

The W3C Data Privacy Vocabularies and Controls  
Community Group (DPVCG) proudly presents...

# Data Privacy Vocabulary (DPV)



Version 2.0

Bigger!

Better!

Boundless!

<https://w3id.org/dpv>

**Harshvardhan J. Pandit**

ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland [me@harshp.com](mailto:me@harshp.com)

**Beatriz Esteves**

IDLab, Ghent University – imec, Ghent, Belgium [beatriz.esteves@ugent.be](mailto:beatriz.esteves@ugent.be)

**Georg P. Krog**

Signatu AS, Oslo, Norway [georg@signatu.com](mailto:georg@signatu.com)

**Paul Ryan**

ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University, and Uniphar PLC, Dublin, Ireland [paul.ryan76@mail.dcu.ie](mailto:paul.ryan76@mail.dcu.ie)

**Delaram Golpayegani**

ADAPT Centre, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland [delaram.golpayegani@adaptcentre.ie](mailto:delaram.golpayegani@adaptcentre.ie)

**Julian Flake**

University of Koblenz, Koblenz, Germany [flake@uni-koblenz.de](mailto:flake@uni-koblenz.de)

AVAILABLE NOW!

Presented at



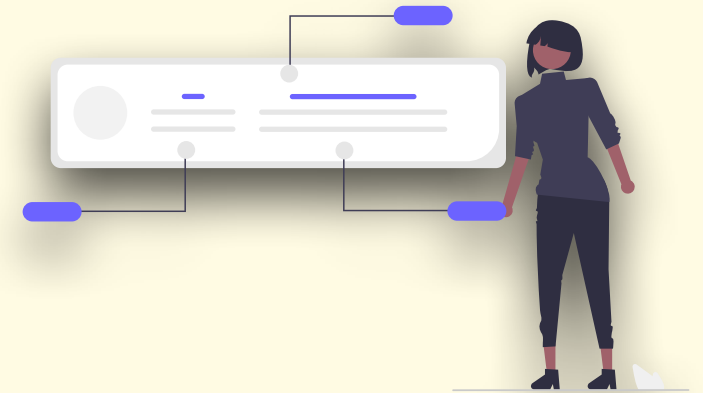
# Why do we need 'Legal Metadata' ???



**You need it to express processes and control them at a granular level**



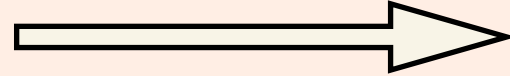
**You need it to model documents and information like contracts**



**You need it to enable user agents for *humans* to manage decisions**



**And of course you need it to manage legal compliance**

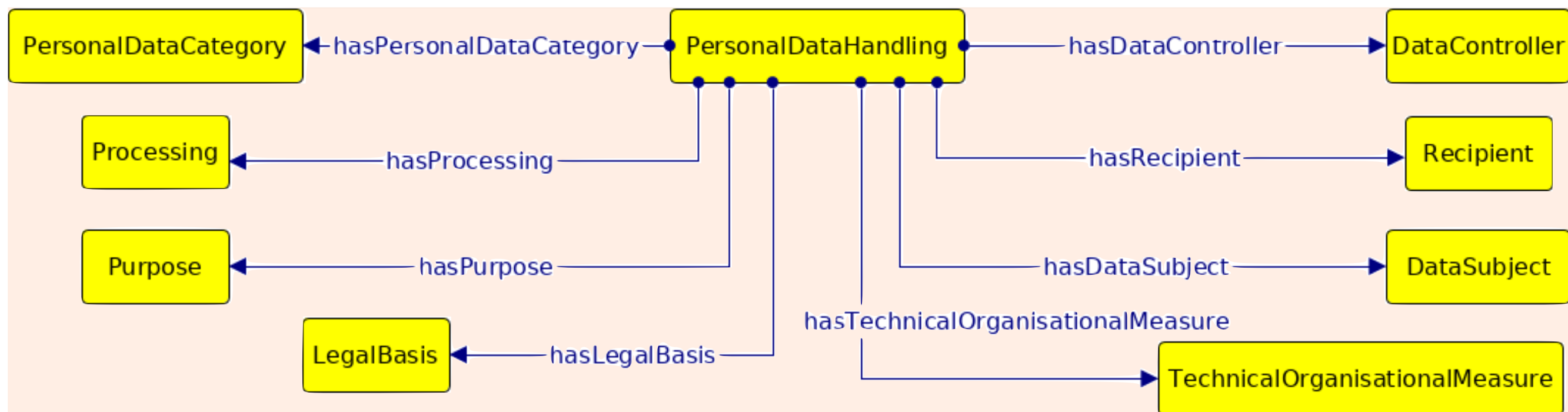


**The W3C Data Privacy Vocabulary and Controls Community Group (DPVCG)**

The SPECIAL project launched the W3C Data Privacy Vocabulary and Controls Community Group (DPVCG) to develop a community that can create and maintain such legal metadata, based on EU GDPR

