



Free Flow of Data and the Geography of Policies: Detecting Data Localisation Restrictions with Forward-Compatible Ontologies

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Harnessing AI and Data-Intensive Technologies

HARNES <https://harness-network.eu/>

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The Problem

- EU Regulation 2018/1807 (Free Flow of Data Regulation): Prohibits unjustified data localisation within EU
 - Data should flow freely like goods, services, and people
- Policies increasingly use machine-readable languages (e.g. ODRL)
 - Manual compliance checking impractical at scale
 - Geographic references are heterogeneous (URIs, ISO codes, string literals)
- **November 2025: Digital Omnibus package announced to consolidate/replace this regulation – compliance tools must survive regulatory evolution**

Our Three Contributions

1. FFDRO Ontology
 - Free Flow of Data Restrictions Ontology
 - Captures key concepts of Regulation 2018/1807
2. HARNESS-FF Tool
 - Automated compliance verification
 - Systematically identifies geographic restrictions in ODRL policies
3. Forward-Compatible Design
 - Decouples stable legal concepts from regulatory provisions
 - Survives regulatory changes (e.g., Digital Omnibus package)

Theoretical Foundation - Legal Isomorphism

- Bench-Capon & Coenen (1992): Computational structures should faithfully reflect legal texts

- Our approach:
 - Semantic understanding (not just pattern matching)
 - Models the phenomenon of data localisation (conceptually stable)
 - Not just encoding specific regulatory articles
- Enables traceable compliance assessment

Learning from History - DPD to GDPR

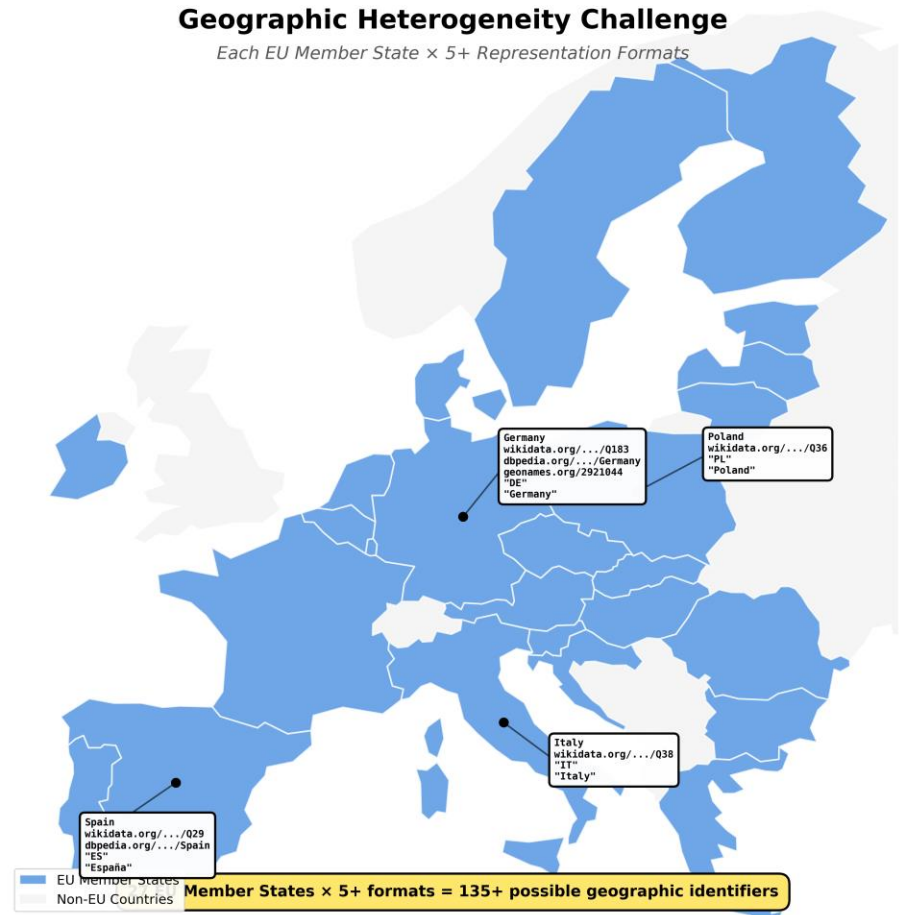
- **Data Protection Directive (1995) → GDPR (2018)**
- Problem: Early DPD ontology attempts became obsolete
- Required complete rebuilding, not adaptation
- Root cause: Tight coupling between legal concepts and regulatory implementation

