



Publications Office

# Formex version 4

Release 6.02.1 (31 October 2023)

## Manual

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## t\_btx

[complex type]

### btx

This complex type defines the mixed content model which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx" type attribute.

### Model

```

<xd:complexType name="t_btx" mixed="true">
  <xd:sequence>
    <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ACT.GEN"/>
      <xd:element ref="ADDR"/>
      <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
      <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANONYMOUS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARTICLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="BR"/>
      <xd:element ref="CAT.PLANT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CAT.VEGET"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN"/>
      <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
      <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="COMPETITION.INIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONSID"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIVISION"/>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM"/>
    
```

```

<xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
<xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
<xd:element ref="FT"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.AMEND"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.NOTES"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="HT"/>
<xd:element ref="IE"/>
<xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
<xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
<xd:element ref="ITEM"/>
<xd:element ref="KEYWORD"/>
<xd:element ref="LETTER"/>
<xd:element ref="LINK"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST.AMEND"/>
<xd:element ref="LV"/>
<xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
<xd:element ref="NP"/>
<xd:element ref="P"/>
<xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
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<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT"/>
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<xd:element ref="REF.DOC.ECR"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.DOC.OJ"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.DOC.SE"/>
<xd:element ref="STI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
<xd:element ref="TOC"/>
<xd:element ref="TXT"/>
<xd:element ref="VISA"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>

```

#### Used by

AGE.OJ.SUMMARY ALINEA APPLICANT DECISION.ECR.INIT DEFINITION DESCRIPTION HINT INTRO ITEM.CONT JOINED.CASES JUDGMENT.INIT NAME.COMMON NOTICE OBS.VAR P PREAMBLE.FINAL PREAMBLE.INIT STI.ART TI.GR.CN.UNIT TOC.HD.CONT TXT

#### General rules

#### Type

The t\_btx element is composed of one to several of the elements present in the model.

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## t\_btx.ecr

[complex type]

### Structure in the context of European Court Reports

This complex type defines the content which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx.ecr" type. It is actually a reduced set of elements from t\_btx.struct.

#### Model

```

<xd:complexType name="t_btx.ecr" mixed="true">
  <xd:sequence>
    <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ADDR"/>
      <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
      <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANONYMOUS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARTICLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="BR"/>
      <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
      <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONSID"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIVISION"/>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
      <xd:element ref="FT"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>

```

```

<xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.NOTES"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="HT"/>
<xd:element ref="IE"/>
<xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
<xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
<xd:element ref="ITEM"/>
<xd:element ref="KEYWORD"/>
<xd:element ref="LETTER"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST"/>
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<xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
<xd:element ref="TOC"/>
<xd:element ref="TXT"/>
<xd:element ref="VISA"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>

```

#### Used by

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#### General rules

#### Type

The `t_btx.ecr` element is composed of one to several of the elements present in the model.

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## t\_btx.formula

[complex type]

#### Formula

This complex type defines the mixed content which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx.formula" type attribute.

#### Model

```

<xd:complexType name="t_btx.formula" mixed="true">
  <xd:sequence>
    <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="BAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="EXPONENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="EXPR"/>
      <xd:element ref="FMT.VALUE"/>
      <xd:element ref="FRACTION"/>
      <xd:element ref="FUNCTION"/>
      <xd:element ref="HT"/>
      <xd:element ref="IE"/>
      <xd:element ref="IND"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTEGRAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
      <xd:element ref="OP.CMP"/>
      <xd:element ref="OP.MATH"/>
      <xd:element ref="OVERLINE"/>
      <xd:element ref="PRODUCT"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.END"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.START"/>
      <xd:element ref="ROOT"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUM"/>
      <xd:element ref="VECTOR"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>

```

#### Used by

DEGREE DIVIDEND DIVISOR EXPONENT IND OVER OVERLINE UNDER VECTOR

#### General rules

#### Type

An instance of the `t_btx.formula` type is composed of one to several of the elements present in the model.



## t\_btx.seq

[complex type]

### Sequence

This complex type defines the mixed content model which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx.seq" type attribute.