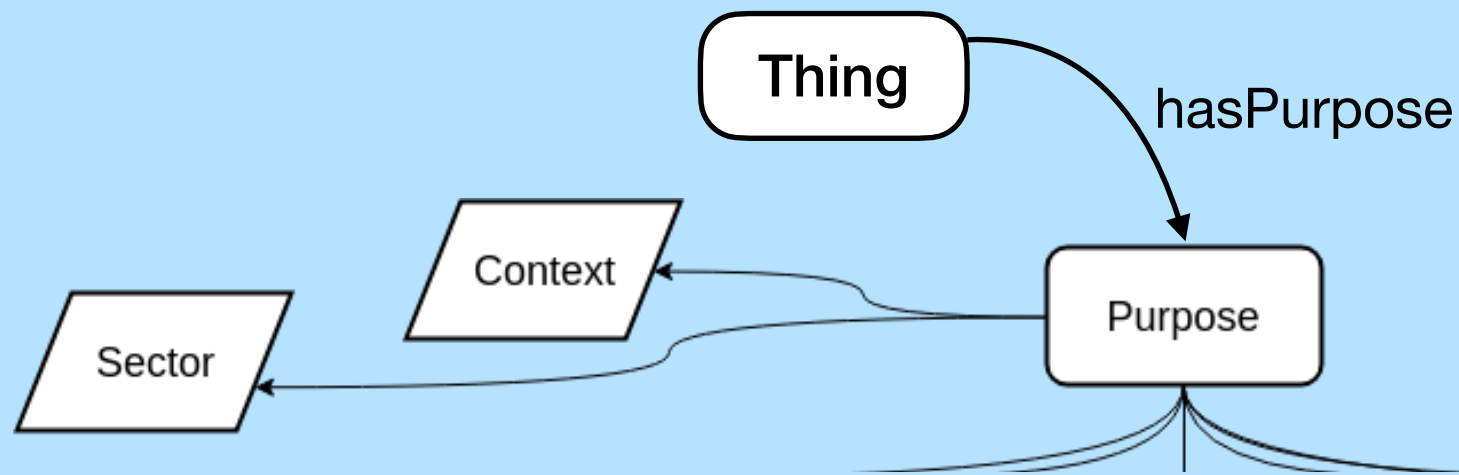
The DPVCG quickly attracted ontologists, computer scientists, lawyers, authorities, NGOs, academics, industry stakeholders, students, researchers, and basically formed a melting pot of expertise.

## ‘Data Privacy Vocabulary’ (DPV)

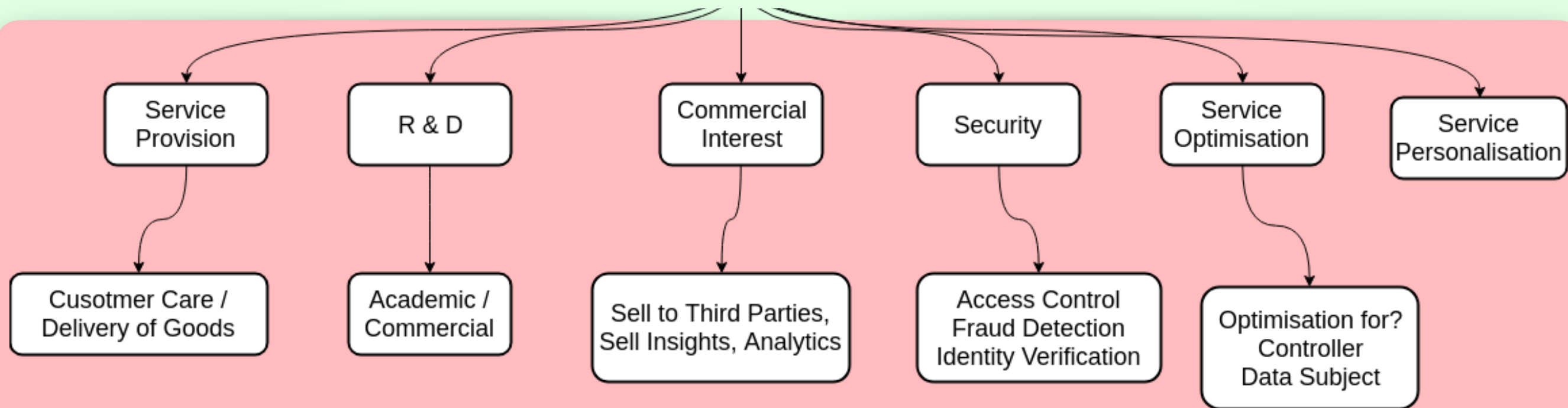


The DPVCG created the Data Privacy Vocabulary to provide an ‘ontological model’ for personal data being processed, and a ‘taxonomical vocabulary’ to support its effective use in practical settings.

## Ontology



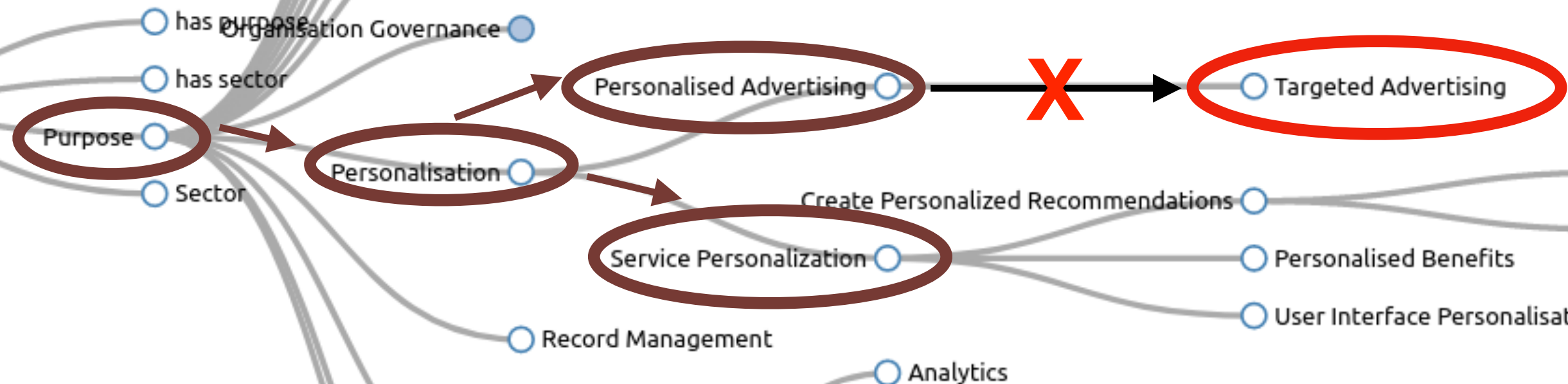
To put it simply, DPV is a two layered approach to create an ‘ontology’ for modelling the domain (T-box) and providing taxonomies to express use-cases in the domain (A-box)



