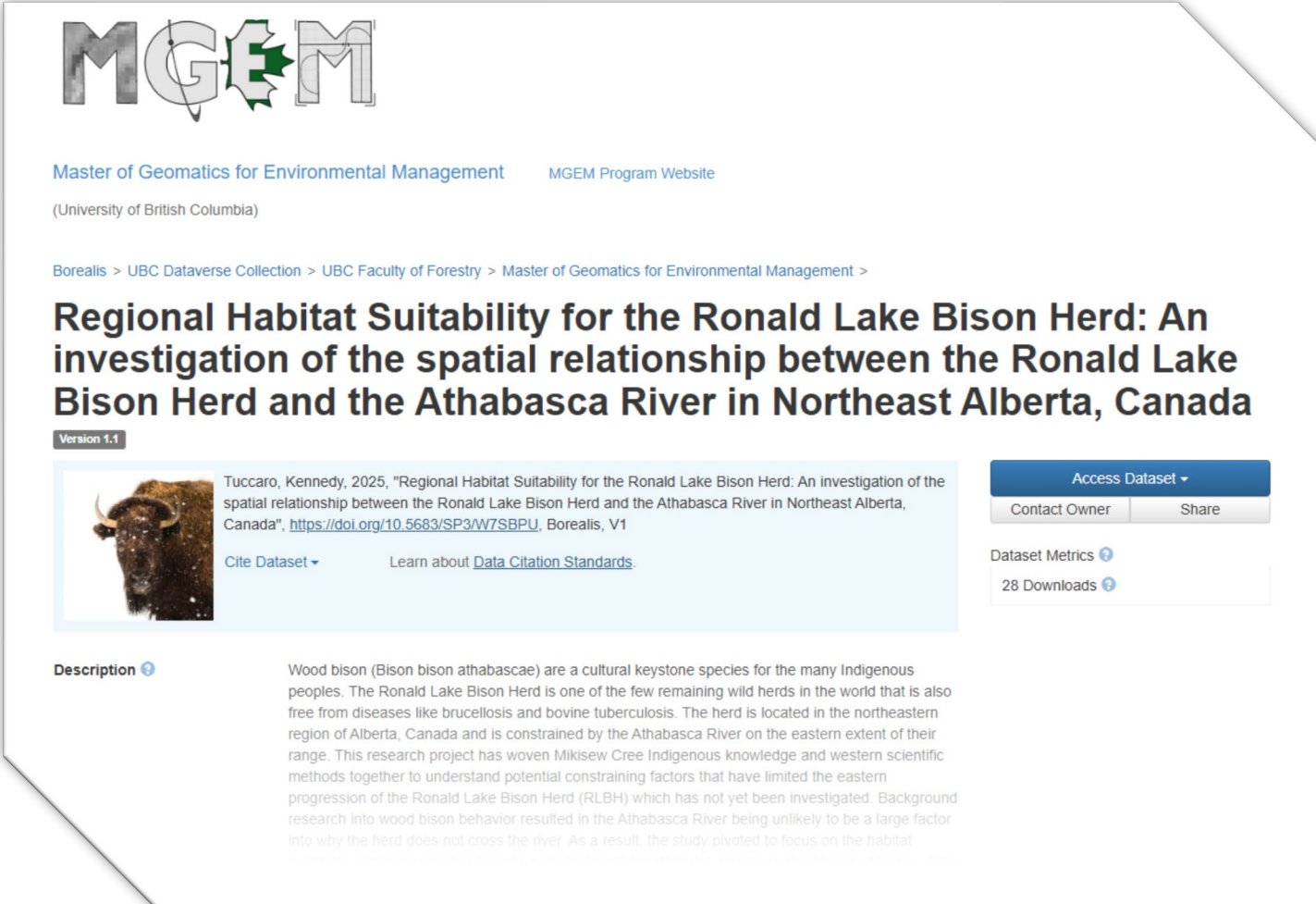
Case study 2: researchers as liaisons to Indigenous communities

- Some data files are open, and some are locked. Access to locked data is requested.
- Data licenses are as restrictive as they can be in our repository: [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](#), meaning that license does not permit modifications or any derivative work on the Indigenous data.
- Principal Investigators (PIs) evaluate each access request in collaboration with Indigenous community partners
- Institutional data curators don't make any access decisions or recommendations
- Once we have TK labels ready to go, these will be applied to the data by the PIs and their Indigenous partners

