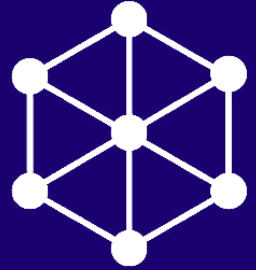


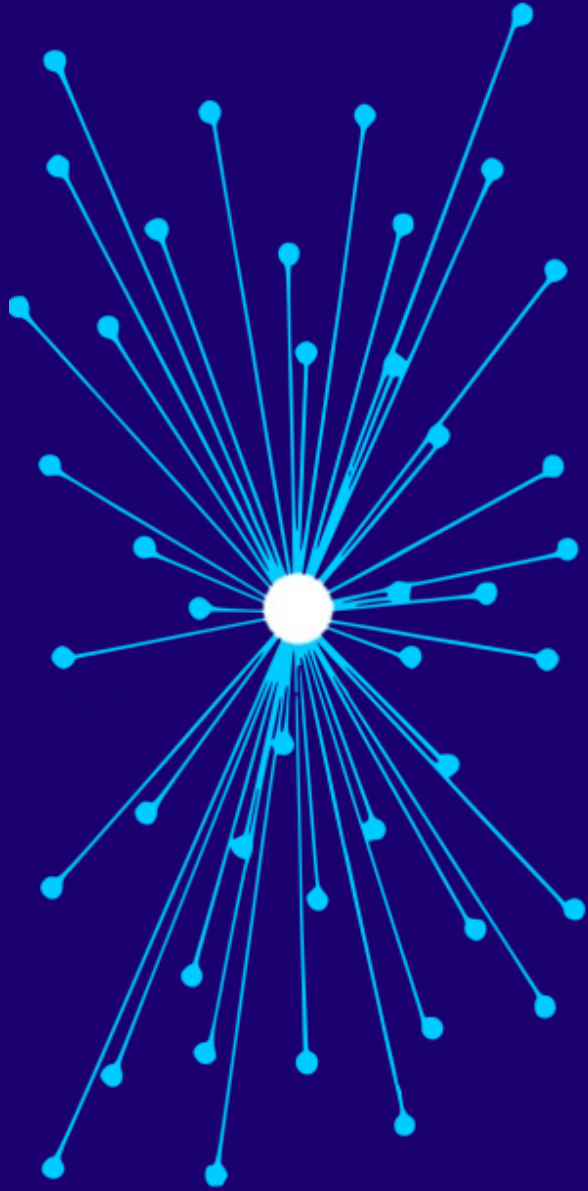
Data sovereignty in action



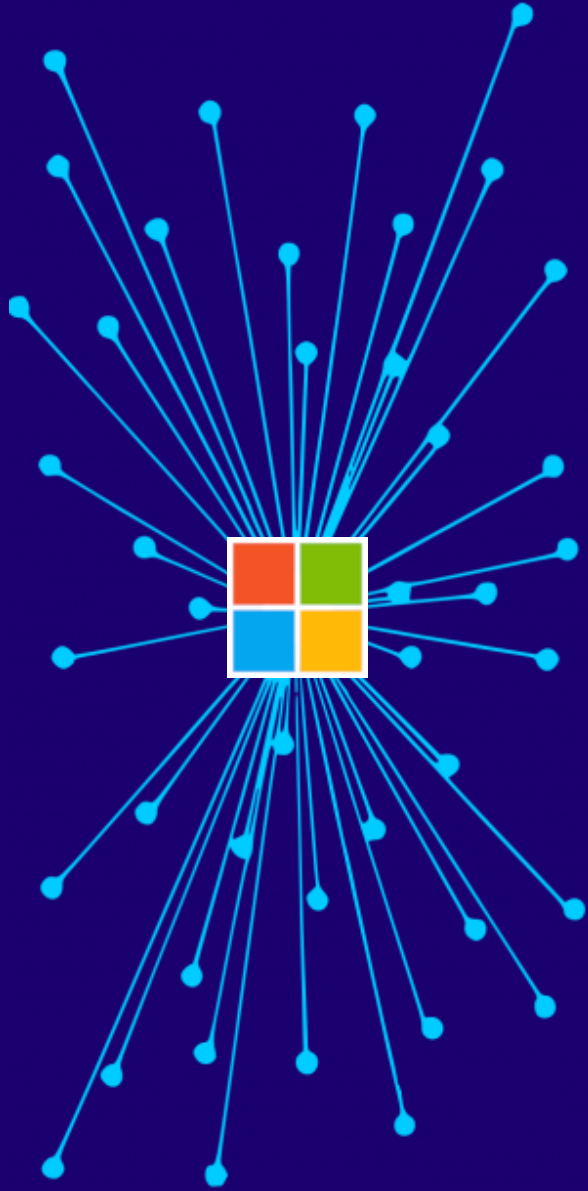
Data Sovereignty

Taking ownership of your data

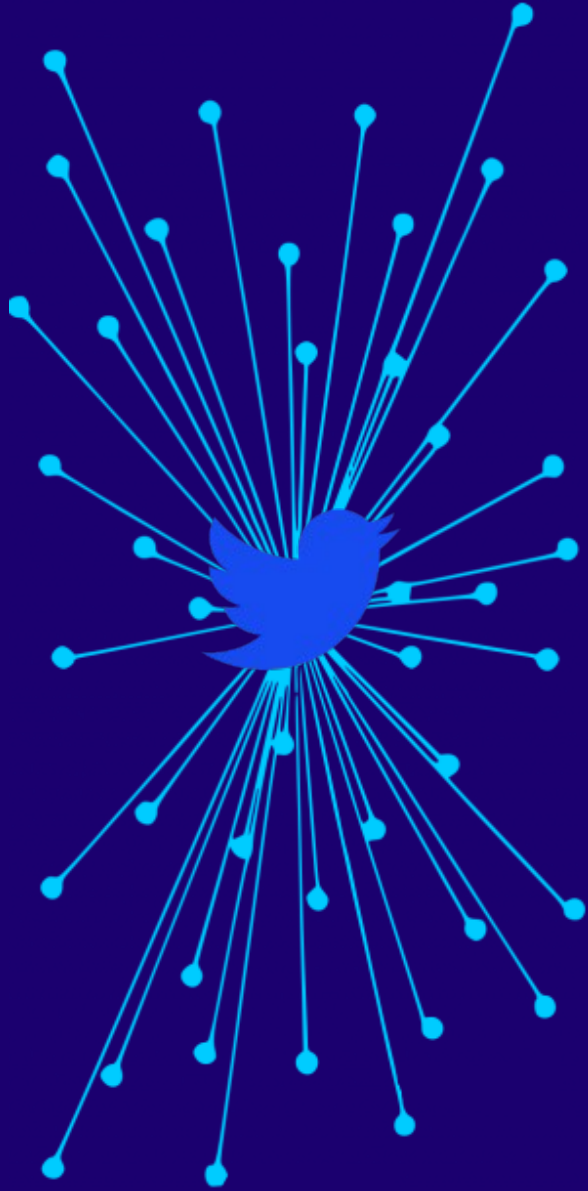
Exerting decision-making authority over your data