### Model

```
<xd:complexType name="t_btx.seq" mixed="true">
  <xd:sequence>
    <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ADDR"/>
      <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANONYMOUS"/>
      <xd:element ref="BR"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
      <xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
      <xd:element ref="FT"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
      <xd:element ref="HT"/>
      <xd:element ref="IE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
      <xd:element ref="LINK"/>
      <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
      <xd:element ref="LV"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ELI"/>
      <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.DOC.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.DOC.OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.DOC.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.NP.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.END"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.START"/>
      <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
```

### Used by

ADDR AGAINST COPYRIGHT DEF.AREA.HD DEF.COUNTRY DEF.FORMA.H DEF.GEN.OBS DEF.INDEX DEF.OBS.VARX.HD EDITION EXPORT  
FORMA.H FULL.POWER.FINAL FULL.POWER.INIT GEN.OBS GR.CONSID.INIT GR.VISA.INIT HEADER.NEW HEADER.OLD IMPORT INDEX.MAT  
LEFT NAME.CASE NAME.SCIENT NAME.VAR NO.DOC.SUMMARY NO.DOC.TXT NO.GR.SEQ NO.ITEM NO.OJ.SUMMARY NO.P NO.PARAG NO.PUB  
NO.SPECIE OPREF PARTY.STATUS PERIOD POS.TARIC PREFIX PRESENCE.INIT PUBLISHER RIGHT SERIES.SE SH.TARIC SIZE SPECIAL SPG  
SUBSERIES.SE SUP.UNIT TA.CODE TERM THIRD.RATE TI.ART TI.COLL TI.CONTENTS TI.INFO.NO TI.PAGE TOC.HD.NO TRANS.REF VISA

### General rules

### Type

The t\_btx.seq element is composed of one to several of the elements present in the model.

## t\_btx.struct

[complex type]

### Structure

This complex type defines the content which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx.struct" type attribute.

### Model

```
<xd:complexType name="t_btx.struct">
  <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xd:element ref="ACT.GEN"/>
    <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
    <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
    <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
    <xd:element ref="ARTICLE"/>
    <xd:element ref="CAT.PLANT"/>
    <xd:element ref="CAT.VEGET"/>
    <xd:element ref="CN"/>
    <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
    <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
    <xd:element ref="COMPETITION.INIT"/>
    <xd:element ref="CONS.ANNEX"/>
    <xd:element ref="CONSID"/>
    <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.CORR"/>
    <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID"/>
    <xd:element ref="DIVISION"/>
    <xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
    <xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM"/>
    <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
    <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
    <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
    <xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
    <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER"/>
    <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.FINAL"/>
    <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.INIT"/>
    <xd:element ref="GR.AMEND"/>
    <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
    <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
  </xd:choice>
</xd:complexType>
```

```

<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.NOTES"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
<xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
<xd:element ref="ITEM"/>
<xd:element ref="LETTER"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST.AMEND"/>
<xd:element ref="LV"/>
<xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
<xd:element ref="NP"/>
<xd:element ref="NP.ECR"/>
<xd:element ref="P"/>
<xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
<xd:element ref="PL.DATE"/>
<xd:element ref="PLENIPOTENTIARY"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
<xd:element ref="REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU"/>
<xd:element ref="STI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="TARIC"/>
<xd:element ref="TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
<xd:element ref="TOC"/>
<xd:element ref="VISA"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:complexType>

```

#### Used by

ABSTRACT ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU ARGUMENTS CAPTION COMMENT COMPETITION.INIT CONSID ENACTING.TERMS.CJT FRAGMENT HEADER.LSEU MENU.LSEU NEW OLD ORDER.INIT PRELIM.RULING PROLOG REFERENCE.TABLE REFERENCES.LSEU REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU RELATED.MATERIAL SUBJECT SUMMARY.LSEU TXT.COL TXT.ROW

#### General rules

#### Type

The t\_btx.struct element is composed of one to several of the elements present in the model.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_btx.title

[complex type]

#### Title

This complex type defines the content which is allowed for the elements with a "t\_btx.title" type attribute.

