

LDS Contractual Framework: Principles, Status and Implementation

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Abstract

To strengthen competitiveness and digital sovereignty, the European Union has promoted the development of Common European Data Spaces to enable secure and interoperable data sharing between participants for various sectors. Data spaces combine technical infrastructure with governance mechanisms to ensure trust, transparency, data sovereignty and interoperability. Their operation must comply with the evolving European regulatory framework as well as contractual law. This paper presents the strategy adopted in the Language Data Space (LDS) to operationalise these requirements, focusing on its contractual framework and supporting instruments. It outlines the governing principles designed to ensure lawful, transparent, and fair data transactions while safeguarding the rights and obligations of data providers and consumers alike. It further describes the actual framework, and the recommended data sharing licences, with a particular emphasis on the LDS standard licence. Finally, it presents the automation tools designed and developed to support the relevant workflows while serving a wide range of users that have little or no knowledge of technical and legal complexities.

Keywords: data space, contracts, licences, semantic representation, ODRL

1. Introduction

Recognising the strategic value of data for competitiveness and digital sovereignty, the European Union has set out an ambitious vision to establish a genuine single market for data¹. At the heart of this vision lie the Common European Data Spaces² (CEDs), designed to facilitate the availability and reuse of data across key economic sectors while ensuring that data holders retain control over their assets. As a critical driver of economic growth, innovation, job creation, and societal progress, data require a robust, coordinated, and trustworthy ecosystem capable of unlocking their full potential.

In a rapidly evolving digital environment, **data spaces** have emerged as a foundational framework for enabling secure, transparent, and reliable data sharing among multiple stakeholders. By combining technical infrastructure with the required governance mechanisms, data spaces strengthen trust and interoperability across sectors and borders, thereby reinforcing Europe’s data economy. According to the DSSC glossary, a data space is defined as an “interoperable framework, based on common governance principles, standards, practices and enabling services, that enables trusted

data transactions between participants”³. The Data Act Article 33(1) further states: “[...] common European data spaces [...] are purpose- or sector-specific or cross-sectoral interoperable frameworks for common standards and practices to share or jointly process data for, inter alia, the development of new products and services, scientific research or civil society initiatives”. Both definitions highlight that data spaces are not merely technical platforms, but structured environments built on shared rules, common and mutual accountability.

Trust and data sovereignty can only be achieved if all transactions within data spaces are legally transparent and fully compliant with applicable regulatory and contractual frameworks. Both EU and national legislation, covering areas such as data protection, competition law, and intellectual property rights, must be carefully observed. Key instruments including the Data Act⁴, the Data Governance Act⁵, the Artificial Intelligence Act⁶, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁷

¹<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/policies/building-european-data-economy>

²<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-spaces>

³<https://blueprint.dssc.eu/?pane=glossary&glossary=1-key-concept-definitions>

⁴<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-act>

⁵<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-governance-act>

⁶<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai>

⁷<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/>

play a central role in shaping this legal landscape. In addition, strict adherence to competition rules is essential to ensure that data spaces operate on fair and non-discriminatory terms, granting all eligible participants equal access to documentation, governance structures, and support necessary to conduct lawful data transactions.

At the same time, *data providers* must retain the ability to define the terms/conditions under which their data are accessed and reused, thereby preserving control over their assets. Conversely, *data users* must be clearly informed of, and fully understand, the contractual obligations they assume before agreeing to such terms, ensuring accountability in the event of non-compliance. Where feasible, both parties should be supported by automation tools and standardised contractual mechanisms to streamline negotiations, enhance legal certainty, and reduce transaction costs within data spaces.

This paper presents the strategy adopted for the implementation of the above principles in the context of the Language Data Space (LDS), focusing on the contractual framework, as well as the instruments designed and developed to support it.

The following section outlines the topic of the paper by presenting the background that guides the legal work in LDS. Section 3 takes a closer look at the LDS contractual framework, its governing principles and recommendations, while the next section is devoted to the tools/mechanisms that support the contractual specifications in the various LDS workflows. Section 5 describes relevant work and, finally, Section 6 concludes with the current status and an outlook into the next steps to be undertaken.

2. Background and Requirements

The sharing of language data has a long-standing tradition within the Language Resources and Technology (LRT) community. From an early stage, it became clear that sustainable data sharing requires a coherent and legally sound contractual framework governing both distribution and reuse. Assigning a licence, i.e., a formal legal document specifying the rights granted and the restrictions imposed on the use of an asset, is essential whenever resources are made available beyond their original creators. Without clear licensing terms, even high-quality datasets cannot be confidently (re)used, integrated, or (re)distributed.

