

15 October 2019

Office of the National Data Commissioner – Discussion paper and privacy impact assessment on data sharing and release legislative reforms

Submission from the Kaiela Institute's Data and Research Unit, Shepparton VIC

This document represents the express views of the Kaiela Institute as submitted to the Office of the National Data Commissioner's discussion paper and privacy impact assessment on data sharing and release legislative reform. This submission was made by upload to <https://www.datacommissioner.gov.au/forms/discussion-paper-submission>

The Kaiela Institute resides on Yorta Yorta country, located in the Goulburn Murrumbidgee region of Victoria. Kaiela Institute is a funded backbone organisation under the Commonwealth Government's Empowered Communities initiative and is Secretariat to the Algabonyah Community. Kaiela Institute also houses a local Aboriginal Research and Data Unit.

Summary

- The proposed Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework have not been established to promote equitable access to data. The legislation appears focussed on enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of government services, reducing 'touch points' in interactions between government and individuals, and improving Australian commercial and academic sectors' access to government data for research and development purposes.
- Proposed accreditation processes for users of data are likely to favour organisations with extensive resources and sophisticated data management systems in place i.e. government departments, the commercial sector, and academia. It is unclear what provisions will be in place to support community-based access to shared data and public releases.
- Provisions for investment into supporting infrastructure and capacity-building services must be established *within the proposed legislation* to guarantee long-term equitable access to data for vulnerable community segments.
- Government should invest in centralised data hubs in Empowered Communities regions that will serve as specialist Aboriginal Accredited Data Service Providers (such as Kaiela Institute's Data and Research Unit). The hubs will facilitate culturally-sensitive training and support local community-based organisations in their data capture, analysis and protection activities where they would otherwise not have the resources to become accredited users.
- To support Aboriginal access to data, and protection of sensitive data, internationally-recognised Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles must be embedded within the data sharing principles proposed, as well as in any frameworks and legislation. This is necessary for Australian practice to be consistent with the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People. Anything less will further dilute Aboriginal and Torres Strait control over their own data, which is already fragile at best.
- The practice of Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles requires a clear governance process to be established for consent to use and access Aboriginal data. An Aboriginal Ethics Committee (or similar type body) must be established to provide independent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander oversight of the sharing, release and access to Indigenous data.

- The current proposal for the Office of the National Data Commissioner and accreditation of data users is not sufficiently independent and at risk of being influenced by political cycles. A governing Ethics Committee (or similar independent ‘watchdog’ body) must be established to ensure effective checks and balances in place to govern data release, sharing and access by accredited users.
- The membership of the National Data Advisory Council must be expanded to include diverse representation in order to effectively represent the views of consumers and vulnerable community groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- More detailed criteria must be established for each of the data sharing categories in order to provide transparency around how requests to access data are evaluated and how users can become accredited. Alongside this, minimum competency standards for data users should be defined and shared for consultation.
- A dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consent process must be established with culturally appropriate oversight to ensure Indigenous data custodians understand who has been collected about them, who is requesting to access that data and the level of access is. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians must be supported with the appropriate level of community-based resourcing to ensure they are not exploited and understand the full scope of risks and benefits associated with data sharing and release.
- The proposed dual process to deal with Indigenous data led by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) is insufficient. An NIAA-led process is not likely to have the same resources, expertise nor timeframes for legislative implementation as the current Data Sharing and Release framework. This creates a ‘grey area’ for Aboriginal data sharing, access and release, particularly where a dedicated Indigenous community consent process has yet to be established. Ironically, it continues the siloed approach to data sharing at a legislative level – the exact issue the Office of the National Data Commissioner is seeking to address.

Introduction

Since the establishment of the Koori Resource and Information Centre in 1988, which evolved into the Kaiela Institute in 2011, the Aboriginal community in the Goulburn Murray region has been at the forefront of pushing for increased Aboriginal access to and use of data analytics. We consider the Aboriginal-led collection, management, and interpretation of data to be critical to informing evidence-based policy, investment and decision-making. Data is also a critical tool that allows Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to hold government, regions and institutions to account for delivering on promises of boosting Aboriginal prosperity to achieve parity.

