1) The legal frameworks and specific policies (or lack of them) governing different types of research data important to a specific scientific domain or problem area important to each case study.

*in order: copyright (including in particular orphan works) and in some jurisdictions neighboring rights of press editors, sui generis database right, personal data protection, image rights, public sector information. Most of these frameworks, even though harmonized to a certain extent across the EU Member States, remain highly jurisdiction-specific (for instance: research exceptions).*

2) The perceived barriers to data sharing or interoperability and perceived needs for increased interoperability that spurred interest and investment in new legal interoperability approaches.

*-the existing contracts with editors and other rightholders are often too restrictive to allow data sharing or interoperability;*

*-lack of a clear and uniform, EU-wide system of research exceptions to IPR and personal data protection, resulting in a lack of legal certainty;*

*-lack of knowledge about specific IPR licenses among researchers (eg. CC with the « no derivatives » requirement used without full awareness of the consequences.*

3) A description of any effective legal interoperability processes, techniques and institutions that have been developed or adopted  to overcome the barriers that have been identified.

*CLARIN has its own licensing scheme (compatible with CC) and a system of « laundry tags ».*

*The licenses are divided into three categories: PUB (green - public), ACA (yellow - only academic use) and RES (red - specific permission needed). Each of these three categories can have additional requirements such as NC (non-commercial), Inf («Inform the right holder about the use», a restriction that takes into account good academic practices and the needs of the academic community) and ReD (the obligation to redeposit derivative works in the same repository, similar to CC-SA).*

*CLARIN also has a Legal Issues Committee, in which legal experts from different jurisdictions co-operate with researchers to help solve legal problems, draft specific agreements and policy documents. The members of the Committee represent CLARIN in different fora (including the European Commission and WIPO), lobbying for changes in legal frameworks that would facilitate data sharing.*

4) The stakeholders involved in developing, testing, and implementing legal interoperability approaches and their roles, level of engagement and investment, and impact.

*There are currently 37 consortium partners, 202 member institutions and 220 working units in 33 countries across Europe (full list available here:* [*https://lrt.clarin.eu/members*](https://lrt.clarin.eu/members)*). The level of engagement and investment varies between countries and institutions.*

5) Progress to date in implementing legal interoperability approaches, including identification of criteria or metrics used to assess success or impact, use of technology or other mechanisms to promote adoption, and estimates of funding and other resources provided to support implementation.

*The licensing scheme described in 3) is currently being implemented CLARIN-wide.*