In response to this need, the community has increasingly adopted standardised open licences over the years to enable clarity and interoperability. Widely recognised frameworks, such as the

Creative Commons (CC) family of licences⁸, the Apache License 2.0⁹, etc., are commonly used for datasets produced through national and EU-funded projects. At the same time, community-driven licensing schemes have been developed to address more specific research and commercial requirements. Notable examples include the licences used by the European Language Resources Association (ELRA)¹⁰ and those developed within META-SHARE¹¹ (Piperidis, 2012), which offer tailored solutions aligned with the particularities of language data.

Despite this progress, a substantial volume of legacy data continues to circulate without a clearly defined licence. In many cases, such resources are accompanied only by a brief informal statement (often referred to as “access statement”) that outlines general conditions of use (e.g., “free for research purposes”). While these statements may signal an intention to allow reuse, they typically lack the legal precision and enforceability of a formal licence. In other cases, even such minimal guidance is absent. This legal ambiguity creates uncertainty for potential users, discourages responsible reuse, and may ultimately render valuable data effectively unusable.

In today’s data and AI ecosystem, new requirements and new opportunities emerge.

In this setting, the demand for a comprehensive and transparent legal framework becomes even more pressing as data are no longer consumed solely by humans, but are also processed directly by machines (e.g., AI agents), often with little or no human intervention. In such environments, ambiguities in usage conditions can no longer be resolved through manual interpretation; consequently, licensing frameworks must evolve beyond human-readable legal texts. While licences are indispensable for ensuring legal compliance, especially in the case of legal disputes, acting as evidence, the terms included in them must also be machine-readable and, ideally, machine-understandable and machine-actionable, enabling automated compliance checks and dynamic access control. Achieving this objective requires semantic accuracy grounded in shared, standardised vocabularies capable of encoding the terms (permissions, obligations and restrictions) included in licences. Such vocabularies must be commonly agreed upon and interoperable, ensuring that both machines and human actors interpret the same legal concepts consistently and act upon them accordingly.