The Kaiela Institute established the Algabonyah Data and Research Unit in 2017 to deliver a project creating a baseline set of metrics that record Aboriginal wellbeing, as it resonates with Aboriginal people. The project represented a unique community-driven collaboration that compiled a series of quantitative and qualitative indicators to create a snapshot of our Aboriginal community on Yorta Yorta country across six domains of wellbeing: *strong families; strong culture; self-determination; social inclusion; prosperity & employment; and education.*

The Algabonyah Scorecard project taught us a lot about the considerations, priorities and processes that must be implemented to effectively and efficiently support Aboriginal community organisations to collect, interpret and share their data. Consequently, we support data sharing only when it is done in accordance with commonly-agreed principles underpinning Indigenous Data Sovereignty and clear benefits will be delivered to Aboriginal communities.

This submission represents our views based on our experience as an Aboriginal community organisation and think tank that has advocated for increased investment into supporting Aboriginal ownership, analysis and collection of Indigenous data to drive regional and institutional



accountability for Aboriginal prosperity and parity. We have structured our submission around several identified challenges from our participation in community consultations and our reading of the discussion paper put forward by the Office of the National Data Commissioner.

Challenge 1: Absence of an authentic community-driven approach that guarantees equitable access to data

The proposed Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework does not clearly articulate the benefits of data sharing and release for vulnerable sectors of the community, notably Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Materials circulated at community consultation forums highlighted that “legislation should authorise data sharing for purposes that the community supports”¹ However, the stated purposes of data sharing appear heavily focused on improving government efficiency and granting organisations access to data to support research programs. While there is merit in reducing the ‘touch points’ when individuals interact with government, there is little articulation of the benefits for organisations wishing to gain access to public sector data to drive their advocacy.

The limited description provided of the framework principles and accreditation processes for data appears to favour those organisations with sophisticated systems and extensive resources to appropriately manage that data i.e. the corporate and academic sectors. There is a high risk that community groups and vulnerable segments will be denied access to data in favour of better-resourced organisations, even though public data is a critical input into their work. This sentiment is compounded by the lack of detail regarding accreditation processes and the absence of key ethics considerations which could support more equitable access.

Recommendation: Establish specialist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Accredited Data Service Providers that work with Aboriginal community-controlled organisations to ensure equitable access to data

A community-driven approach that provides investment into capacity building and supporting infrastructure to support data analytics is the only reasonable way to enable equitable access to public data while maintaining strong safeguards.

It seems reasonable to expect that accreditation will be too hard to achieve for most community organisations, including Aboriginal community-controlled organisations, given the likely resources required. Therefore, the proposed legislation and framework must make provisions for investment into capacity building, training and culturally-specific data infrastructure and services to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and other vulnerable community segments can use shared data. This will ensure sensitive data is managed appropriately without compromising access for community-based organisations that require data to support their advocacy for better policy and decision-making.

Government should establish and fund Aboriginal community-led data units as a specialist category of Accredited Data Service Providers to act as “super users” in Empowered Communities regions.²

¹ Office of the National Data Commissioner (2019) *Data Sharing and Release Legislative Reforms – presentation pack from community consultations held September – October 2019*.

² Empowered Communities is a Commonwealth government initiative that is pursuing transformational reform in Aboriginal communities. The initiative funds local leadership via the establishment of backbone organisations to support Aboriginal-led decision-making that is based on genuine partnerships between government, the private sector and Aboriginal communities. Empowered Communities was established on the premise that only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can know what is best for themselves, their families and their communities. The initiative currently operates across nine regions in Australia spanning urban, regional and remote locations. For more information see <<https://empoweredcommunities.org.au/>>





This approach could leverage already-established data units in Empowered Communities region such as Kaiela Institute’s Data and Research Unit, to provide a broad community

Under our proposal, central data units within Empowered Communities region would be funded by the Commonwealth Government to achieve and maintain registration as accredited service providers and share the benefits with other Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community organisations in the region. Their role would include providing skills and training so that community organisations are able to build their capacity for data analysis. This proposal creates a leadership for Aboriginal communities whilst providing a critical enabling service to support information sharing.