Centralisation



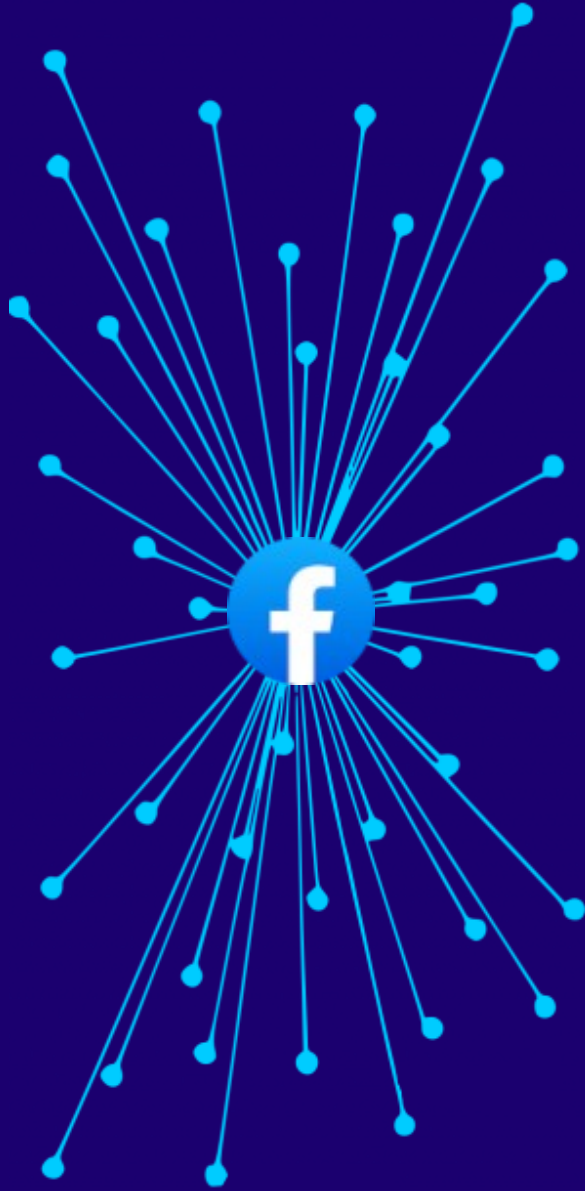
Centralisation



Centralisation



Centralisation



Support the Guardian

Available for everyone, funded by readers

Contribute →

Subscribe →

Search jobs

Sign in

Search

International edition ▾

The Guardian

News website of the year

News

Opinion

Sport

Culture

Lifestyle

More ▾

World UK Coronavirus Climate crisis Environment Science Global development Football **Tech** Business Obituaries

Facebook

This article is more than 6 years old

Belgian court orders Facebook to stop tracking non-members

Judge threatens social network with fines of €250,000 a day over 'datr' cookie, which records visits to many websites whether or not user has Facebook account



Agence France-Presse in Brussels

Tue 10 Nov 2015 00:38 GMT

Most viewed



Grain deal U-turn offers lesson in calling Vladimir Putin's bluff



Manchester City 3-1 Sevilla, Chelsea 2-1 Dinamo Zagreb: Champions League - as it happened



'We are for democracy': Brazil football fans clear pro-Bolsonaro blockades



As Facebook Raised a Privacy Wall, It Carved an Opening for Tech Giants

Internal documents show that the social network gave Microsoft, Amazon, Spotify and others far greater access to people's data than it has disclosed.

Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's chief executive, at a Senate hearing in April. Internal Facebook records describe data-sharing deals that benefited more than 150 companies. Aaron P. Bernstein/Reuters