## Taxonomy

DPV provides the 'vocabulary' in a 'privacy language' to express things

(Seems kind of obvious now why its called 'data privacy' and 'vocabulary')



Other languages have many ways of expressing IF x THEN y or IF x THEN *not* y  
DPV provides the concepts for x and y so these languages can be used *practically*



# Data Privacy Vocabulary (DPV)

version 1

Final Community Group Report 05 December 2022

## This version:

<https://www.w3.org/community/reports/dpvcg/CG-FINAL-dpv-20221205/>

## Latest published version:

<https://w3id.org/dpv>

## Latest editor's draft:

<https://w3id.org/dpv/ed/dpv>

## Editor:

[Harshvardhan J. Pandit](#) (ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University)

## Former editor:

[Axel Polleres](#) (Vienna University of Economics and Business) - Until 31 December 2019

## Authors:

Axel Polleres (Vienna University of Economics and Business)

Beatriz Esteves (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid)

Bert Bos (W3C/ERCIM)

Bud Bruegger (Unabhängige Landeszentrum für Datenschutz Schleswig-Holstein)

Elmar Kiesling (Vienna University of Technology)

Eva Schlehahn (Unabhängige Landeszentrum für Datenschutz Schleswig-Holstein)

David Hickey (Dublin City University)

Fajar J. Ekaputra (Vienna University of Technology)

Georg P. Krog (Signatu AS)

Harshvardhan J. Pandit (ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University)

Javier D. Fernández (Vienna University of Economics and Business)

Julian Flake (University of Koblenz-Landau)

Mark Lizar (OpenConsent/Kantara Initiative)

Paul Ryan (Uniphar PLC)

Piero Bonatti (Università di Napoli Federico II)

Ramisa Gachpaz Hamed (Trinity College Dublin)

Rigo Wenning (W3C/ERCIM)

Rob Brennan (University College Dublin)

Simon Steyskal (Siemens)

2022

**Approx. ~2100 'hand-crafted' concepts;**

## DPV-GDPR: GDPR Extension for DPV

version 1

**Modelled GDPR specific concepts in a separate namespace**

## DPV-PD: Extended Personal Data categories for DPV

**Extensive taxonomy of personal data categories for use with DPV concepts**

## DPV-LEGAL: Extension providing Jurisdictions, Laws, and Authorities for DPV

version 0.8.2

**DRAFT concepts representing laws, authorities, inter-country agreements**

## DPV-TECH: Extension providing Technology concepts for DPV

version 0.8.2

**DRAFT concepts representing provision methods, stakeholders, networking**

# BUT... People wanted to use DPV in two completely different ways!

**DPV assertions:** `dpv:hasPurpose rdfs:range dpv:Purpose .`

**Method 1: Direct use of DPV concepts**  
`ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose dpv:Marketing .`

`dpv:Marketing a dpv:Purpose`

**Method 2: Instantiating DPV concepts**  
`ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:SpecificMarketing .`  
`ex:SpecificMarketing a dpv:Marketing .`

`dpv:Marketing rdfs:subClassOf dpv:Purpose`

**Method 3: Extending DPV concepts**  
`ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:SpecificMarketing .`  
`ex:SpecificMarketing rdfs:subClassOf dpv:Marketing .`

So how do we enable both uses???

We provide DPV with two serialisations:  
 SKOS+RDFS  
 and OWL



These are not ontologists! We can't  
 “teach them the correct way”...

**SKOS+RDFS** Default serialisation / semantics**DPV assertions:**

dpv:Marketing, dpv:DirectMarketing a rdfs:Class, dpv:Purpose .  
 dpv:DirectMarketing skos:broader dpv:Marketing .

**Simple reasoning****Method 1: Direct use of DPV concepts**

ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose dpv:Marketing .

**Can directly use DPV concepts****Method 2+3: Instantiating DPV concepts**

ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:Marketing2 .  
 ex:Marketing2 a dpv:Purpose ;  
 skos:broader dpv:Marketing .

**Can create 'instances'****Method 2+3: Extending DPV concepts**

ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:Marketing2 .  
 ex:Marketing2 a dpv:Purpose ; skos:broader ex:Marketing .

**Can extend in use-case****Use DPV as is**Provided under a different namespace **OWL****Complex reasoning****DPV assertions:**

dpv:Marketing a rdfs:Class; rdfs:subClassOf dpv:Purpose .  
 dpv:DirectMarketing a rdfs:Class; rdfs:subClassOf dpv:Marketing .

**Cannot directly use DPV concepts****Method 1: Direct use of DPV concepts**

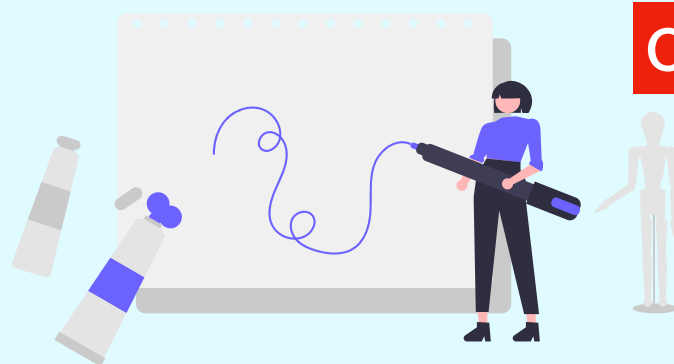
ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose dpv:Marketing .

