Table 1. The classes of the connected ontologies

Ontolog y	Class	Annotation	IRI
L4LOD	Attribution	This class is used to express the obligation of attribution to author of the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# Attribution
L4LOD	CommercialE xpl	This class is used to express the permission to commercially exploit the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# CommercialExpl
L4LOD	Derivative	This class is used to express the permission to distribute derivative works from the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# Derivative
L4LOD	NoCommercia 1	The class is used to express the prohibition of commercial use of the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# NoCommercial
L4LOD	NoDerivative	The class is used to express the prohibition of producing derivative work of the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# NoDerivative
L4LOD	ShareAlike	This class is used to express the obligation of for the derivative works be licensed under the same terms of the licensed data. Status: stable.	https://ns.inria.fr/l4lo d/v2/l4lod_v2.html# ShareAlike
LKIF- core	Exception	An exception is something that is excluded from a general statement or does not follow a rule. In LKIF rules, an exception is a rule which has an exception relation to another rule (cf. Deliverable 1.1)	http://www.estrellap roject.org/lkif- core/expression.owl #Exception
LKIF- core	Legal_Person	A legal entity is a natural person or a legal construct through which the law allows a group of natural persons to act as if it were a single composite individual for certain purposes. The most common purposes are lawsuits, property ownership, and contracts. Sometimes referred to as corporate personhood or legal personality, this concept allows for easy conduct of business by having ownership, lawsuits, and agreements under the name of the legal entity instead of the several names of the people making up the	http://www.estrellap roject.org/lkif- core/legal- action.owl#Legal_Pe rson

			002/07/owl#Thing
Schema	Action	An action performed by a direct agent and indirect participants upon a direct object. Optionally happens at a location with the help of an inanimate instrument. The execution of the action may produce a result. Specific action sub-type	https://schema.org/Action
Schema	Author	documentation specifies the exact expectation of each argument/role. The author of this content or	https://schema.org/a
Schema	CreativeWork	rating. The most generic kind of	uthor https://schema.org/C
		creative work, including books, movies, photographs, software programs, etc.	reativeWork
Copyrig htOntolo gy	AttributionRig ht	The right to claim authorship of the work.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#Attribution Right
Copyrig htOntolo gy	Dissemination Right	The right to disclose the work.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#DisclosureR ight
Copyrig htOntolo gy	EducationRigh t	To illustrate for teaching and research, uses for reproduction and communication to the public in educational institutions, libraries and archives.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#EducationR ight
Copyrig htOntolo gy	InformationRi ght	News incorporating other news and news incorporating other works.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#Information Right
Copyrig htOntolo gy	IntegrityRight	The right to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the work which would be prejudicial to the author's honour or reputation.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#IntegrityRig ht
Copyrig htOntolo gy	MoralRights	Moral rights are always held by the creator and cannot be commercially exploited. They are not present in all legal systems. However, WIPO treaties are promoting some of them in order to improve worldwide copyright law harmonisation.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#MoralRight s
Copyrig htOntolo	OfficialActRig ht	To use for certain administrative, judicial or	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto

gy		security proceedings and religious or official ceremonies.	nto.owl#OfficialAct Right
Copyrig htOntolo gy	ParodyRight	To use for parody and caricature.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#ParodyRigh t
Copyrig htOntolo gy	PrivateCopyRi ght	To reproduce a work exclusively for the personal and private use of the person who makes the reproduction, e.g. a backup.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#PrivateCop yRight
Copyrig htOntolo gy	QuotationRigh t	The making of quotations from a protected work, provided that the source is mentioned and that the extent of the quotation is compatible with fair practice.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#QuotationRi ght
Copyrig htOntolo gy	TemporaryRe productionRig ht	To produce ephemeral reproductions required in order to facilitate some technological processes geared towards work usage, e.g. internet caches.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#Temporary ReproductionRight
Copyrig htOntolo gy	UsersRights	End-users have some special permissions that grant them the possibility to perform some actions otherwise forbidden by copyright, although this does not mean that the user must pay a compensation if they are exercises, e.g. levies on digital recording equipment and media. These exceptions to copyright should be considered as end-user privileges and not rights. However, some of them are referred to as rights, e.g. the right to quote. Moreover, they are modelled as rights in this conceptualisation in order to build a more homogeneous model.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#UsersRights
Copyrig htOntolo gy	Withdraw	-	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#Withdraw
Copyrig htOntolo gy	WithdrawalRi ght	The right to withdraw the work.	http://rhizomik.net/o ntologies/copyrighto nto.owl#Withdrawal Right
The time interval pattern (ti:)	TimeInterval	Any Region in a dimensional space that aims at representing time. It should be used when you	http://www.ontology designpatterns.org/c p/owl/timeinterval.o wl#TimeInterval"

		want to talk about time as an object having some characteristics.	
The DBpedia Ontolog y (dbo:)	Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction is the practical authority granted to a formally constituted legal body or to a political leader to deal with and make pronouncements on legal matters and, by implication, to administer justice within a defined area of responsibility.	http://dbpedia.org/on tology/jurisdiction
Data Catalog Vocabul ary (DCAT)	Dataset	A collection of data, published or curated by a single agent, and available for access or download in one or more formats.	https://www.w3.org/ TR/vocab- dcat/#class-dataset

Table 2. The properties of the connected ontologies

Ontolog	Property	Annotation	IRI
OWL	owl:disjointWi th	A class axiom may also contain (multiple) owl:disjointWith statements. owl:disjointWith is a built-in OWL property with a class description as domain and range. Each owl:disjointWith statement asserts that the class extensions of the two class descriptions involved have no individuals in common. Like axioms with rdfs:subClassOf, declaring two classes to be disjoint is a partial definition: it imposes a necessary but not sufficient condition on the class.	https://www.w3.org/ TR/2004/REC-owl- ref- 20040210/#disjoint With-def
LKIF- core	lkif:result_Of	Specifies that some participant is the result of a process, it might have existed before the process took place, but is in some way altered (an 'inanimate' goal of an act)	http://www.estrellap roject.org/lkif- core/process.owl#res ult_of
LKIF- core	lkif:holds	Relates an agent to the propositional attitude it holds	http://www.estrellap roject.org/lkif- core/expression.owl #holds