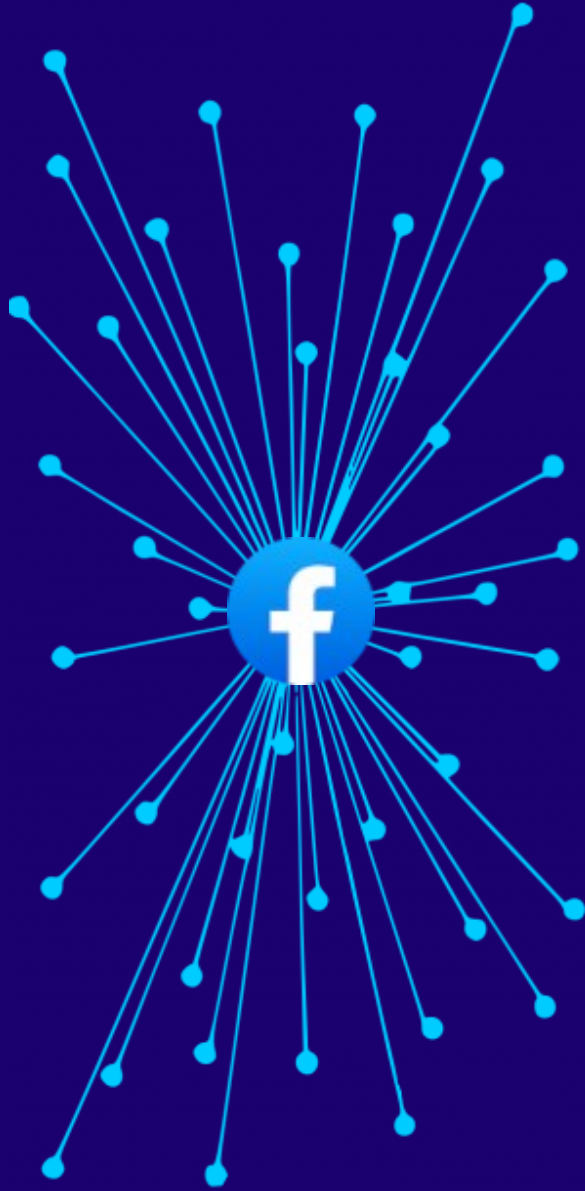
 Give this article



 802

By **Gabriel J.X. Dance, Michael LaForgia and Nicholas Confessore**

Dec. 18, 2018



Support the Guardian

Available for everyone, funded by readers

Contribute →

Subscribe →

Search jobs

Sign in

Search

The Guardian

News website of the year

International edition ▾

News

Opinion

Sport

Culture

Lifestyle

More ▾

UK ► UK politics Education Media Society Law Scotland Wales Northern Ireland



The Cambridge Analytica Files
Cambridge Analytica

Olivia Solon in San Francisco

✉ @oliviasolon

Wed 4 Apr 2018 23:01 BST



🕒 This article is more than 4 years old

Facebook says Cambridge Analytica may have gained 37m more users' data

Company reveals up to 87m people may have been affected as Mark Zuckerberg takes responsibility for 'a huge mistake'



Exclusive features for you, independent journalism for everyone

Become a digital subscriber now →

50%
off for three months

The Guardian

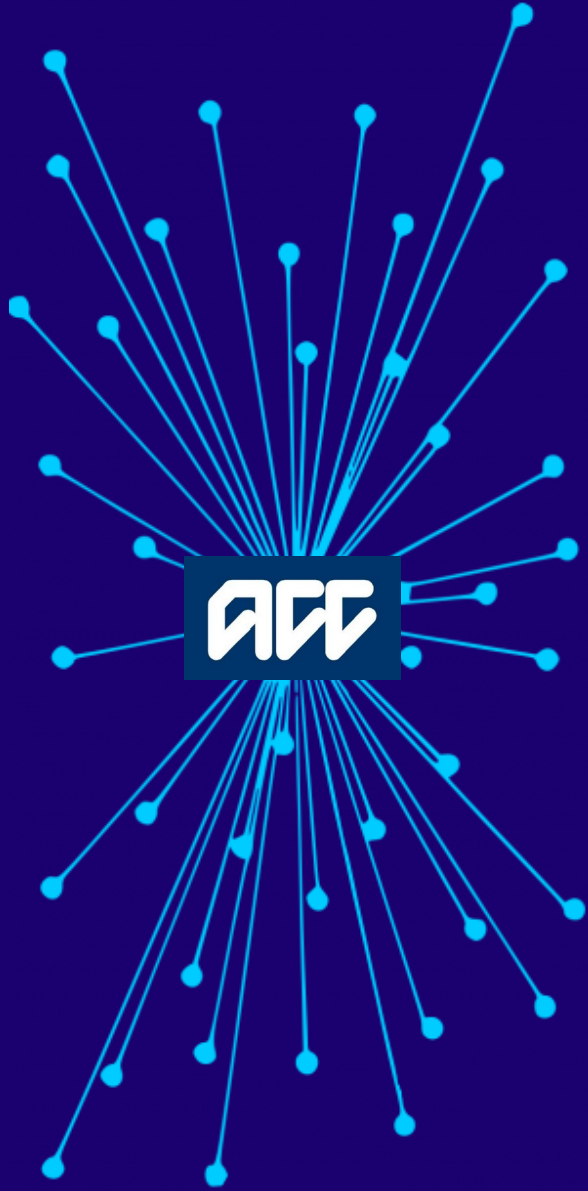
Most viewed



Grain deal U-turn offers lesson in calling Vladimir Putin's bluff



Manchester City 3-1 Sevilla, Chelsea 2-1 Dinamo Zagreb: Champions League - as it



Centralisation



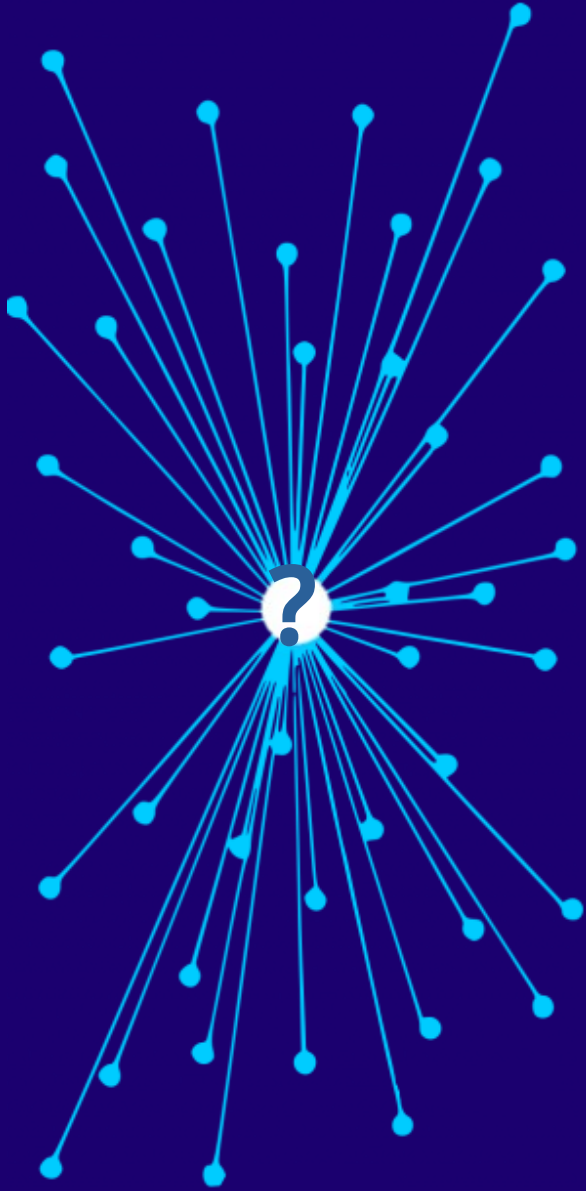
Centralisation

A network diagram on a dark blue background. A central dark grey square contains the text 'Te Whatu Ora' and 'Health New Zealand'. Numerous light blue lines radiate from this central square to many small light blue circular nodes scattered across the left side of the image.