**Can create 'instances'****Method 2: Instantiating DPV concepts**

ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:Marketing2 .  
 ex:Marketing2 a dpv:Marketing .

**Method 3: Extending DPV concepts**

ex:Thing dpv:hasPurpose ex:Marketing2 .  
 ex:Marketing2 rdfs:subClassOf ex:Marketing .

**Cannot extend****Requires ontology re-engineering**

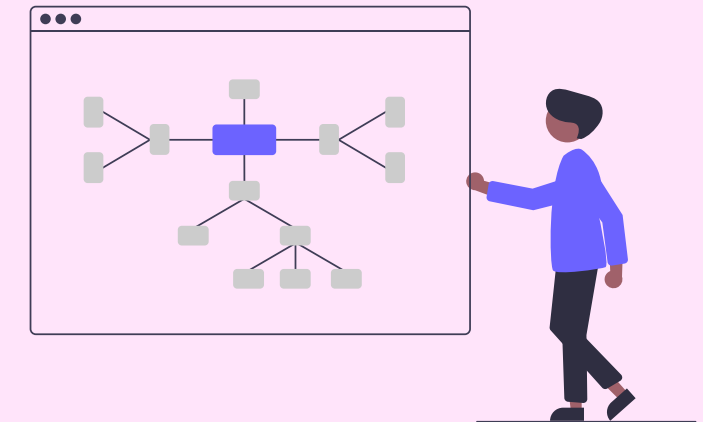


# New laws adopted ...

## How to use DPV for those?



Laws are scoped to a particular jurisdiction. How to model different laws across different jurisdictions?



Organisations need practical stuff like risk management and security reporting

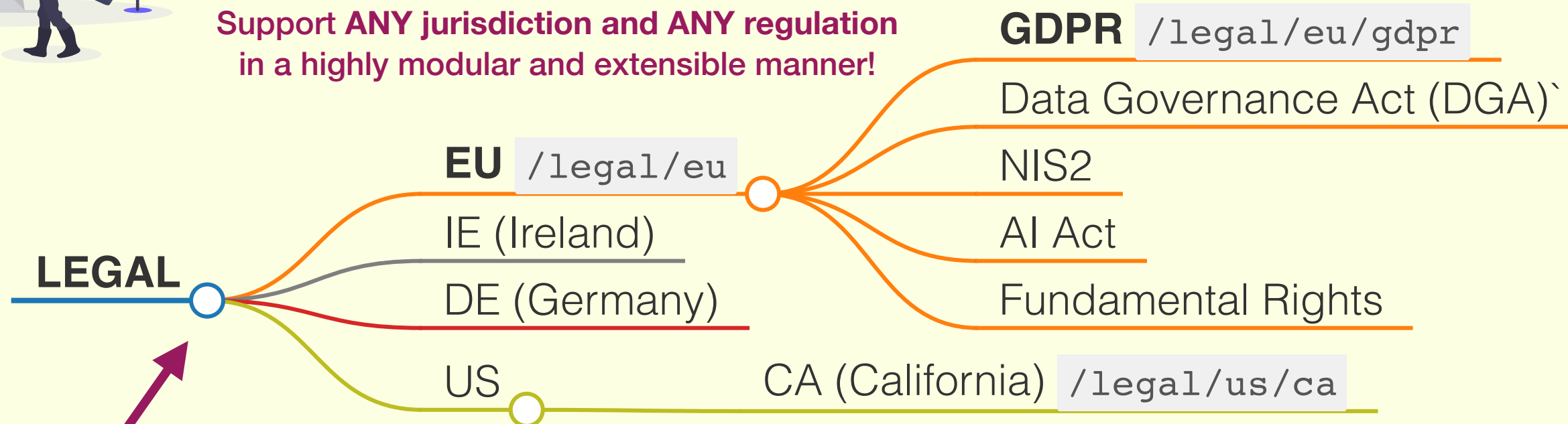


Need of the hour: Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies - how do we represent these same concepts like purpose, data, security for AI?



# Modular Legal Namespaces

Support **ANY** jurisdiction and **ANY** regulation in a highly modular and extensible manner!



Provide a list of (privacy, data protection, AI) laws in these jurisdictions and the authorities they represent as a knowledge graph

Define ISO 3166-2 location concepts and using these state EU 27 countries / EEA 30 countries

## Location concepts

### § 5. Authorities

Authorities are represented as instances of `dpv:Authority`, and are associated with specific jurisdictions using `dpv:hasJurisdiction`. The law which the authorities enforce is indicated by `dpv:hasApplicableLaw`. The webpage for the authority, if available, is indicated using `foaf:homepage`.

ID	Name	Jurisdictions	Laws	Webpage
<code>legal-de:DPA-DE</code>	The Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information	Germany	<code>legal-de:law-BDSG</code> <code>legal-eu:law-GDPR</code>	<a href="#">link</a>
<code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BB</code>	The state representative for data protection and the right to inspect files in Brandenburg	Brandenburg, Germany	<code>legal-de:law-BDSG</code> <code>legal-de:law-BE-BbgDSG</code> <code>legal-eu:law-GDPR</code>	<a href="#">link</a>
<code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BE</code>	Berlin Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information	Berlin, Germany	<code>legal-de:law-BDSG</code> <code>legal-de:law-BE-BinDSG</code> <code>legal-eu:law-GDPR</code>	<a href="#">link</a>

### § 4. Laws

Laws are represented as instances of `dpv:Law`, and are associated with their jurisdictions using the `[LOC]` taxonomy and `dpv:hasJurisdiction` relation. The webpage for the law, if available, is indicated using `foaf:homepage`, and the temporal start and end if available, is represented using `dc:temporal` relation with an instance of `time:ProperInterval`.