⁸<https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/>

⁹<https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

¹⁰<https://www.elra.info/>

¹¹<http://www.meta-share.org/>

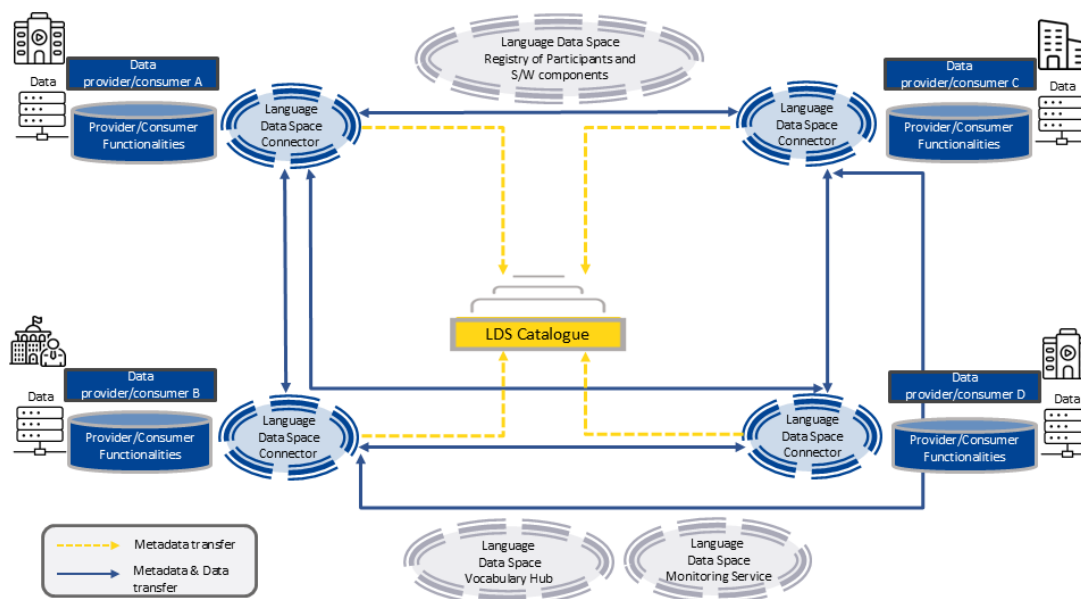


Figure 1: LDS architecture

To serve the principles of data sovereignty and interoperability, a **data space** is conceived of and implemented as a set of separate technical components ("participant agents", aka "Connectors") inside which their owners/operators perform all necessary actions related to their own assets and interact with other components (central or other participants' components) through secure communication channels following specified technical protocols when specific criteria are met. One of the most important protocols is the *Dataspace Protocol (DSP)*¹², a recently developed standard that lays the foundations for technical and semantic interoperability. More specifically, the DSP regulates data sharing transactions between participants in data spaces. Metadata descriptions of assets are exchanged between participants in the form of **DCAT**¹³ catalogues; DCAT is an RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability among catalogues published in the web, catering for the description of datasets and data services. Data access and usage conditions are expressed as *policies*, encoded as formal statements with the **Open Digital Rights Language (ODRL)**¹⁴ vocabulary; ODRL is a policy expression language that provides a flexible and interoperable information model, vocabulary, and encoding mechanisms for representing statements about the usage of content and services. Data (assets) are automatically negotiated and accessed using the respective data transfer APIs/protocols. Finally, logs are generated

for each transaction, enabling monitoring and accounting thereof.

The LDS complies with data space principles, adheres to the recommended standards, such as the DSP, and is built based on, extending and customising relevant technologies to language data requirements in view of developing AI trustworthy systems.

Figure 1 shows the architecture of LDS. The LDS is framed as a decentralised network of organisations that install and operate the LDS Connector, which offers functionalities supporting all operations centered around data exchange, from publication of language data to their discovery and actual transfer, as well as the logging of such transactions. Transactions, such as metadata discovery and data flows, are performed Connector-to-Connector (peer-to-peer). The picture is complemented by the four LDS Central Components depicted in Figure 1, which are controlled by the LDS Governance Board (GB) and aim to facilitate the interactions between participants at different dimensions.

3. LDS Contractual Framework

3.1. Principles and Considerations

With regard to the contractual framework, it is important to take into account that LDS end users come from a variety of backgrounds with different expertise and, most important, varying levels of knowledge both on legal and technical issues. Intricate legal concepts, complex and ambiguous terms in legal contracts can be the source of misunderstandings and potential disputes for the usage of

¹²<https://eclipse-dataspace-protocol-base.github.io/DataspaceProtocol/2025-1/>

¹³<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat-3/>

¹⁴<https://www.w3.org/TR/odrl-model/>

data assets in a legal and legitimate way. Moreover, familiarity with writing and understanding ODRL statements is not to be expected from the majority of LDS users. It is, therefore, important that the contractual framework in the LDS ecosystem is developed and presented to users in an easy to understand and apply way, while the technical implementation provides sufficient, flexible and user-friendly mechanisms for the description and selection of policies. The LDS, therefore, employs a set of principles and instruments that aim to cover the requirements described in Section 2:

- all assets offered through the LDS should be assigned a licence, preferably from among the ones recommended by the LDS GB (see Section 3.2); yet, respecting the data sovereignty principle, providers are also allowed to use their own licences provided that they are compliant with the LDS governance framework; for such cases, providers are advised to contact the LDS GB;
- all assets offered through the LDS must be assigned a "policy" in the form of an ODRL statement; in the case of an assigned licence, the policy terms must be aligned with the terms included in the legal text;
- to support users that have little or no technical knowledge of ODRL, the LDS technical platform offers a suite of tools described in Section 4;
- to support users with little legal knowledge, the LDS GB recommends the use of specific licences (see Section 3.2), while the LDS helpdesk, offers general consultation services and collects FAQs and useful documents and publishes them at the official LDS website.

3.2. Recommended Data Sharing Licences

The LDS GB recommends specific licences that can be used by all data providers and which are compliant with the LDS principles. During the first period, these were mainly the standard open licences that are most frequently used in the LRT community.

In the most recent release of LDS (v3.0.0), the **LDS Standard Licence** has been introduced and is proposed to data participants. This standard licence implements a modular framework for the provision of data. The licence distinguishes between the roles of data provider and data recipient (consumer) and enables to configure through annexes the "acceptable purposes" that are allowed by a data provider in regard to the data. The licence

presents a common list of definitions that are compatible with common practices in the data sharing ecosystem (e.g., internal use, non-commercial use, commercial use, data derivation, product development, public release).

