

CENTRE FOR IT & IP LAW



Principles of the EU digital single market legislation applicable to data spaces

European Language Data Space

LDS Technology Workshop

Legislation and regulations for data spaces: an environment for the development of a European Data Market

Prof. Dr. Thomas Margoni Research Professor of Intellectual Property Law Centre for IP & IT Law (CiTiP) Faculty of Law – University of Leuven (KUL)

General legal framework





General legal framework





General legal framework

























A practical example Mine language sources for model training

• Or any other content that could potentially be protected by copyright and or related rights to copyright (e.g., certain databases)





Access to data (lawful?)

Exception to RR and CTP of training data to store and give access to training data for verifiability (see DE and IT implementations)



Generative AI in i **Proper Totom** (Aan usually statistical analysis, etc) ferrogenetical analysis, etc

Output: TDM

Generation of content is typical of TDM, e.g., information such as patterns, trends, and correlations (Art. 2 CDSM).

tput: Generative Al

ration of content with varying of autonomy, content such as lex text, images, audio, or (Art. 28b AIA EP text).

Access data (lawiul?

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Art 5(1) IS Ded and formatted data, and formatted data, may be d, or otherwise tagged tech tech tech tech tech tech tech tech				Trained model, like large language models	Usually Usually user entered, like prompts	/	Output: TDM Generation of content is typical of TDM, e.g., information such as patterns, trends, and correlations (Art. 2 CDSM).
	Data scraping, crawling, selection, acquisition, download, storage	Mining/Learning Usually a mining/learning algorithm, extracts relevant information (correlations, patterns, etc) from data. Essentially a complex statistical operation. Should abstract, may memorize	Data processing, usually statistical analysis, etc	a file containing abstract information usually in form of data distribution (e.g., vectors, patterns, correlations, etc). May contain memorized data	question s, but also more complex informati on (pictures, etc)		Output: Generative A Generation of content with varyin levels of autonomy, content such complex text, images, audio, or video (Art. 28b AIA EP text).

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Generative AI

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Art. 5(3)(a) ISD (research&teaching)

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Access to data (lawful?) Exception to RR and CTP of training data to store and give access to training data for verifiability (see DE and IT implementations)



Generative AL

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Lawful Access

Access to data (lawful?) Exception to RR and CTP of training data to store and give access to training data for verifiability (see DE and IT implementations) Exception to RR/AD and CTP to use and distribute results in case applicable law considers them R or AD

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Artificial Intelligence Act Proposal

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Risk based approach: forbidden AI, High-Risk, low risk, etc). For High-Risk obligations of diligence in data training

EP amendments for Generative AI to document and disclose a sufficiently detailed summary of training data







3. Common European Data Spaces (CEDS)













Some examples of the impact on "data" of DDL

Non personal data access and portability:

- user of IoT has right to access (as co-generator) IoT data for free and to ask data holder to transfer data to designated third party including for commercial purposes (but no to develop directly competing product, yes for secondary markets, repair, additional services)
- Actual positive **B2G obligation to give access to privately held datasets** when request comes from PSB (including ROs) in cases of special need (e.g, climate, health emergencies, etc).
- Right to switch in cloud and hedge
- No SGDR in IoT data



Data property (e.g, copyright, trade secrets, etc)

Ownership and/or exclusive control *de jure* or *de facto*, freedom of contract Data access, use and portability rights (IoT, B2C, B2B, B2G, etc.)

Technical Protection Measures

Art. 11 DA, e.g., prohibition of circumvention, injunctive relief and damages against users and third parties

Data governance

No to SGDR or any other rights to use IoT data, introduce limitation To freedom of contract, etc.

Yes to Independent administrative authorities, data altruism, fairness in data transactions and value allocation.



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Aim: To support the creation of common data spaces that collectively provide a data sovereign, interoperable and trustworthy environment for data sharing to enable data re-use within and across sectors, fully respecting EU values and supporting the European economy and society.



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Further readings

- Margoni, Thomas; Strowel, Alain; 2024. Contractual freedom and fairness in EU data sharing agreements, in Research Handbook on Intellectual Property Licensing
- Margoni, et al, **Data property, data governance and Common European Data Spaces** in Computerrecht: Tijdschrift voor Informatica, Telecommunicatie en Recht; 2023, <u>https://zenodo.org/record/7906945</u>
- Margoni, Kretschmer, A deeper look into the EU TDM exceptions: harmonisation, data ownership and the future of technology, in GRUR Int., 2022, <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/grurint/ikac054</u>
- Ducuing, Margoni, et al, White paper on Data Act proposal, CiTiP Working paper 2022, https://lirias.kuleuven.be/retrieve/682728





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Thank you!

thomas.margoni@kuleuven.be

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