Te Whatu Ora
Health New Zealand

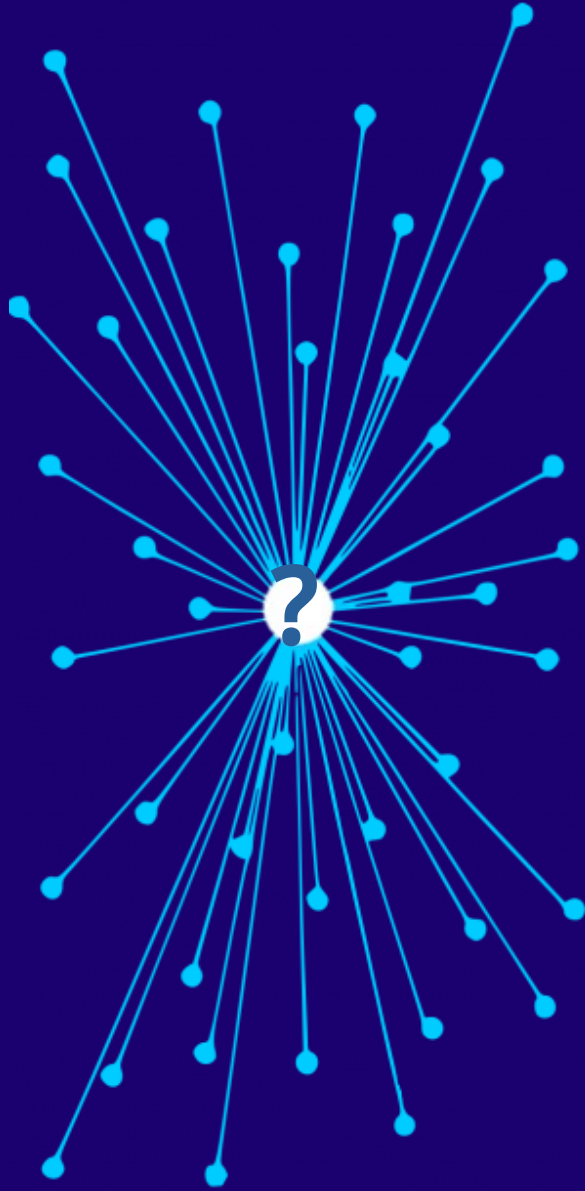
Centralisation

Centralisation



- Who is managing our data?
- Do they understand our cultural/social context?
- Do we trust them to interpret our data correctly and draw conclusions from it?
- Are we considered as equals in this data relationship?

Centralisation

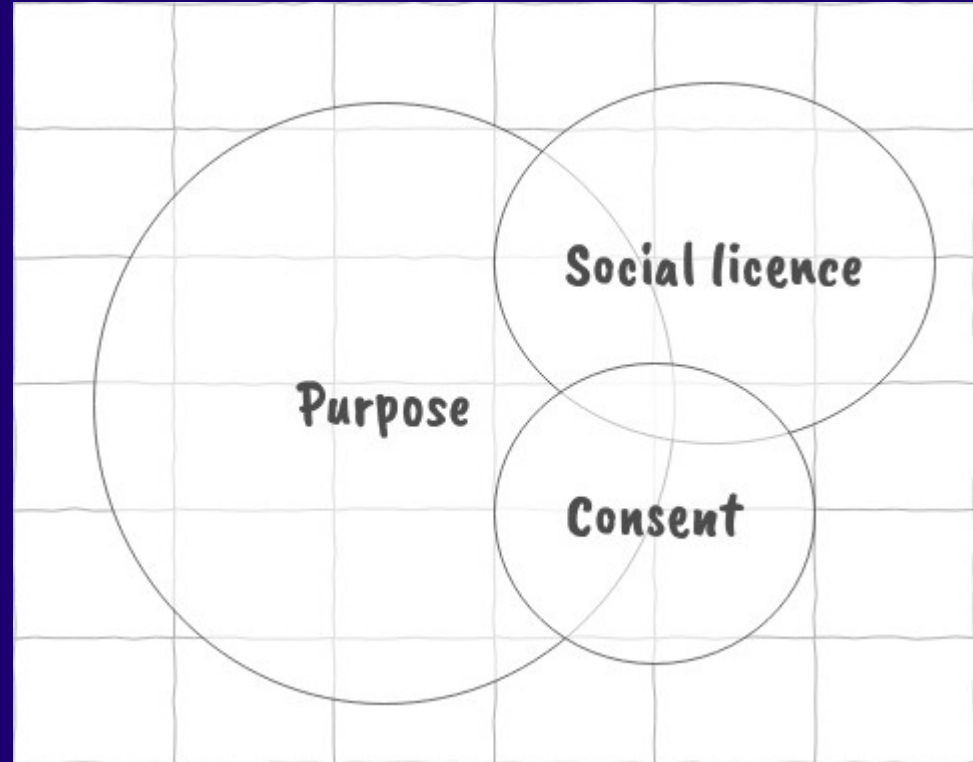
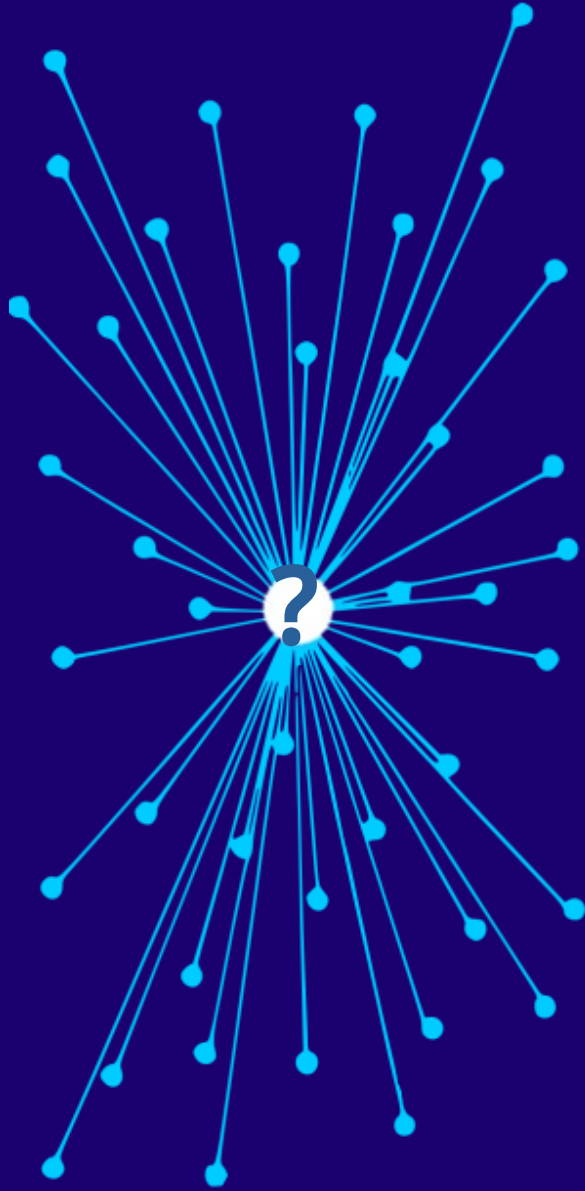


