Licensing Language Resources

This Ref. Card provides guidelines for licensing language resources and for writing ODRL rights expressions.

Recommendations for a Language Resource publisher

Choose a license

License your resource. Unless your resource is published with a license, no one can use it. Licensing is declaring which uses you allow under which conditions. You can choose a well-known license or specify your own licensing terms.

Discover the type of the resource. Find out if your resource is a general work, or data or software: there are specific licenses for each of them.

Publish the license

Make your license visible. Humans will need to know the license. Publish a visible statement, use an icon, include the full text.

Include metadata records. Use DublinCore or other metadata schema. If using RDF, add a triple like this:

```
<your_resource> <dct:license> <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
```

Advanced license declaration for RDF Language Resources

Use a pre-defined RDF license

Use the RDFLicense dataset. A fine-grain specification of the license terms can be given, enabling advanced per-right search. A number of well-known licenses are public in the RDFLicense dataset. The RDFLicense dataset is offered with content negotiation for humans and machines alike.

Specify RDF licenses

Specify your own licenses in RDF. Specific vocabulary for Language Resources exist. General structures for declaring policies exist: see ODRL in the reverse.

Rights Information for Language Resources

http://www.cosasbuenas.es/static/ms-right/

Example: a MetaShare license

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ODRL2.1 Reference Card

**ODRL specification**

ODRL 1.1 specified in 2002:
http://www.w3.org/TR/odrl/
can be only encoded as XML
ODRL 2.1 specified in 2015:
https://www.w3.org/community/odrl
can be encoded as XML, JSON or RDF
The namespace URI for ODRL 2.1 is
http://www.w3.org/ns/odrl/2/

**ODRL Profiles & extensions**

ODRL 1.1
- Creative Commons Profile
- Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) V2.0 DRM
- XML Encryption, Digital Signature
ODRL 2.1
- Creative Commons Profile
- RightsML Profile
- Onix (eBooks)

**ODRL 2.1 Model**

Rules are either Permissions, Prohibitions or Duties. A Policy contains Rules.
- Permissions and Prohibitions act an Action, executed over an Asset by a Party
- A Permission may imply Duties, and can be limited by Constraints
- Constraints have a name (e.g. count), an operator, a right operand and possibly an status.

**Types of Policies:** Agreement, Offer, Privacy, Request, Set, Ticket

**Example of ODRL 2.1 Policy**

A Language Resource publisher grants the right to derive and distribute a Language Resource only once for the price of 50 AUD

```xml
<policy:0231>
a odrl:Offer ;
odrl:permission [
odrl:target <LangResource:234> ;
odrl:assigner <LangResPublisher:10> ;
odrl:action odrl:derive, odrl:distribute ;
odrl:duty _:requirements ;
odrl:constraint [
odrl:count 1 ;
odrl:operator odrl:lteq ]
].
_:requirements
odrl:action odrl:pay ;
odrl:constraint [
odrl:payAmount 50.00 ;
odrl:operator odrl:eq ;
odrl:unit <http://cvx.iptc.org/iso4217a:AUD> ]
</LangResPublisher:10> a odrl:Party .
```

**ODRL 2.1 Common Vocabulary**

**Actions:** acceptTracking, adHocShare, aggregate, annotate, anonymize, append, appendTo, archive, attachPolicy, attachSource, attribute, commercialize, compensate, concurrentUse, copy, delete, derive, digitize, display, distribute, ensureExclusivity, execute, export, extract, extractChar, extractPage, extractWord, give, grantUse, include, index, inform, install, lease, lend, license, modify, move, nextPolicy, obtainConsent, pay, play, present, preview, print, read, reproduce, reviewPolicy, secondaryUse, sell, share, shareAlike, textToSpeech, transfer, transform, translate, uninstall, use, watermark, write, writeTo

**Operators:** eq, gt, gteq, hasPart, isA, isAllOf, isAnyOf, isNoneOf, isPartOf, lt, lteq, neq

**Constraints** (rights operands): absolutePosition, absoluteSize, count, dateTime, deliveryChannel, device, elapsedTime, event, fileFormat, industry, language, media, meteredTime, payAmount, percentage, product, proximity, purpose, recipient, relativePosition, relativeSize, resolution, spatial, system, systemDevice, timeInterval, timedCount, version, virtualLocation