ID	Name	Jurisdictions	Authorities	Webpage	Start/End
<code>legal-de:Law-BDSG</code>	Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG)	Germany	<code>legal-de:DPA-DE</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BB</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BE</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BY-non-public</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-BY-public</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-HB</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-HE</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-HH</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-MV</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-NI</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-NW</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-RP</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-SH</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-SL</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-SN</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-ST</code> , <code>legal-de:DPA-DE-TH</code>	<a href="#">link</a>	2019-11-20/ongoing

# Risk Management

Statuses for representing incidents  
Document security incident, data breaches  
Indicate what data was affected, how

7. **risk:Damage**: Impact that acts as or causes

- a. **risk:CorruptionData**: Corruption of Data
- b. **risk:DamageByThirdParty**: Damage by third party
- c. **risk:DataBreach**: Data Breach [go to full definition](#)
- d. **risk:EquipmentFailure**: Equipment Failure
- e. **risk:FinancialLoss**: Financial Loss [go to full definition](#)
- f. **risk:Harm**: Impact that acts as or causes

-

- 1. **risk:AbusiveContentUtilisation**: Abusive content utilisation
- 2. **risk:AttackonPrivateLife**: Attack on private life
- 3. **risk:Blackmail**: Blackmail [go to full definition](#)
- 4. **risk:ChildViolence**: Child Violence
- 5. **risk:Coercion**: Coercion [go to full definition](#)
- 6. **risk:CompromiseAccount**: Compromise account
- 7. **risk:CompromiseAccountCredentials**: Compromise account credentials
- 8. **risk:DangertoCustomers**: Danger to customers
- 9. **risk:DangertoPersonnel**: Danger to personnel
- 10. **risk:Discrimination**: Discrimination

Risk / Impact taxonomy

1. **risk:IncidentStatus**: Status associated with an incident

- a. **risk:IncidentConcluded**: The incident has been concluded with mitigation and with a low likelihood of recurrence
- b. **risk:IncidentHalted**: The incident has been halted [go to full definition](#)
- c. **risk:IncidentMitigated**: The incident has been mitigated with measures applied to prevent the same incident from occurring
- d. **risk:IncidentNearMiss**: The status of an incident that is very close to becoming an actual incident [go to full definition](#)
- e. **risk:IncidentOngoing**: The incident is ongoing

```
ex:IN12 a risk:Incident ;
    dpv:hasPersonalData pd:EmailAddress ;
    dpv:hasTechnicalMeasure dpv:Encryption
    # Expressing duration using method 1: Duration
    dpv:hasDuration [
        a dpv:UntilEventDuration ;
        dct:description "Incident continued until 2023-05-26" ;
    ] ;
    # Expressing duration using method 2: Date range
    dct:temporal "2023-05-24/2023-05-26" ;
    dpv:hasStatus risk:IncidentConcluded .
```

Severity of impact	Serious harm	Low risk	High risk	High risk
	Some impact	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk
	Minimal impact	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk
		Remote	Reasonable possibility	More likely than not
		Likelihood of harm		

ISO 31000 series risk concepts  
Risk Level = Severity x Likelihood

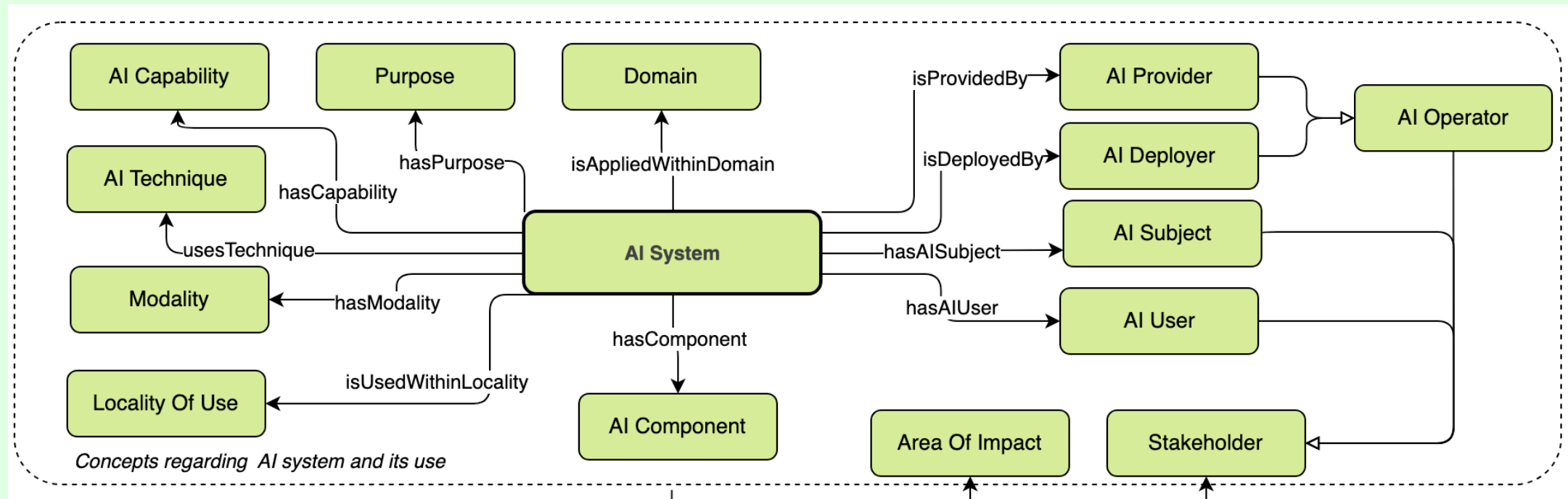
1. **risk:RiskMatrix3x3**: A Risk Matrix with 3x3 cells