the design of the primary health system was deliberately ‘permissive’ and semi-devolved. While we can see that this approach was intended to foster local innovation and control, we found that it has significant drawbacks and has resulted in grave impacts on both Māori organisations and Māori patients. We found that the Crown does not collect sufficient qualitative or quantitative data to fully inform itself how the primary health care sector is performing in relation to Māori health. Furthermore, the Crown does not use the data it does collect effectively, nor does it make it easily accessible to, and understandable by, the public. Despite the significant, persisting inequities that Māori experience, Māori health outcomes are not systematically separately measured and reported on. Furthermore, we found that Te Puni Kōkiri has failed to carry out its statutory duty to monitor the health sector by failing to conduct agency reviews. While the Crown knows enough to establish that the situation for Māori is urgent and serious, it has not adequately informed itself as to why this situation might be persisting nor sought the necessary information needed to improve the performance of the primary health care sector.

Waitangi Tribunal. (2019). Hauora: Report on Stage One of the Health Services and Outcomes Kaupapa Inquiry.

Centralisation:

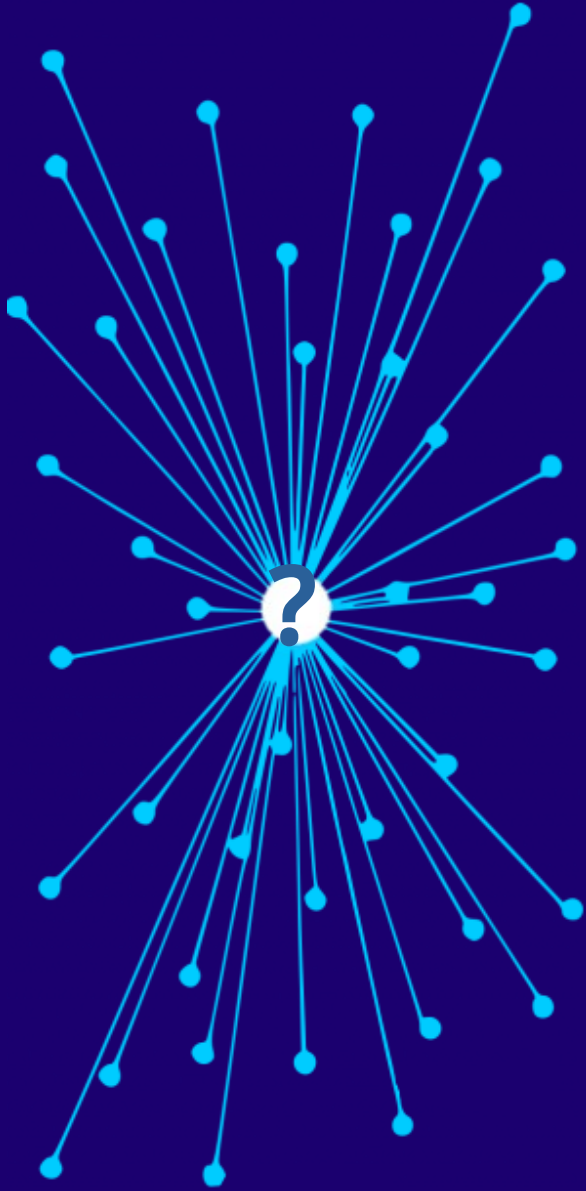
Conflating consent and social licence

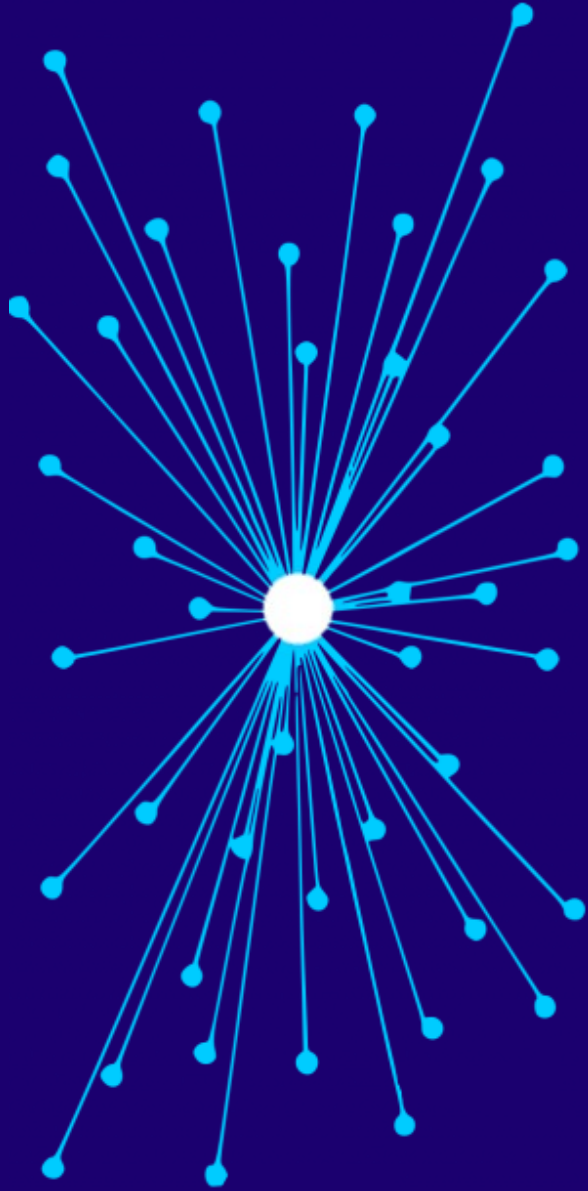


Centralisation is...