The licence adopts a liability capping mechanism in the sense that liability is aggregated per breach of the licence and is calculated on the basis of the economic value of the dataset. However, special mechanisms are set for zero-fee datasets (fixed per-breach caps), in order to avoid uncapped exposure for open data providers while at the same time maintaining a deterrent effect for serious non-compliance.

The licence is aligned with European Union instruments relevant to data sharing (notably the Data Governance Act and the Data Act) and is complemented by specific data protection clauses that allocate controllership between the data provider and data recipient and clarify the obligations of compliance with GDPR principles. Intellectual property compliance is treated with care as well, in the sense that the data provider vouches for their ownership of rights on the shared data.

4. Implementation Mechanisms

Depending on the LDS workflow, various types of tools and mechanisms are required for the implementation of features related to the contractual framework. More specifically, the following functionalities need to be supported:

- data owners and providers need to *describe in a formal manner* the access and/or usage policies (e.g. free vs. on-a-fee base, for a limited time duration, for usage calculated by times or volume used) under which they wish to share their data, as well as to give or revoke their authorisation to the usage of their data, and, upon conditions, change the access rights for their data;
- data consumers need to *view and understand* the policies under which the data are offered before requesting to acquire them, *get access to them in compliance with their access rights*, as well as *perform any actions required* for getting access to them in a lawful manner (e.g., pay the required fee);
- LDS operators and stakeholders must implement *technical enforcement mechanisms* that control, to the extent possible, data access, and authorise such access only in compliance with the designated policies, as well as *monitoring mechanisms* that keep track of the transactions in the LDS ecosystem and the flow(s) of datasets after leaving the providers' trusted

boundaries, which can be used as evidence in the case of breach of usage policies.

Policies in data spaces are distinguished between *publication policies*, that define the access to (aka. visibility of) the metadata descriptions of offers, and *contract policies*, that regulate access (i.e., “who can access data and under what conditions”) and usage (i.e., “what actions can be performed and which obligations are provided according to the policy once accessed) of the actual data.

Furthermore, in data spaces, the offering of assets is performed in separate steps: providers create the metadata descriptions for their assets and define the policies they would like to share them with, independently of each other. They can then combine them together assets and policies in order to create “offers”. The same asset may be offered with different policies under different conditions, e.g., for free for research purposes and under a fee for commercial applications.

4.1. Defining policies

For the definition of policies data providers/owners have at their portfolio a range of tools covering the needs and preferences of a varied range of users.

4.1.1. Pre-population with standard licences

The LDS GB has selected and recommends a number of open standard licences (cf. Section 3.2). These have been transformed into ODRL policies, and are included in the LDS Connector, so that they can be used out of the box during the selection process (cf. Section 4.2), thus alleviating providers from the burden of creating them from scratch.

In this endeavour, we take benefit of existing resources, namely the DALICC License Library¹⁵ and the library of RDF representations of public licences offered by the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM)¹⁶. DALICC is a software framework that supports the automated clearance of rights and provides various APIs granting access to their licence database, including the ODRL representations of standard licences. The UPM library exposes links to RDF representations of licences popular in the language data and services community; these include an ODRL representation for them, as well as an RDF representation of information derived from the SPDX License List¹⁷. For our purposes, we have defined a workflow whereby we retrieve information from these two sources, combine them and transform them, as needed, in order to create the final representations that are imported in the LDS database of policies. Given that the EDC

¹⁵<https://www.dalicc.net/>

¹⁶<https://rdflicense.linkeddata.es/>

¹⁷<https://spdx.org/licenses/>

connector¹⁸, which is the foundation of the LDS connector, does not support the full ODRL, these transformations aim to ensure that the imported policies are valid and compliant with the limitations imposed by the EDC. In addition, a script automating this transformation has been developed and can be adapted to retrieve information from other sources if found.

Out of this process, 19 contract policies and 1 publication policy (imposing no restrictions on the visibility) are included in the LDS connector that is installed by all users.

4.1.2. LDS standard licence editor

As depicted in Figure 2, the LDS licence editor guides the user into customising and consolidating the LDS standard licence template through the selection of a set of predefined options for the access and usage of their assets (e.g., scope of use, permission/prohibition of derived works, charge of fees, etc.). The outputs of this process are (a) a human-readable licence, combining the legal text from the template and the annex with all the options selected by the user, and (b) the ODRL representation of the selected options combined into a policy intended mainly for machine consumption. To avoid creating duplicates, the licence automatically takes a title with an aggregation of the acronyms used for each of the options.