The screenshot shows a dataset page for "iixsatimutih - We Are Medicine For Eachother: A Traditional Medicines Program" (Version 1.0). The page includes a breadcrumb trail: Borealis > UBC Dataverse Collection > UPROOT Dataverse > Traditional Health and Medicines >. The title is "iixsatimutih - We Are Medicine For Eachother: A Traditional Medicines Program". Below the title, there is a citation: "Javer, Ariana; Basi, Jivan; Omazic, Lana; Min, Jason; Leung, Larry, 2024, "iixsatimutih - We Are Medicine For Eachother: A Traditional Medicines Program", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/SVJB1C>, Borealis, V1". There are buttons for "Cite Dataset" and "Learn about Data Citation Standards". On the right, there are buttons for "Contact Owner" and "Share", and a "Dataset Metrics" section showing "2 Downloads". The "Description" section contains a paragraph about traditional medicines. Below the description, there is a "Subject" field with "Medicine, Health and Life Sciences" and a "License/Data Use Agreement" field with "CC BY-NC-ND 4.0". There are tabs for "Files", "Metadata", "Terms", and "Versions". A search bar is present with the text "Search this dataset...". Below the search bar, there are filters for "File Type: All" and "Access: All". On the right, there are checkboxes for "Group by Folder" and "Group by Tag", and a "Sort" button. At the bottom, there is a list of files: "1 to 2 of 2 Files". The first file is "Traditional Medicines Project.pdf", which is an Adobe PDF, 3.8 MB, published Sep 10, 2024, with 1 download and MD5: aa6...43f. A red arrow points to the file name, and a blue arrow points to the "Request Access" button.

Case study 3: Indigenous community members as liaison to their communities

- Tuccaro, Kennedy, 2025, "Regional Habitat Suitability for the Ronald Lake Bison Herd: An investigation of the spatial relationship between the Ronald Lake Bison Herd and the Athabasca River in Northeast Alberta, Canada", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/W7SBPU>, Borealis, V1
- Mikisew Cree Nation researcher
- Wood bison are listed as threatened and considered endangered in Alberta




The screenshot shows a Borealis dataset page. At the top is the MGEM logo (Master of Geomatics for Environmental Management) with the text 'MGEM Program Website' and '(University of British Columbia)'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Borealis > UBC Dataverse Collection > UBC Faculty of Forestry > Master of Geomatics for Environmental Management >'. The main title of the dataset is 'Regional Habitat Suitability for the Ronald Lake Bison Herd: An investigation of the spatial relationship between the Ronald Lake Bison Herd and the Athabasca River in Northeast Alberta, Canada', with a 'Version 1.1' tag. To the left of the title is a small image of a bison. Below the title are links for 'Cite Dataset' and 'Learn about Data Citation Standards'. On the right side, there are buttons for 'Access Dataset', 'Contact Owner', and 'Share', along with 'Dataset Metrics' showing '28 Downloads'. At the bottom, there is a 'Description' section with a plus icon, containing text about the wood bison and the research project.

MGEM
Master of Geomatics for Environmental Management MGEM Program Website
(University of British Columbia)

Borealis > UBC Dataverse Collection > UBC Faculty of Forestry > Master of Geomatics for Environmental Management >

Regional Habitat Suitability for the Ronald Lake Bison Herd: An investigation of the spatial relationship between the Ronald Lake Bison Herd and the Athabasca River in Northeast Alberta, Canada

Version 1.1



Tuccaro, Kennedy, 2025, "Regional Habitat Suitability for the Ronald Lake Bison Herd: An investigation of the spatial relationship between the Ronald Lake Bison Herd and the Athabasca River in Northeast Alberta, Canada", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/W7SBPU>, Borealis, V1

[Cite Dataset](#) [Learn about Data Citation Standards](#)

[Access Dataset](#) [Contact Owner](#) [Share](#)

Dataset Metrics
28 Downloads

Description

Wood bison (*Bison bison athabascae*) are a cultural keystone species for the many Indigenous peoples. The Ronald Lake Bison Herd is one of the few remaining wild herds in the world that is also free from diseases like brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis. The herd is located in the northeastern region of Alberta, Canada and is constrained by the Athabasca River on the eastern extent of their range. This research project has woven Mikisew Cree Indigenous knowledge and western scientific methods together to understand potential constraining factors that have limited the eastern progression of the Ronald Lake Bison Herd (RLBH) which has not yet been investigated. Background research into wood bison behavior resulted in the Athabasca River being unlikely to be a large factor into why the herd does not cross the river. As a result, the study pivoted to focus on the habitat

Case study 3: Indigenous community members as liaison to their communities

- Some individual files in a datasets are open and some are locked
- Data license is as restrictive as it can be in our repository: [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](#)
- If locked, access to data files is requested
- The researcher (and their nation) evaluates each access request
- Institutional data curators don't make any access decisions or recommendations
- Once we have TK labels ready to go, these will be applied to the data by the researcher

License/Data Use Agreement [CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](#)

Files Metadata Terms Versions

Change View Table Tree

Search this dataset...