- Our lesson: Separate conceptual stability from regulatory contingency
- GDPR introduced fundamental structural changes: new rights (portability, erasure), expanded definitions, direct processor regulation
- **Successful exceptions (ELI, DPV)** survived through institutional mandate and *modular stratification* – not just good design
- **FFDRO applies this pattern: stable legal phenomena + implementation agnostic classifications + regulation-specific provisions (smallest, most replaceable component)**

Technical Challenge - Geographic Heterogeneity

How is "Germany" represented in ODRL policies?

- **Wikidata URI:**
<https://www.wikidata.org/resource/Q183>
- **DBpedia:**
<https://dbpedia.org/resource/Germany>
- **GeoNames:**
<https://www.geonames.org/2921044/>
- **ISO 3166:** "DE"
- **String literal:** "Germany"
- × 27 EU Member States!



Why Not Use LLMs?

LLMs are unsuitable for regulatory compliance:

- **Non-deterministic:** Same input → different outputs
- **Hallucinate:** Generate plausible but incorrect information
- **Cannot be traced:** No audit trail to authoritative sourcesxx
- **Scale problems:** Latency and cost prohibitive

SPARQL-based approach provides:

- **Deterministic, auditable results**
- **Formal verification**
- **Millisecond execution** at negligible cost

HARNESS-FF Architecture

Three-stage analysis pipeline

Parse

- ODRL policy is parsed into RDF graph
- SPARQL queries for geographic constraints

Normalize

- Resolve references to canonical EU member states
- Record detection method & confidence score

Evaluate

- Generate structured compliance report (FFDRO vocabulary)
- Compliance status + actionable recommendations

FFDRO Ontology - Three-Module Design

Core Module (Stable concepts)

- Localisation Restriction, Compliance Evaluation, Policy Violation
- EU Member State, Regulatory Article

Extended Module (Technical classifications)

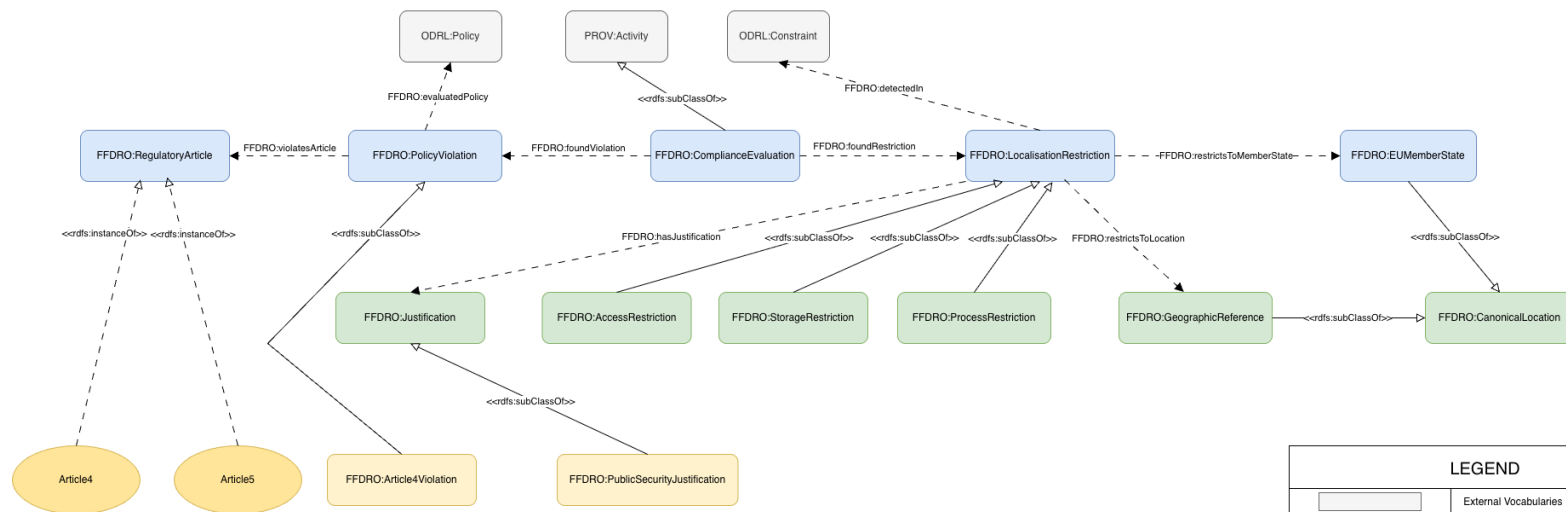
- Geographic Reference, Canonical Location
- Storage Restriction, Processing Restriction, Access Restriction