4.1.3. Generic policy editor

The LDS generic policy editor exploits the fact that licences/policies consist of terms/conditions, in the form of permissions, prohibitions, obligations and restrictions imposed on them. Each of these can be defined in a generic way as a “policy class”, i.e., an atomic policy template referring to a specific rule governing data access and/or usage. For instance, restrictions can be based on geographic criteria (e.g., data can only be accessed by participants registered in certain geographic areas), time criteria (e.g., data can only be accessed or used for a certain time period), related to purpose of use (e.g., data to be used only for research purposes), type of recipient (e.g., data to be used only by SMEs), following a financial transaction (e.g., data to be accessed with a certain fee), etc.

Such restrictions can be represented in the form of a ready-to-use ODRL abstract statement. The generic policy editor offers these statements to data providers like building blocks that they can easily select, instantiate with their desired values (e.g., adding an amount to the fee for a data asset, or selecting a country where an asset can only be distributed), bundle together and, thus, create the

¹⁸<https://projects.eclipse.org/projects/technology.etc>

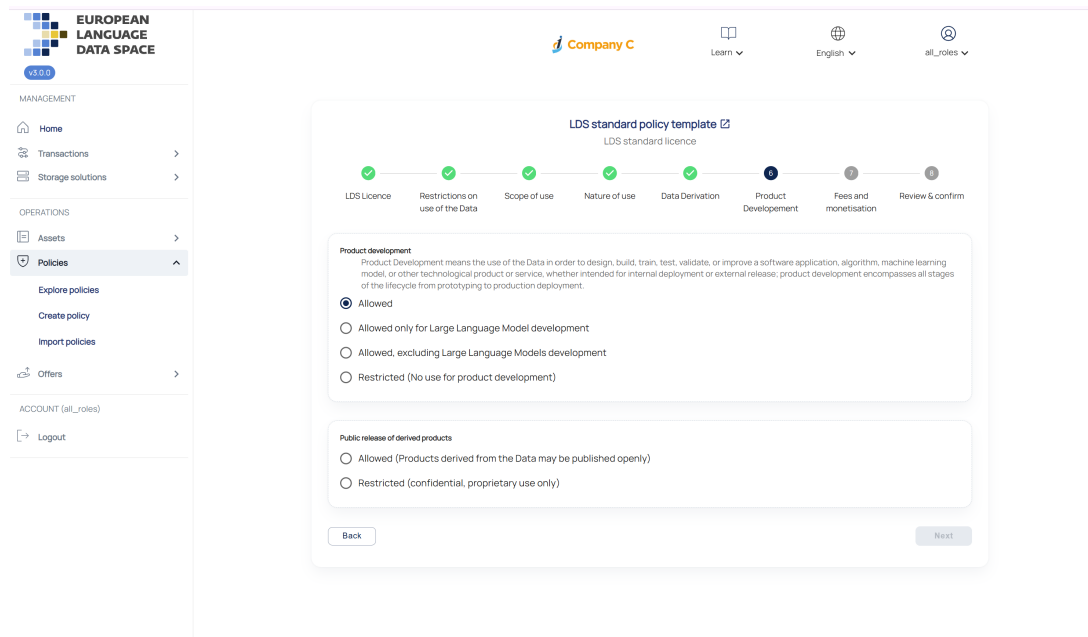


Figure 2: LDS standard licence editor: Selection of attributes (derivatives)

policies they wish to assign to their data assets, as shown in Figure 3.

The LDS data governance framework defines the set of policy classes that can be used by LDS participants. The first set has been selected through (a) the extraction of patterns of conditions that are common among the most popular licences used in LRT catalogues and (b) a subset of the policy classes identified in data spaces (Steinbuss et al., 2021). The current LDS version includes a set of 11 policy classes for contract policies and 2 for the publication policies.

4.1.4. Import of user-created policies

The import option, with the upload of a JSON-LD file with the policy expressed in ODRL, is meant for (a) advanced users with experience in ODRL and (b) cases of metadata descriptions imported from other infrastructures. To avoid unnecessary complexities, it can only be used for contract policies. The imported file is validated with the built-in validator of the EDC connector, which means that it must comply with the ODRL schema as implemented by EDC. Finally, users of this functionality are warned that terms included in the policy that don't belong to the LDS preset policy classes cannot be enforced, even if technically feasible, as the software code that implements the enforcement is specific to each policy class and cannot automatically be generated and integrated into the LDS. In general, users are advised to contact the LDS Governance Board and technical team for this option.