Challenge 2: Proposed framework does not support internationally recognised Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles

Indigenous Data Sovereignty is a global movement that aims to decolonise the collection, analysis and reporting of data on Indigenous peoples, communities and individuals, which occurs without their input and consent. Whilst there is no single, universal definition of data sovereignty, the concept advocates for data collection that benefits Aboriginal communities and the reality that “data can be, and have been, used to fulfil all manner of purposes to categorise and administer peoples in an imposed colonial relationship.”³

The concept of Indigenous Data Sovereignty is broadly consistent with the articles contained within the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Among other rights, UNDRIP asserts the right of Indigenous peoples to protect their cultural heritage and knowledge, which can be interpreted to include intellectual property and data containing information about Indigenous people, their culture and heritage.

The Kaiela Institute considers the OCAP principles, developed by the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC) in Canada, to be a good template for practising Indigenous Data Sovereignty. These principles govern how First Nations data should be collected, protected, used or shared, noting that First Nations people have ultimate ownership, and thus ultimate say, in how any information is used. OCAP stands for:

- **Ownership** – the collective ownership of cultural knowledge, data and information by communities
- **Control** – the affirmation of the rights of Indigenous people and Indigenous communities to seek control and influence over all aspects of information management processes and research that impacts them
- **Access** – all Indigenous communities and individuals must have access to and can make decisions about who else can access data about them, regardless of where that data is held.
- **Possession** – the stewardship or physical control over data that facilitates true ownership⁴

Recommendation: Embed Indigenous data sovereignty principles into Data Sharing and Release legislation and frameworks

The full realisation of Indigenous data sovereignty requires two distinct components to be addressed:

- *Raising awareness* – building collective consciousness around the shortfalls of data collection and management practices as it relates to Indigenous people.

³ Bruhn, J. (2014) ‘Identifying useful approaches to governance of Indigenous data’, International Indigenous Policy Journal, vol. 5 no. 2. Accessed at <<https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1175&context=iipj>>

⁴ First Nations Information Governance Centre (2019) *The First Nations Principles of OCAP* at <<http://fnigc.ca/ocap.html>> accessed 7 June 2019.

- *Building supporting infrastructure* – designing and implementing the technical and regulatory frameworks that will govern the collection, access, sharing and use of Indigenous data.

The Kaiela Institute believes that the Data Sharing and Release legislation has the potential to both raise awareness and serve as supporting infrastructure to promote Indigenous data sovereignty, provided the OCAP principles are embedded into the legislation and the resulting provisions for how to manage, access and use Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data. The OCAP principles should be included as the authorising mechanism governing Indigenous data sharing, usage and access by third parties.

Challenge 3: Insufficient ethics considerations and governance arrangements to protect data custodians and users, including the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community

The Kaiela Institute has several concerns relating to the governance arrangements and ethics considerations surrounding the proposed Data Sharing and Release legislation. These concerns relate to the lack of comprehensive governance arrangements, including ethics oversight, the nature of the advisory body referred to in the paper, lack of representation on advisory bodies and potential perceived conflicts of interests in the structure of the Office of the National Data Commissioner.

Under the present proposal, neither the discussion paper nor consultation forums revealed intentions to establish an ‘ethics committee’ or similar type body to oversee the data release process or the selection and accreditation of data users (both individual and organisations). The National Data Advisory Council does not have an ethics-type function but is instead a technical advisory body with strong government affiliation. Whilst there is a need for technical expertise when addressing data sharing and release, this must be supported by an independent ethics function.

Of additional concern are both the proposed National Data Advisory Council’s (NDAC) nature as well as the lack of diverse interests represented. The NDAC is, by title and design, advisory in nature. It does not have authority to approve or decline requests for data sharing or the mechanisms, systems and processes guiding decision-making in this regard. It also does not have a monitoring function to ensure policy, process, and outcomes continue to be aligned with the intent of the legislation and framework. Groups with key interests in data sharing, such as consumer privacy representative groups, vulnerable segments of society and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have not been included on the membership of the NDAC. Rather, its membership is dominated by Commonwealth employees, supplemented by representatives from commercial and academic sectors, both of which have a clear conflict of interest since their primary interest is to facilitate access to data held by government. Although the discussion paper refers to membership including civil society groups, it is unclear who or which groups might be included. It is our view that membership must include representatives from peak consumer rights, privacy rights, and Aboriginal peak bodies. The discussion paper refers readers to <https://www.datacommissioner.gov.au/advisory-council> for more detail regarding the advisory group’s membership – we note that the link is “dead” (the requested page cannot be found).