- a. **risk:RM3x3S1L1**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Low [go to full definition](#)
- b. **risk:RM3x3S1L2**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Low [go to full definition](#)
- c. **risk:RM3x3S1L3**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Moderate [go to full definition](#)
- d. **risk:RM3x3S2L1**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Low [go to full definition](#)
- e. **risk:RM3x3S2L2**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Moderate [go to full definition](#)
- f. **risk:RM3x3S2L3**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: High [go to full definition](#)
- g. **risk:RM3x3S3L1**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: Moderate [go to full definition](#)
- h. **risk:RM3x3S3L2**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: High [go to full definition](#)
- i. **risk:RM3x3S3L3**: Node in a 3x3 Risk Matrix with Severity Level: High [go to full definition](#)

# Legal Requirements

# AI & AI Act Extension

We increased the scope of our concepts from *personal data* to *any data or technology*



## 3.8 Risk Sources

- 3.8.1 Attack
- 3.8.2 Adversarial Attack
- 3.8.3 Data Poisoning
- 3.8.4 Model Evasion
- 3.8.5 Model Inversion
- 3.8.6 Data Risk Source
- 3.8.7 Error In Data Collection
- 3.8.8 Error In Data Prepration
- 3.8.9 Input Data Risk Source
- 3.8.10 Erroneous Input Data
- 3.8.11 Test Data Risk Source

## 3.3 AI Capabilities

- 3.3.1 Audio Processing
- 3.3.2 Sound Source Separation
- 3.3.3 Sound Synthesis
- 3.3.4 Speaker Recognition
- 3.3.5 Speech Recognition
- 3.3.6 Speech Synthesis
- 3.3.7 Automatic Summarisation
- 3.3.8 Behaviour Analysis
- 3.3.9 Biometric Categorisation
- 3.3.10 Biometric Identification
- 3.3.11 Computer Vision

Based on

- 1) "AIRO: An Ontology for Representing AI Risks Based on the Proposed EU AI Act and ISO Risk Management Standards" by Golpayegani et al.
- 2) "To Be High-Risk, or Not To Be-Semantic Specifications and Implications of the AI Act's High-Risk AI Applications and Harmonised Standards" by Golpaywgani et a.



# Who is using DPV? What are they doing?

Year	Mention	Use	Ext.	Contrib.	Domain	Effort
2020	X				Health	N/A
2020	X				Media	N/A
2020	X					N/A
2020		X				++
2020		X			Health	++
2020			X	X		++
2021	X				Health	N/A
2021	X					N/A
2021		X				++
2021		X			Smart products	+
2021			X	X		+
2022	X					N/A
2022	X			X		N/A
2022			X	X		+
2022	X				Health	N/A
2022		X				+
2022		X			IoT	+
2022		X			Health	+

Creating a **vocabulary** for **data privacy**: The first-year report of **data privacy vocabularies** and controls community group (DPVCG)  
[HJ Pandit, A Polleres, B Bos, R Brennan...](#) - On the Move to ..., 2019 - Springer  
... ) was set up to jointly develop such **vocabularies** towards interoperability in the context of **data privacy**. This paper presents the resulting **Data Privacy Vocabulary** (DPV), along with a ...  
☆ Save 77 Cite **Cited by 96** Related articles All 9 versions

(At the time of writing the paper we had 81 citations)

We looked at how much *Effort* it would take for these works to integrate the changes made in DPV.

Most works only required minor changes in changed concepts (+ *in table*), other works required changing IRIs to the new formats as they were using an old pre-v1.0 draft version of the DPV.

2 🏆 Prototyping an End-User User Interface for the Solid Application Interoperability Specification under GDPR by H Bailly, A Papanna, R Brennan wins **Best In-Use Paper award** at ESWC 2023 🏆

2023		X			Smart cities	+
------	--	---	--	--	--------------	---

2 🏆 Using Patterns to Manage Governance of Solid Apps by B. Esteves, H. Pandit wins **Best Paper award** at Workshop on Ontology Patterns (WOP), ISWC 2023 🏆

2024		X			Health	+
------	--	---	--	--	--------	---

2 🏆 Implementing ISO/IEC TS 27560: 2023 Consent Records and Receipts for GDPR and DGA by H. Pandit, J. Lindquist, G. P. Krog wins **Best Paper award** at Annual Privacy Forum 2024 organised by European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) and EU Commission 🏆



# Are projects\* and the industry using DPV?

**EU Horizon Projects**

**SPECIAL TRAPEZE**

**MOSAICrOWN**

**smashHit FAIRVASC**

**PROTECT ITN**

**Industry**

**Signatu Inrupt JLINC**

**Athumi / Solid Lab**

\* These are the projects we know about. Most uses of DPV go unreported, and DPV is also commonly referenced in footnotes and inline text which we do not have a way to track. Projects also contained industry partners.

**Spotlight: Signatu's use of DPV**  
(Georg P. Krog)

## Signatu: Practical Implementation

**Signatu** provides a practical solution for implementing ISO/IEC TS 27560:2023 using the the Data Privacy Taxonomy for GDPR and DGA compliance. **Signatu's** Legal Compliance and Consent Management Platforms offer tools for creating, managing, and exchanging consent records and receipts in line with the latest standards.

Here's an overview of the Data Processing Specification for the "Email Newsletter":

- **Name:** Email Newsletter
- **Purpose:** To distribute regular updates, promotions, and information to subscribers via email.
- **Purpose Category:** dpv:DirectMarketing
- **Personal Data Collected:**
  - Email address
  - Name (optional)

**Legal Basis:** Consent

Now, let's map the personal data to the DPV personal data categories:

- **Email address** corresponds to pd:EmailAddress
- **Name** corresponds to pd:Name

Would you like to proceed with this overview, or do you have any changes?