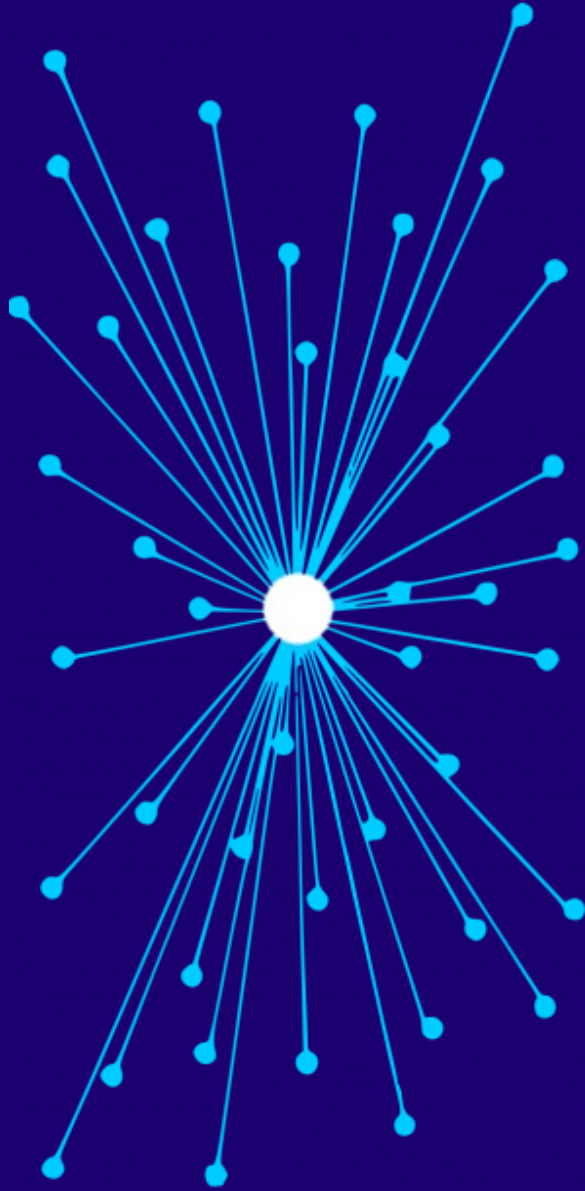
Known
Proven
Trusted

BUT!





**Centralisation
is the enemy of data
sovereignty**



From data dependency to data self-determination

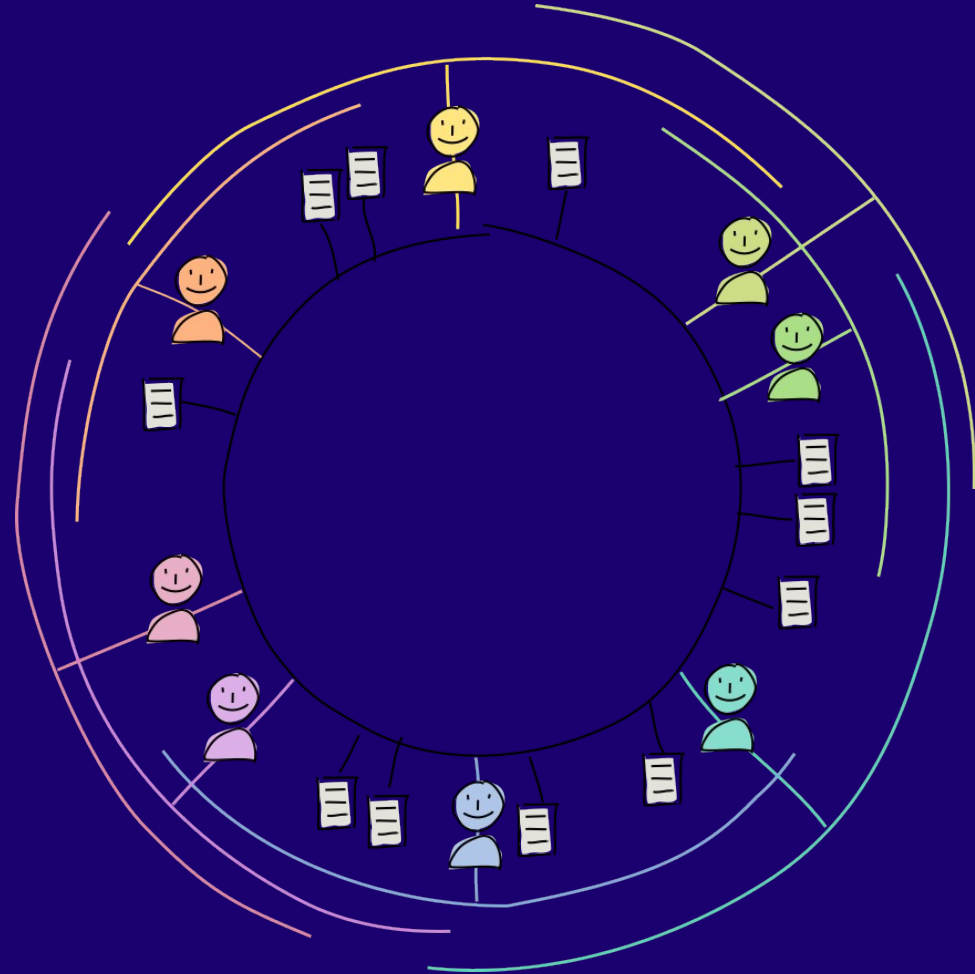
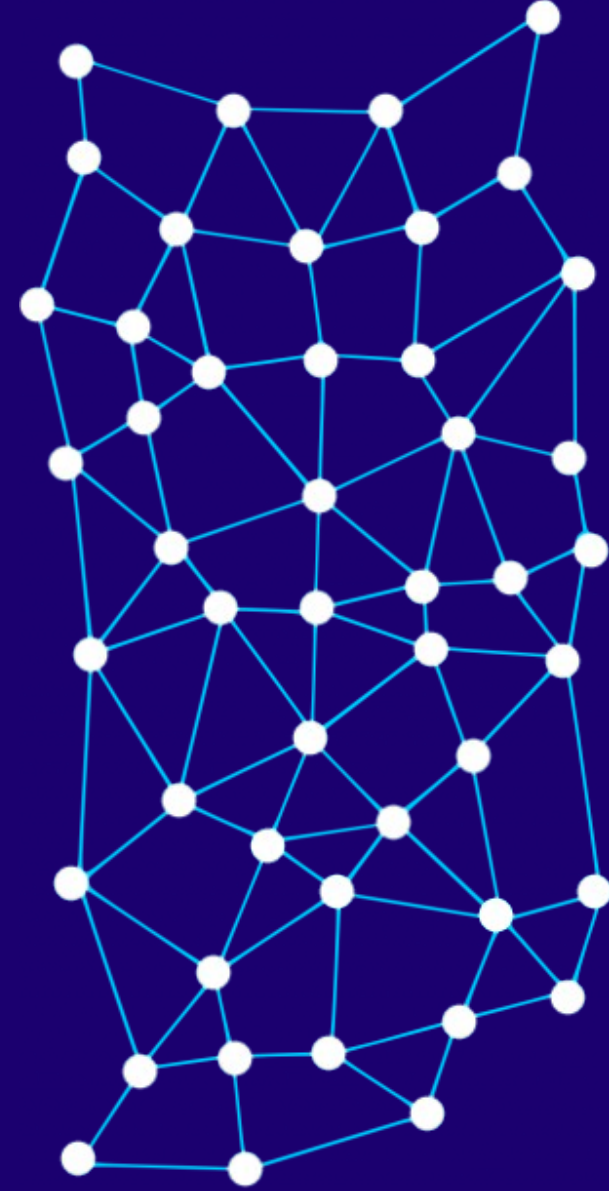
To assert that IDS is unobtainable within State structures might seem unduly pessimistic given the aspirational framing of this book, but we offer two caveats. First, we believe that Indigenous data governance (IDGov) over government-held data in Aotearoa NZ can and should be an effective mechanism for implementing a limited form of IDS. Designed carefully, and supported by legislative powers, IDGov can protect against and mitigate some data harms, and increase the visibility of Māori rights and interests in data. However, there is also a very real risk that only the weakest forms of IDGov, such as voluntary frameworks and principles, will be implemented, and will serve as both the beginning and endpoint of the state's commitment to Māori Data Sovereignty (MDS). Second, we believe there is scope for policy to support Māori and iwi (tribal) nations and communities to develop and control our own data ecosystems (Gifford & Mikaere, 2019). We