4.2. Viewing and assigning policies

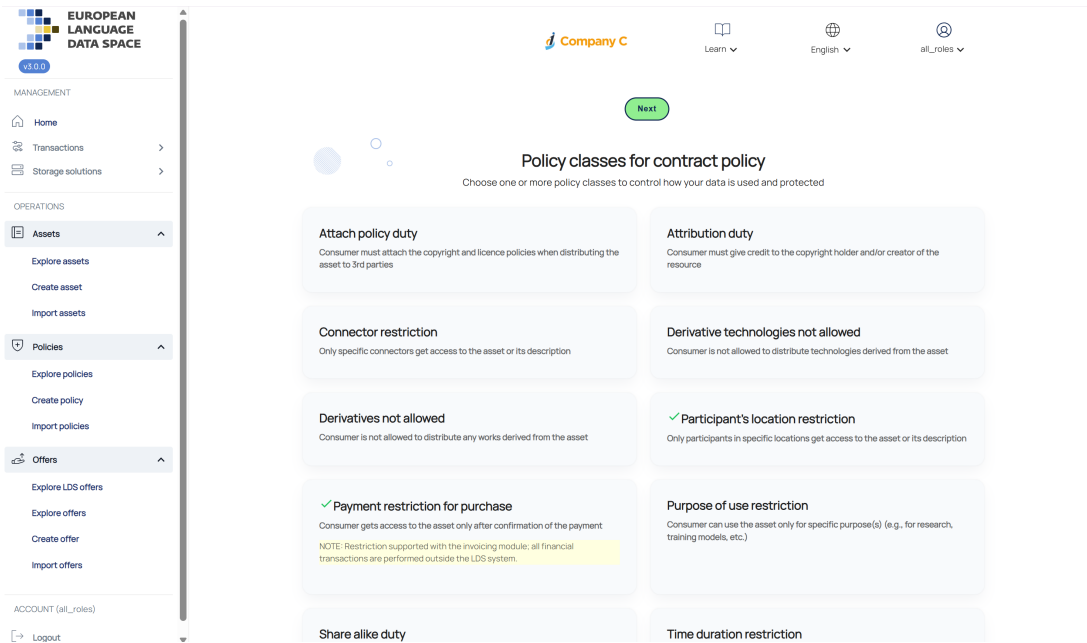
During the creation of offers, providers are prompted to select the appropriate publication policy and contract policy from the predefined list. To facilitate the selection, the list displays the title, a description, a link to the URL with the legal code (if added by the user) and, in the case of policies charging fees, the respective amount. They can also use the free text search to narrow the selection.

It should be noted that the EDC connector library for the display of policies/licences does not support the view described above. Although the EDC connector supports adding and storing additional metadata for policies (besides those of the ODRL vocabulary), such as title and description, it does not support their retrieval and hence their display. To overcome this, an LDS customised extension was developed.

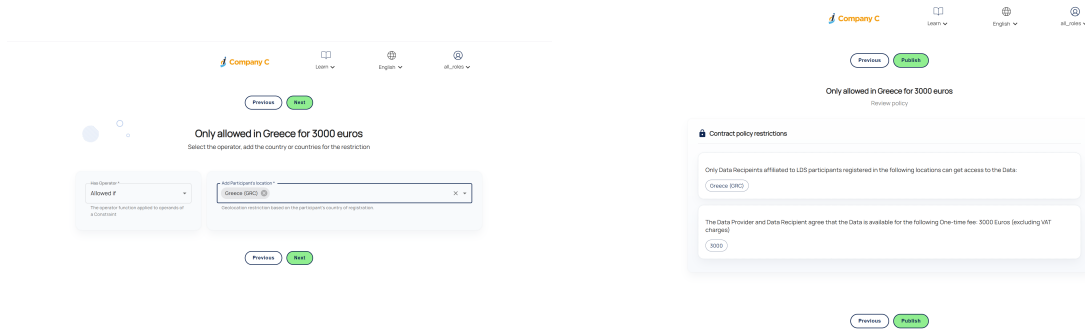
The same extension is utilised to display the full legal text alongside its ODRL representation to consumers (Figure 4), thus helping them understand the terms and make an informed decision.

4.3. Enforcing policies

Requesting and getting grant to access an offer is electronically negotiated and concluded in data spaces. Policy enforcement is performed automatically to the extent that this is technically implementable. Thus, the fulfilment of access prerequisites must be evaluated together with the application of access restrictions before granting access to an offer. Policy evaluation takes place at specific stages of the respective implemented workflows.