Description of Data \*

Email address, Name

Data Categories

Email Address X Name X

Email Address

dpv:PersonalData / pd:EmailAddress

Information about Email address.

Name

dpv:PersonalData / pd:Name

### Data Entry Chatbot

To distribute regular updates, promotions, and information to subscribers via email. ☒

Detailed information and settings ^

What is the purpose of collecting data?	Which data do we collect?	What is the legal basis of the purpose?	What is the benefit for you?	Who receives the data?
To distribute regular updates, promotions, and information to subscribers	Email address, Name	Art. 6(1-a) consent	Receive newsletter	MailChimp Read more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Generate Consent Notice

### Taxonomy Representation

```

{
  "dpv:hasProcess": [ 1 item
    0: { 3 items
      "@type": string "dpv:DecisionProcess"
      "dpv:hasRecipient": [ 1 item
        0: string "company:657"
      ]
      "dpv:hasConsentStatus": [ 1 item
        0: { 2 items
          "@type": [ 2 items
            0: string "dpv:ConsentRefused"
            1: string "dpv:ExpressedConsent"
          ]
          "dpv:isIndicatedAtTime": string "2024-10-16T13:07:12."
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

### Generate Consent Records with Events

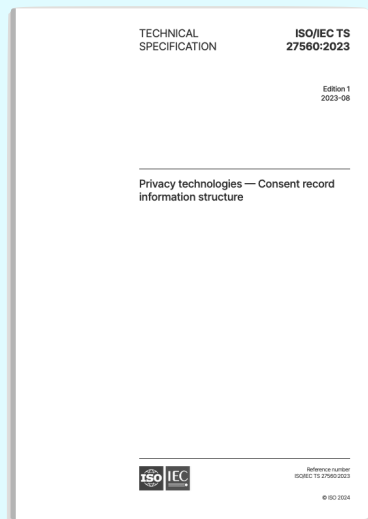
[https://www.w3.org/community/dpvcg/wiki/Adoption\\_of\\_DPVCg](https://www.w3.org/community/dpvcg/wiki/Adoption_of_DPVCg)

# Use of DPV in Standards

2021

DPV's consent modeling and concepts are used to develop ISO/IEC TS 27560:2023 standard

2023



## ISO/IEC TS 27560:2023

Privacy technologies — Consent record information structure

Published (Edition 1, 2023)

DPV is directly used in an ISO standard for representing consent records/receipts as Linked Data.

2024

## Consent Records and Receipts as per ISO/IEC TS 27560:2023 using DPV

Final Community Group Report 01 August 2024

DPVCG provides an implementation guide for representing consent records/receipts

<https://w3id.org/dpv/guides/consent-27560>

### EXAMPLE 39: Example of a Consent Record