Kukutai, T., & Cormack, D. (2021). "Pushing the space" - Data sovereignty and self-determination in Aotearoa NZ. In M. Walter, T. Kukutai, S. R. Carroll, & D. Rodriguez-Lonebear (Eds.), *Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Policy* (pp. 21–35). Abingdon, Oxon, UK: Routledge.



Decentralisation

Decentralisation



Decentralisation



SOLID

H O L O C H A I N

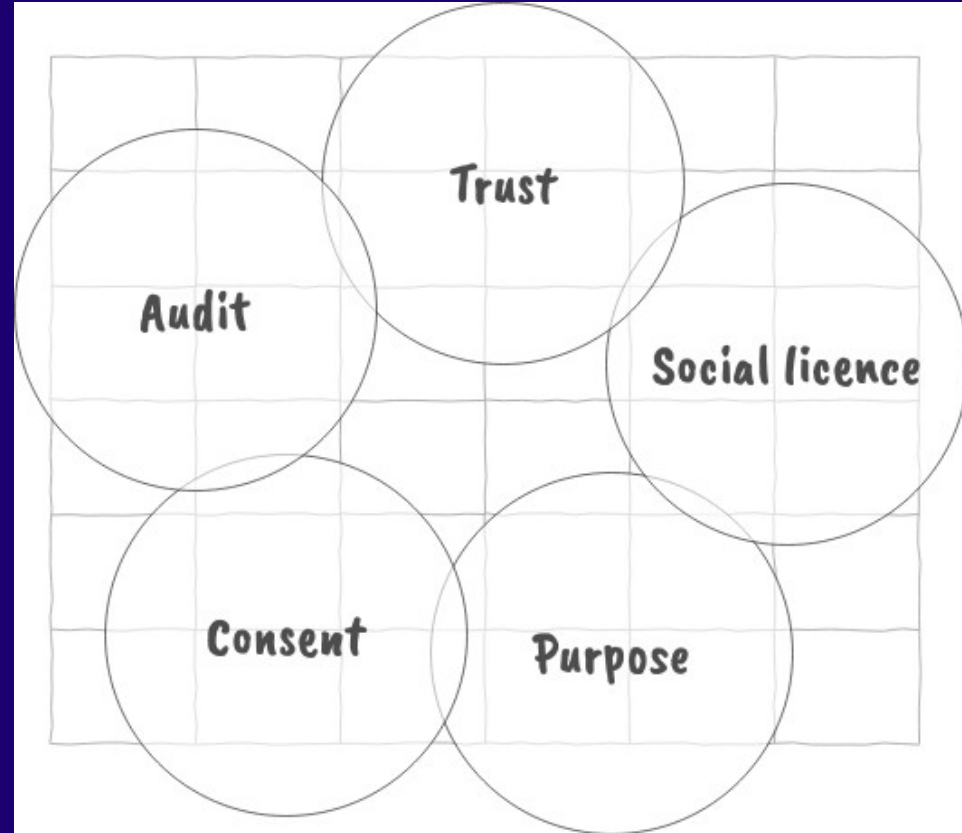


Secure Scuttlebutt

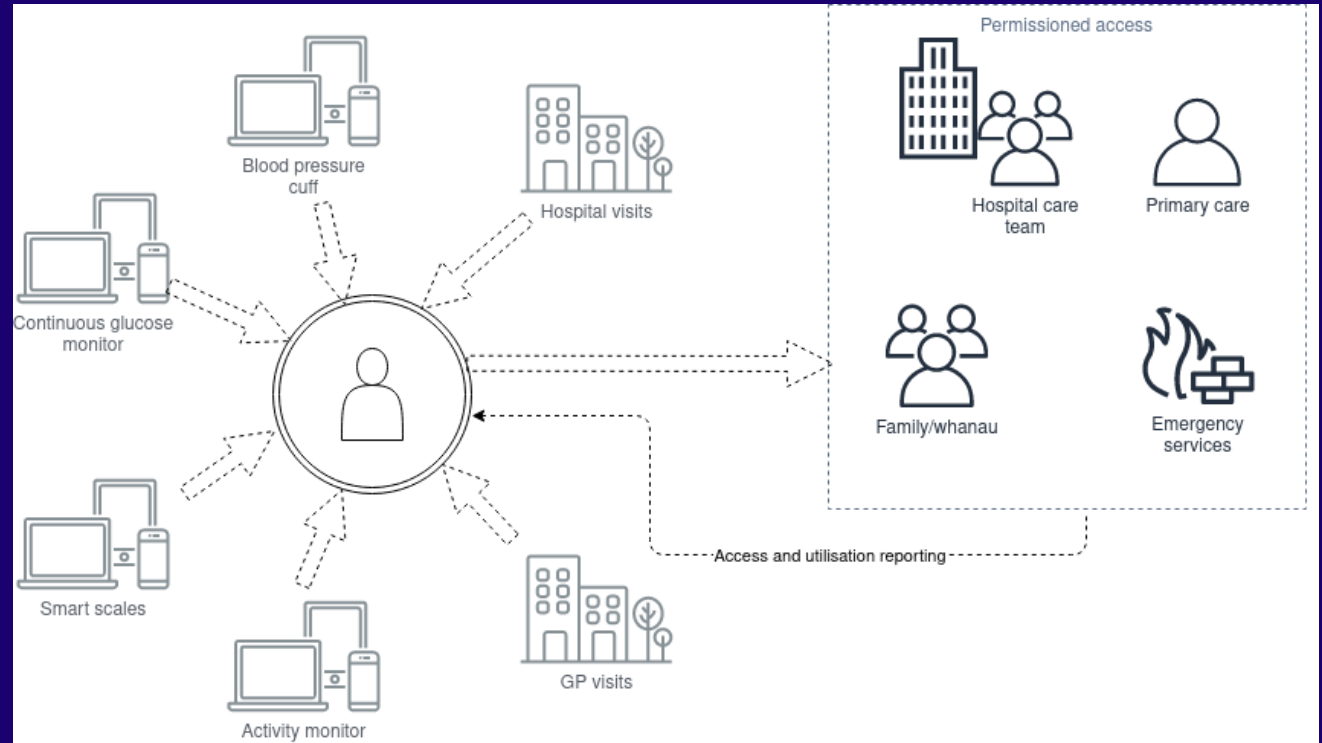


Decentralisation:

A virtuous circle of trust, consent and use



Decentralisation