(a) Step1: Selecting policy classes



(b) Step2: Instantiating policy classes (location restriction)

(c) Step3: Reviewing and publishing policy

Figure 3: LDS generic policy editor

The first stage is when a consumer requests *access to the catalogue* of another participant. At this point, the evaluation looks into the publication policies which determine access to the offer, i.e., blocking the visibility of an offer in a consumer's catalogue. For instance, a provider's offers may be visible only by participants registered in the European Union. The checks are implemented via the respective policy evaluation functions in EDC.

When the consumer finds a specific offering of interest in the respective catalogue from other participants, he/she can initiate the so-called "*contract negotiation*" process. The consumer's connector contacts the provider's connector and sends the request. The provider's connector checks the validity of the request. Firstly, it checks the identity of the connector, and, if valid, further processes the request. Then, it checks whether the consumer fulfills the required terms encoded in the contract policy offer via the respective EDC policy evaluation functions to decide whether to accept or reject

it.

The same policy evaluation functions and checks may be bound to the *data transfer* process, thus blocking the actual access to the dataset. This is the third policy evaluation point, and it has been used for the implementation of the exchange workflow of on-a-fee datasets, together with the invoicing module that is integrated in the LDS connector.

More specifically, in LDS a policy may define charges for granting access to a dataset. In this workflow, consumers negotiate successfully assets that are offered on a charge basis but cannot get access to the actual asset immediately. Instead, an invoice is automatically created at the provider's side and transferred (on demand) to the consumer's side. The consumer can download the invoice and perform the payment (outside the LDS). Once the provider is notified that the payment has been completed, he/she updates the status of the invoice in the invoicing module. The new invoice (i.e., the one marked as "paid") is transferred again to the

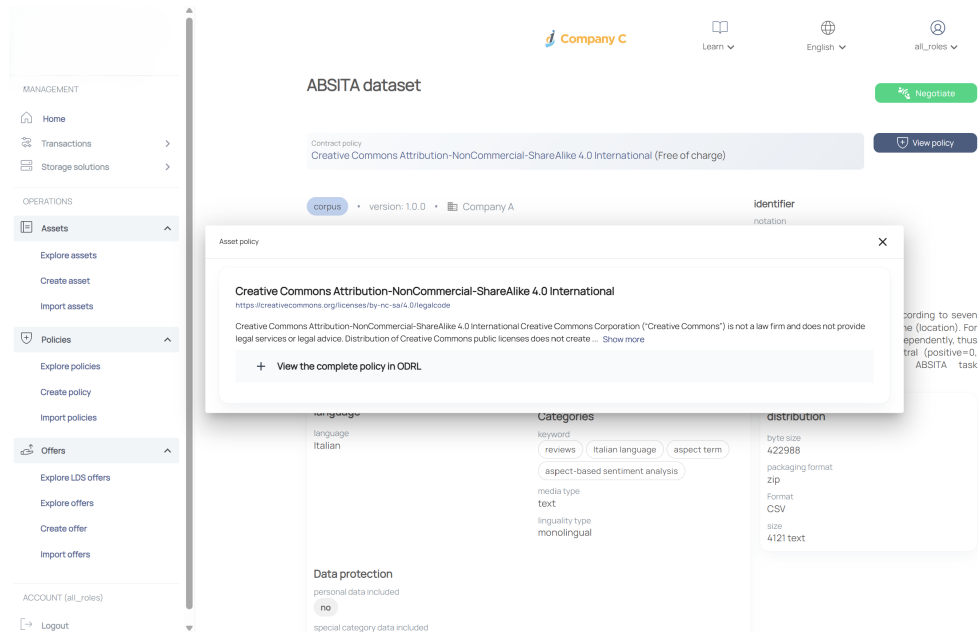


Figure 4: View of licence

consumer's connector. It is only after this step, that consumers can get access to the data and transfer the files to their own connector, since the respective evaluation function at the provider side checks whether the invoice is paid.