Filter by File Type: All Access: All

Group by Folder Group by Tag

1 to 3 of 3 Files

<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat_Suitability_RLBH.pdf Adobe PDF - 2.2 MB Published Apr 11, 2025 19 Downloads MD5: 105...b35	<input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	README.txt Plain Text - 2.5 KB Published Apr 11, 2025 9 Downloads MD5: a18...29b File containing data description information and data credits.	<input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	RLBH_Project_Data.zip RLBH_Project_Data_Submission/ ZIP Archive - 7.0 MB Published Apr 11, 2025 0 Downloads MD5: 034...19e	<input type="button" value="Download"/>

Case study 4: Indigenous communities manage their own data

- [Skeetchestn Dataverse Collection](#)

The screenshot shows the Borealis interface for the Skeetchestn Dataverse Collection. At the top left is the Skeetchestn Natural Resources logo, a circular emblem with a mountain and water scene, and the text "SKEETCHESTN NATURAL RESOURCES". To its right, the collection name "Skeetchestn Dataverse Collection" is displayed in blue, with an orange "Unpublished" tag below it. A "Borealis >" link is positioned below the header. On the right side, there are buttons for "Contact", "Share", "Publish", and "Edit". A descriptive paragraph follows, explaining that the dataverse contains resources and data owned by Skeetchestn Natural Resources (SNR), a Skeetchestn Indian Band-owned business. Below the text is a search bar with the placeholder "Search this dataverse...", a search icon, and a link to "Advanced Search". To the right of the search bar is a "+ Add Data" button. On the left side, there is a sidebar with filters: "Dataverses (0)", "Datasets (1)", and "Files (2)". Below the filters is a "Publication Status" section. The main content area shows "1 to 1 of 1 Result" and a "Sort" button. The result is a dataset titled "Collaboration Resources" with "Draft" and "Unpublished" tags. It was created on "Apr 16, 2026" and includes a description: "Data, Skeetchestn, 2026, 'Collaboration Resources', <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/DVR03E>, Borealis, DRAFT VERSION". A summary sentence below reads: "These resources are designed to help assistance and guide collaborators when working with Skeetchestn Natural Resources (SNR)."

Case study 4: Indigenous communities manage their own data

- Skeetchestn Natural Resources (Central Interior of British Columbia) is interested in managing its own data
- UBC Library and Skeetchestn Natural Resources authored a Memorandum of Understanding and collaborative agreement to provide repository services to the nation
- UBC Library will provide technology, training, and storage to the nation for two years to establish processes, and OCAP-friendly data management services
- Collection does not live under the institutional (UBC) umbrella but is located at the root level of the national repository, like other institutions, e.g. University of Alberta or McGill University
- The nation will manage its own data, access controls, and curation
- Still in the process of being set-up and trained, we will report on progress
- UBC Okanagan-led

Summary of OCAP principles in UBC Borealis

While not perfect in any way (no TK labels, no full data possession by the nations), we are doing our best with the technology we have, to support our Indigenous communities with some of their data needs

Ownership

- We try to clearly indicate in metadata and licenses that the Indigenous community owns the data
- We have clear institutional guidance for data management plans when researchers work with Indigenous data

Control

- We have implemented workflows that require appropriate community approval for any access to Indigenous data
- We encourage Indigenous communities to set conditions for access and disposal of their data

Summary of OCAP principles in UBC Borealis

Access

- We try to set up dataset permissions to align with community protocols rather than default open-access
- We try to use tiered or restricted access options to respect cultural sensitivities

Possession

- We are not very good with this aspect of OCAP
- We don't offer mirrored storage or secure copies on community servers
- We do provide some technical support for communities to maintain custody while still benefiting from institutional infrastructure, for example, Skeetchestn data collection (in works)

Summary of OCAP principles in UBC Borealis – more work to do!

Additional practical steps in the future:

- Metadata Standards: TK Labels would be super useful when deployed in Borealis or other Dataverse instances
 - More information here: <https://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/installation/localcontexts.html>
- Licensing: We need to learn to apply licenses that purely reflect OCAP principles (e.g., custom terms instead of standard CC licenses), but really need legal support for that
- Training: We need to continue educating research data management teams on OCAP and Indigenous data sovereignty in data repositories

Questions and Discussion

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