Decentralisation



The Centre

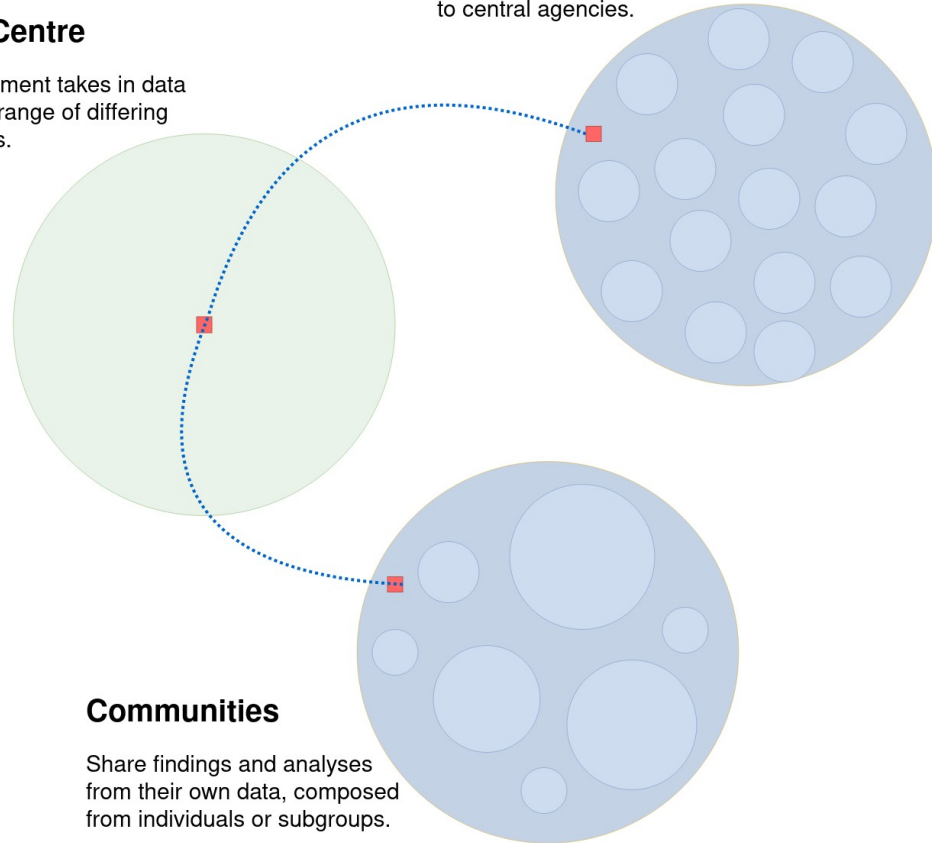
Government takes in data from a range of differing sources.

Individuals

Permit bilateral access to central agencies.

Communities

Share findings and analyses from their own data, composed from individuals or subgroups.





Email: alex@robot5x.com

Demo video: <https://vimeo.com/680251596#t=949s>

Source code: <https://gitlab.com/alexpooor/radhis>

App: <https://gitlab.com/alexpooor/radhis/-/releases>

What is Holochain?: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EUfyHNGvnDo>