For the policy enforcement through the aforementioned evaluation functions, we rely on the EDC policy engine. The engine has access to the (access) token that is included in the request (e.g., start transfer) of a consumer's connector. The function parses the ODRL policy and checks whether the required conditions are met. For example, if the ODRL policy requires that the consumer's organisation must be active in EU, then it checks whether the respective (predefined within LDS) claim included in the token (e.g., "location") has a specific value (e.g., "EU"). If yes, the function returns "true" and the transfer starts; otherwise, it returns "false", and transfer is not allowed. Policy functions are added/registered to the policy engine of the connector as an EDC extension which is the standard/recommended way for adding functionalities to EDC. To the best of our knowledge, the version of EDC that we use (0.7.0) contains only one built-in policy function which controls data transfers for assets offered within a restricted time interval. All other policy restrictions have been implemented by the LDS technical team.

4.4. Monitoring contracts

Data sharing transactions are governed by contracts, thus mitigating potential disputes and ensuring more efficient and transparent data management. Monitoring and recording of all transactions

related to the exchange of data offerings upon the conclusion of relevant contracts is of utmost importance. LDS supports the logging of each contract concluded among two participants, i.e., the details of the participants, the metadata descriptions of the offer, the licence/policy under which it has been acquired, as well as the data transfer requests and exchanges following the contract, locally at both involved connectors as well as at the Central Logging Component. Both participants as well as the GB members (in the Central Monitoring Component) have full access to the text and ODRL statement representing it.

5. Related Work

In the context of data spaces, the Data Spaces Support Centre (DSSC)¹⁹, in their capacity to advise and assist CEDS setting up their infrastructures, provides recommendations and relevant information on the contractual framework and promotes legal and technical interoperability across data spaces. To achieve this objective, it collaborates with legal as well as technical and business experts and issues the DSSC Blueprint (Data Spaces Support Centre, 2026), which crystallises the current state-of-the-art and recommendations. The Contractual Framework building block²⁰ describes the legally enforceable agreements that underlie the operation of a data space, as entered into by different parties in a relationship with the data space,

¹⁹<https://dssc.eu/>

²⁰<https://blueprint.dssc.eu/?pane=business&business=contractual-framework>

i.e., not only the data sharing agreements that are discussed in this paper, but also institutional and services agreements.

Data spaces are free to define their governance frameworks in which the selection and recommendation of data sharing policies constitutes an essential part. However, to the best of our knowledge, no other data space has devised an official legal document, like the LDS standard licence template, that can be used by the respective participants.

The concept of "policy classes" is not entirely novel in the licensing landscape. It shares commonalities with licensing terms and conditions, such as the "attribution", "no derivatives", etc. attributes used in the Creative Commons family of licences or the "access statements" mentioned in Section 2. Such terms are usually rendered as metadata elements accompanying licences, represented as simple labels/tags or in a more formal way in the metadata description of the licence (Rodríguez-Doncel and Labropoulou, 2015). In data spaces, "policy classes" and their enforcement mechanisms have been introduced by IDSA (Steinbuss et al., 2021).

Finally, for the implementation of the LDS generic policy editor, we have drawn inspiration from the PAP editor²¹, which supports data providers to specify their Usage Control policies in ODRL and IDS formats, with a set of predefined policy classes.

6. Summary and Next Steps

The principles and foundations of the LDS contractual framework have already been defined, while new data sharing licences, especially those submitted by data providers, will continue to be reviewed, keeping up-to-date with changes and additions in the licensing domain.

The tools offered through the LDS connector will implement emerging requirements (e.g., representation and enforcement of new policy classes in the generic policy editor, addition of new recommended licences, etc.). Among the planned enhancements of the tools, the compatibility of policy classes combined together to create valid policies is one of the priorities.

The latest release of the LDS infrastructure is offered in all EU official languages, combining automatic translation (exploiting the eTranslation service²², that is offered by the European Commission) and, where available, human curation. Given that the comprehension of legal texts is crucial for the contract conclusion and avoidance of contract breaches and misuses, this release does not include translations of licences. For upcoming releases, we plan to re-use existing transla-

tions/adaptations of standard licences by legal experts, where available, and further investigate the workflow, always in respect of the intended quality.

Finally, in order to assess and enhance both the contractual framework and the implementation mechanisms, we intend to conduct a survey among the LDS users and the LDS Interest Group²³ that will help us determine their usability and ways of improving them.

7. Acknowledgements

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²¹<https://odrl-pap.mydata-control.de/>

²²<https://cor.europa.eu/en/etranslation>

²³The LDS Interest Group consists of European stakeholders from mainly industry, representing all market segments, but also public administration and academia, that wish to contribute to and take advantage of the LDS, bringing in their own requirements and validating the emerging LDS infrastructure.