Finally, in the absence of an independent ethics committee or other ‘watchdog’ type role, there is a lack of obvious checks and balances in place to ensure the independence and objectivity of the Office of the National Data Commissioner. Under proposed legislation, the Commissioner and their office are ultimately responsible for administering the accreditation process for those that are using the data sharing service; however, they are also the ones governing access to that same data. Further, the National Data Commissioner is a Cabinet appointment, meaning there is potential for the role to be compromised by changes in government and political agendas. Indeed, there has been little evidence of arms-length processes being appropriately implemented to preserve the independence of bodies such as commissions.



Recommendation: Establish an independent ethics committee or similar independently regulated body to provide oversight of the Office of the National Data Commissioner and accreditation of data users (including Accredited Data Service Providers), requests to access data and public release of data

The Kaiela Institute recommends an entirely independent Ethics Committee (or similar body that is independently regulated) be established to provide independent oversight of the activities of the Office of the National Data Commissioner. This includes oversight of the accreditation of individual and organisational users and Accredited Data Service Providers.

The establishment of an Ethics Committee (or similar) is a critical need, as Australia has no defined human rights framework to which the Data Sharing and Release legislation can be applied. An independently regulated committee or similar body is thus required to maintain the integrity of public data, particularly where its use may be for commercial or research purposes external to government.

The establishment of an Ethics Committee (or similar) should be informed by consultation and consist of sufficiently experienced and diverse members. This will ensure the inclusion of privacy advocates and help protect vulnerable segments of society from the potential risks of data sharing and release.

Recommendation: Establish an independent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Ethics Committee or similar independently regulated body to oversee access requests and accreditation of users of Indigenous data

It is important that provisions be established within the proposed legislative framework to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander oversight of:

- authorisation of data releases impacting upon Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and interests;
- processes for gaining consent from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians to share data;
- selection and approval of Accredited Data Service Providers;
- accreditation of data users (both individuals and organisations);
- use and dissemination of accessed data; and,
- independent monitoring of the activities of the Office of the National Data Commission.

Establishing an independent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Ethics Committee or similar body will ensure the OCAP principles of Indigenous Data Sovereignty are adhered to. The establishment of an Ethics Committee (or similar) is also consistent with the provisions contained within the articles of the UNDRIP, which states that Indigenous people have the right to be consulted on activity that affects them, their cultural heritage, assets and language.

The Kaiela Institute does not intend to prescribe the proposed functions, appointment process and membership of this committee. Instead, any Ethics Committee must be designed based upon outcomes of diverse consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisational representatives. Any Ethics Committee cannot be advisory in nature, but rather, it should be tasked with making decisions that are binding in order to preserve the integrity of Indigenous data, protect the sovereignty of data custodians and ensure access is only for purposes which provide net benefits to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Recommendation: Mandate diverse appointments on the National Data Advisory Council to ensure consumer privacy groups and vulnerable groups are represented.





The Kaiela Institute recommends that the membership of the National Data Advisory Council be expanded to include representation from vulnerable and consumer privacy groups.