```
{
  "@id": "https://example.com/a6f58318-72e6-4b1a-8d11-2b1e6b1e6b1e",
  "@type": "dpv:ConsentRecord",
  "dct:identifier": "a6f58318-72e6-4b1a-8d11-2b1e6b1e6b1e",
  "dct:conformsTo": "https://w3id.org/dpv/consent-27560",
  "dpv:hasDataSubject": {
    "@id": "0760c9ba",
    "skos:broader": "dpv:Consumer",
    "skos:altLabel": "Consumer",
    "type": "dpv:Consumer"
  },
  "dpv:hasDataController": "ex:Acme",
  "dpv:hasDataProcessor": "ex:Beta",
  "dpv:hasJurisdiction": "loc:IE",
  "dpv:hasApplicableLaw": "eu-gdpr",
  "dpv:hasProcess": {
    "@type": "dpv:Process",
    "dpv:hasRecipient": ["ex:Acme", "ex:Beta"],
    "dpv:hasPurpose": "dpv:Payment",
    "dpv:hasPersonalData": "pd:Email",
    "dpv:hasStorageCondition": [
      {
        "@type": "dpv:StorageLocation",
        "dpv:hasLocation": ["loc:IE"]
      }, {
        "@type": "dpv:StorageDuration",
        "dpv:hasDuration": "P6M"
      }, {
        "@type": "dpv:StorageDeletion",
        "dpv:hasDuration": "P1M"
      }
    ]
  }
},
```

# And then we released DPV version 2.0 on 1 AUG 2024...

## DPV 2.0 Release 🎉

The DPVCG is proud to present **DPV version 2.0** – a major release that significantly improves and expands the scope and usefulness as compared to DPV 1.0.

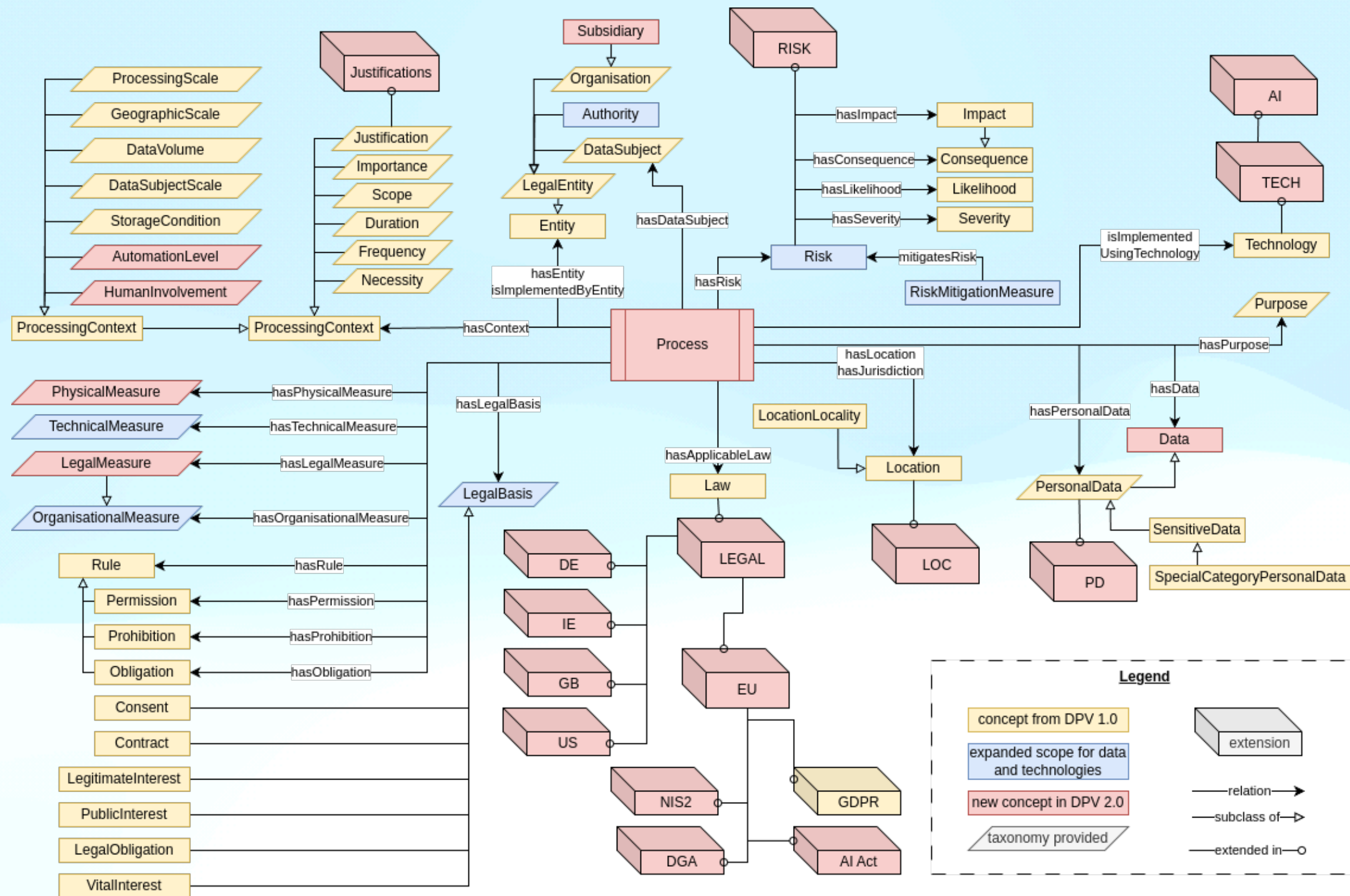
The article [Data Privacy Vocabulary \(DPV\) -- Version 2](#) by Pandit et al. (2024), accepted for presentation at the 23rd International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC 2024), describes DPV 2.0 in terms of its contents, methodology, current adoptions and uses, and future potential. It also describes the relevance and role of DPV in acting as a common vocabulary to support various regulatory (e.g. EU's DGA and AI Act) and community initiatives (e.g. Solid) emerging across the globe. A [Search Index](#) of all concepts from DPV and extensions is available.

## Summary of Changes

### Major Changes







2394 concepts (with 2198 classes and 196 properties)

<https://w3id.org/dpv/2.0/changelog>

# What's coming next?

DPV 2.1 is scheduled for release in JAN'25 with ~6000 concepts - a 3x increase!



**Come join us in the W3C Data Privacy Vocabularies and Controls Community Group (DPVCG) !!!**

Find a short intro at <https://www.dpvcg.org/>

## Primer

Data Privacy Vocabulary (DPV)

Final Community Group Report 01 August 2024

<https://w3id.org/dpv/primer>



IEEE P7012

**IEEE Draft Standard for Machine Readable Personal Privacy Terms**

IEEE P7012 is using DPV to express terms

More Jurisdictions

AI taxonomies

ODRL alignment

Risks/Impacts

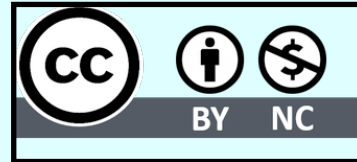
AI Act compliance

Guidance for using DCAT and PROV

New ISO standard proposed based on DPV modelling of Legal Bases

Machine-Actionable Rights





The W3C Data Privacy Vocabularies and Controls  
Community Group (DPVCG) proudly presents...

# Data Privacy Vocabulary



**(DPV)**  
**Version 2.0**

Bigger!

Better!

Boundless!

**<https://w3id.org/dpv>**

**Harshvardhan J. Pandit**

ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland [me@harshp.com](mailto:me@harshp.com)

**Beatriz Esteves**

IDLab, Ghent University – imec, Ghent, Belgium [beatriz.esteves@ugent.be](mailto:beatriz.esteves@ugent.be)

**Georg P. Krog**

Signatu AS, Oslo, Norway [georg@signatu.com](mailto:georg@signatu.com)

**Paul Ryan**

ADAPT Centre, Dublin City University, and Uniphar PLC, Dublin, Ireland [paul.ryan76@mail.dcu.ie](mailto:paul.ryan76@mail.dcu.ie)

**Delaram Golpayegani**

ADAPT Centre, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland [delaram.golpayegani@adaptcentre.ie](mailto:delaram.golpayegani@adaptcentre.ie)

**Julian Flake**

University of Koblenz, Koblenz, Germany [flake@uni-koblenz.de](mailto:flake@uni-koblenz.de)

Presented at

