

Text+ position paper on CARE principles

AG Legal

CARE principles paper:
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d3799de845604000199cd24/t/6397b1aff7a6fb54defdf687/1670885815820/dsj-1158_carroll.pdf

NOTE: little to no involvement of European researchers in the paper

Chat-GPT generated summary:

“The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance—Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics—were developed to ensure that data involving Indigenous peoples are used in ways that respect their rights, values, and self-determination. Unlike the FAIR principles, which focus on technical aspects of data sharing and reuse, CARE emphasizes the social and ethical dimensions of data governance, recognizing that data are not just information but also a manifestation of relationships, power, and identity. By promoting equitable participation, stewardship, and accountability, the CARE principles aim to align data practices with Indigenous worldviews and community priorities, fostering both ethical integrity and collective benefit in research and innovation.”

Ideas in the AG (brainstorming, may be incoherent or contradictory, no particular order):

- Do CARE principles apply when German researchers do research on German in Germany? (no indigenous data, no imbalance of power) – aren't the existing legal rules already sufficient?
- Excessive burden on researchers – they have to address FAIR, and now also CARE
- CARE principles may be an interesting set of rules to follow in situations where there is an imbalance of power (culturally or linguistically), e.g. research involving minors (Gianna: we can't compare the situation of indigenous people with the situation of minors in general)
- Researchers may ignore legal rules, but they will not ignore ethical rules stemming from their own community
- “Be FAIR and CARE” are trendy acronyms
- José: Using (bigger) German infrastructure to process data in smaller European languages can be seen as digital neo-colonialism
- Considering ethical question with groups where we observe a power imbalance in Germany and in Europe: minority languages (Sorbian, Friesisch), historical religious groups
- Colonial past of Germany outside Europe (Namibia)
- 'German' authors who lived in areas that are no longer part of Germany (Kant, Kafka)
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