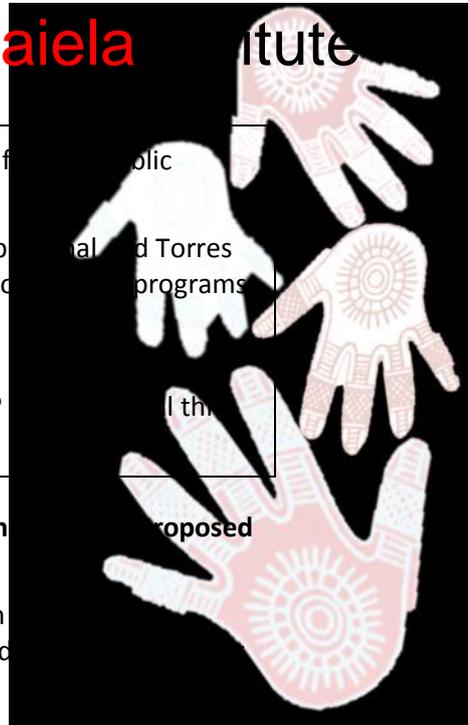
While the National Data Advisory Council is not a decision-making body, the Kaiela Institute recommends that government-affiliated appointments do not constitute the majority of members to encourage diverse views to be expressed and preserve the independence of advice provided to the Office of the National Data Commissioner.

Challenge 4: The data sharing principles and accreditation process are not sufficiently detailed or prescriptive

The data sharing principles put forward in the Data Sharing and Release discussion paper provides a high-level overview of what a logical risk management framework could look like, but lacks specific detail. The Kaiela Institute is concerned that the consultation process to date has not asked participants to approve the framework based on high-level element descriptors, with detailed processes being described. Key questions that have arisen from the perspective of the Kaiela Institute are given in the table below.

PRINCIPLE	KEY QUESTIONS
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who determines what an authorised purpose is? • How will authorised purposes be defined for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data and users? How will it be defined for other vulnerable community sectors? • Will the definition differ from that used for mainstream data and users?
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are authorised users? • Will there be a clear distinguishing between different user groups (i.e. commercial, institutional / educational, community groups, individuals etc.)?
Settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What constitutes a safe and secure setting? • Who decides what a safe and secure setting is? • What provisions will be in place to ensure equitable access to data for vulnerable groups? • Will vulnerable groups receive support in the form of infrastructure investment and training to ensure they can provide safe and secure settings?
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who determines what an ‘appropriate’ level of protection is for data? • Who will monitor the appropriateness of data protections? Will the monitoring body be independent of the approval / accreditation body?

<p>Outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will own outputs where public data has been used for public purposes? • How will the interests of vulnerable groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians be protected in relation to programs conducted using public data? • Will data users be required to demonstrate the benefits to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians? If not, how will they be demonstrated?
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Recommendation: Re-release the discussion paper with the data sharing principles and proposed accreditation processes described in more detail

The Office of the National Data Commissioner should re-release the discussion paper. At a minimum, release an addendum that provides further detail on the proposed accreditation application and the accreditation process.

The Kaiela Institute believes the Office of the National Data Commissioner should establish a set of criteria under each data sharing principle against which proposals for data sharing and access can be evaluated. In addition, the main ‘owner’ of decisions under each principle should also be defined, along with a process for disputing or mediating decisions where users or custodians disagree with assessment against individual criteria.

Articulating this evaluation process in finer detail will promote transparency and allow meaningful feedback to be given on the Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework.

Recommendation: Introduce minimum competency standards for entities and individuals looking to access data for their own purposes

The data sharing principles will establish minimum standards to be met in order to authorise the release or sharing of public sector data. However, there is no clear articulation of minimum competency standards for individuals or organisations (including Accredited Data Service Providers) looking to interrogate data and conduct research programs.

The Office of the National Data Commissioner should develop and publish for comment, these minimum competency standards for data users that must be met in addition to passing the accreditation process.

Challenge 5: The accreditation process does not include provisions to seek consent from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians, as is consistent with the principles of Indigenous Data Sovereignty

The discussion paper and consultation forums around the Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework note the issue of consent is contentious and complex. It is the opinion of the Kaiela Institute that for Indigenous Data Sovereignty to be recognised and practised, consent must be obtained from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data custodians before it can be released, shared or used by third parties. This is true even of data collected by government that contains information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

In the context of Indigenous data, merely providing guidance is insufficient to protect and preserve the cultural heritage, intellectual knowledge and privacy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals and communities.

Recommendation: Introduce a mandatory data custodian consent process and infrastructure and governance arrangements into the proposed Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework for Indigenous data

The Office of the National Data Commissioner as the authorising body in relation to data sharing and release, must have a role facilitating the consent process. This involves ensuring that original and Torres Strait Islander people fully understand what data has been collected about them, what it is proposed that it be shared and what the intended outcomes of sharing the data are.