Integration Module (Regulation-specific)

- Article4 Violation, Article5
- **This module changes when regulations evolve**

FFDRO Architecture Diagram

FFDRO Vocabulary Architecture: Three-Module Design for Data Localisation Compliance



LEGEND	
	External Vocabularies
	Core Module
	Extended Module
	Integration Module
	Subclass Relationship (rdfs:subClassOf)
	Object property (domain \rightarrow range)
	Instance-of relationship (rdf:type)
	Classes
	Named Individual

Forward Compatibility in Action

Validation of our approach:

- November 2025: Digital Omnibus package announced
- Proposes consolidating Regulation 2018/1807 with other instruments
- **Our design responds:**
 - Core & Extended modules remain unchanged
 - Only Integration Module needs updating
 - No wholesale redesign required

Example Detection Policy

Restriction Instance:

- Type: AccessRestriction
- Location: Germany (detected from "DE")
- Detection method: iso-code
- Confidence: 1.0

Compliance Evaluation:

- Status: non-compliant
- Violation: Article 4
- Justification required: Yes (public security grounds)

Integration with Data Spaces

Where HARNESS-FF fits:

- GAIA-X: Policy Decision Point (PDP) → Policy Enforcement Point (PEP)
- IDSA: Dataspace Connector's PEP
- Ensures data usage adheres to legal requirements before access granted
- ODRL selected as core technology for European data spaces

Impact & Future

Current state:

- ODRL adoption still limited today

Future importance:

- European data spaces initiative (health, agriculture, mobility, energy)
- National governments, universities, research institutions need compliance
- HARNESS-FF transforms compliance from ad-hoc manual process to systematic, scalable practice

Design pattern for legal ontologies:

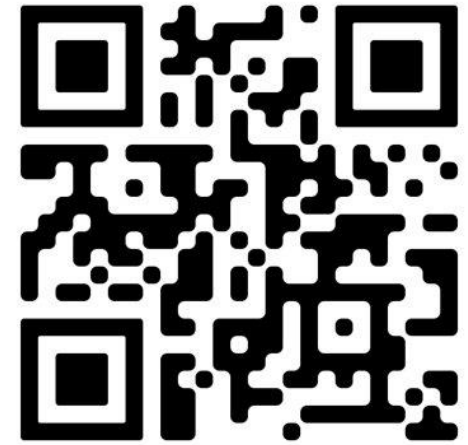
- Three-tier modular stratification
- Conceptual (stable) / Technical (classification) / Regulatory(specific)

Conclusion

Key takeaways:

- Data flows are as important as movement of goods and people
- Digital borders can be invisible but enforceable
- HARNESS-FF makes compliance automated and systematic
- Forward-compatible design survives regulatory evolution
- Both tool and ontology publicly available online

"Freedom of movement requires not just absence of walls, but presence of open roads ..."



Thank you!

Please share research ideas with
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