The consent process should be informed by consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. Regardless of what the consent process looks like, it is important that it facilitates opportunities for custodians themselves to grant permission (if they choose to), rather than authorising the accreditation body (i.e. the Office of the National Data Commissioner) to grant permission on their behalf. As part of the consent process, a 'community test' should be introduced requiring accredited data users to demonstrate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander custodians how the proposed use of the data will empower and benefit them, their community. Data that could be used to perpetuate negative stereotypes, challenge cultural sustainability should be treated with extra caution so that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander custodians understand the full scope of risk involved in authorising it to be shared.

To facilitate a culturally sensitive and streamlined process that places control in the hands of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, specialist Aboriginal Accredited Data Service Providers within Empowered Communities regions could lead the consent process on behalf of the Office of the National Data Commissioner (refer to Challenge 1 for further details). However, to perform this role, Empowered Communities regions would require increased resourcing to boost the capacity of existing community backbone organisations and data units (where they already exist).

Challenge 6: The overall objectives of the Data Sharing and Release legislation are not clear and may be subject to change over time

The current purpose of the Data Sharing and Release legislation and its goals are not entirely clear. Thus, it is not apparent who the intended accredited users will / should be. If the main purpose of introducing this legislation is to 'streamline' interaction with government and reduce touchpoints, then it is difficult to see why data should be made accessible to commercial entities and universities.

There needs to be a strongly defined purpose for which other entities can access and use public data. The rationale put forward only supports government access to shared data. Based on currently outlined objectives, there is not a strong case for commercial or educational / institutional access to public data as they are not able to streamline interactions with government.

Recommendation: The Office of the National Data Commissioner should clarify the objectives of the Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework by linking it to key proposed user groups

The Office of the National Data Commissioner should be more transparent about its future intentions to expand data access to corporate, commercial and institutional entities. To enable an informed discussion on the merits of expanding access to non-government entities, there needs to be a clearly defined set of objectives and purposes for which non-government access may be considered. The lack of detail around purposes, settings and users beyond government that can request access to data is concerning and places vulnerable community segments at higher risks of exploitation given it is not clear that appropriate controls will be in place.

Challenge 7: A concurrent approach to Data Sharing and Release for Indigenous data led by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) is not likely to have the same timing nor level of resourcing and expertise as the process led by the Office of the National Data Commissioner





At present, there is a proposed 'whole of government approach' to be led by the NIAA, which will establish an Indigenous Data Strategy. It is unclear why protections and considerations for Indigenous data are not being built into a single approach to ensure consistency and efficient application of resources. As the NIAA approach has not been defined, we believe that there is a high risk of duplication and inconsistencies in protocols for the management, protection and authorisation of access to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data.

Of critical concern to the Kaiela Institute is the capability and capacity of the NIAA to manage the complexity around data sharing and release. Given the other priorities of the NIAA, our opinion is that the development of an Indigenous Data Strategy would not have the same resources, expertise and experience as the process being led by the Office of the National Data Commissioner. Further, it contributes to the siloing of 'Aboriginal issues' instead of looking for innovative solutions that accommodate cultural sensitivities in whole-of-government solutions. Ironically, the NIAA's approach to data sharing is precisely the issue the Office of the National Data Commissioner is to address.

Another consideration is the timing of the NIAA process, which is not likely to meet the needs for the introduction of the Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework. The lack of specific considerations of Indigenous Data Sovereignty issues in the legislative process creates a 'grey area' for the sharing, access and release of Indigenous data, particularly where a dedicated Indigenous community consent process has yet to be established.

Recommendation: The Office of the National Data Commissioner should work with the NIAA to ensure provisions that align with the principles of Indigenous Data Sovereignty are embedded into the Data Sharing and Release legislation and framework.

Rather than administer two duplicative processes, the Kaiela Institute believes that considerations, principles and procedures consistent with the global Indigenous Data Sovereignty movement should be enshrined in any Data Sharing and Release legislation and frameworks.