#### Model

```

<xd:complexType name="t_btx.title">
  <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
    <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.C"/>
    <xd:element ref="NP"/>
    <xd:element ref="P"/>
  </xd:choice>
</xd:complexType>

```

#### Used by

STI TI

#### General rules

#### Type

The t\_btx.title element is composed of one to several of the following elements present in the model.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_ref.phys

[complex type]

#### Physical reference to another file

This complex type defines an empty element. The attributes describe a physical reference to another file.

#### Model

```

<xd:complexType name="t_ref.phys">
  <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
  <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
      <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
        <xd:enumeration value="DOC.PDF"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="DOC.XML"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="FRAGMENT.XML"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="IMAGE"/>
      </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
  <xd:attribute name="IMAGE.TYPE">
    <xd:simpleType>
      <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
        <xd:enumeration value="TIFF"/>
      </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>

```

```
</xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
```

#### Used by

ASSOCIATED.TO ASSOCIATES REF.PHYS

#### General rules

#### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

The FILE attribute is mandatory and contains the URL to the referenced file.

#### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is mandatory and is used to define the type of the external object. Only one of the listed values may be used.

- DOC.PDF, if the object is a PDF document
- DOC.XML, if the object is a document instance
- FRAGMENT.XML, if the object is a valid XML document part,
- IMAGE, if the object is an image.

#### Attributes

#### The IMAGE.TYPE attribute

The IMAGE.TYPE attribute specifies the type of the referenced image. For the time being, only the value "TIFF" is allowed. Although the attribute is optional, it has to be used if the value of the TYPE attribute is "IMAGE".

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_area

[simple type]

#### Area

This type defines the values of the AREA attribute, which is used by the [CRIT](#) and [DEF.AREA](#) elements in order to describe a regional area in the context of common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_area">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:enumeration value="EFTA"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="EU"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

#### Type

The t\_area element is defined as a string.

Its value must be one of the following:

- EU - European Union
- EFTA - European Free Trade Association

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_boolean

[simple type]

#### yes/no boolean value

This type defines the values which are allowed for attributes and elements with a "t\_boolean" type attribute.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_boolean">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

#### Type

The contents of this type must correspond to one of the following values:

- NO
- YES

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_chapter

[simple type]

#### Encoding of the chapter of a Special Edition publication

The simple type defines the way how to identify a chapter in a Special Edition publication. The value may consist of one or two digits. This is valid also for the DA and EN versions, for which, acts are grouped by series, instead of chapters, using ROMAN numerals for digits.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_chapter">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="[1-9][0-9]?|([iIvXILVX]+)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

```
</xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The values corresponding to the pattern are sequences of 1 or 2 decimal digits, so "0-9". The value "0" is not valid; concerning the DA and EN versions, for which, acts are grouped by series, instead of chapters, the use of ROMAN numerals is allowed.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_charcode

[simple type]

### Hexadecimal encoding of characters

This type defines a pattern for the encoding of Unicode characters.

### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_charcode">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:hexBinary">
    <xd:pattern value="[0-9A-F]{4}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The values corresponding to the pattern are sequences of 4 hexadecimal digits, so "0-9" and/or "A-F" (upper-case only). Thus the values correspond to a two-byte encoding.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_collection

[simple type]

### Collection of the OJ

This type defines the values which are allowed for the elements with a "t\_collection" type attribute.

### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_collection">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:enumeration value="A"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="P"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="S"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="X"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The contents of this type must correspond to one of the following values:

- A: an ECSC decision published between 30/12/1952 and 19/04/1958,
- C: the OJ Information and Notices collection,
- L: the OJ Legislation collection,
- P: an OJ of the 'P' series, published from 20/04/1958 until 31/12/1967.
- S: the OJ Supplement collection (call for tenders),
- X: other collection.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_date

[simple type]

### Date format

This type defines the ISO 8601 date format.

### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_date">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="\d{4}(\d{2}(\d{2})?)?"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The type allows the handling both of complete dates YYYYMMDD and years YYYY.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_doi.doc

[simple type]

### DOI format for documents

This type defines the composition of the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for documents.

### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_doi.doc">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="doi:10.\d{4}/[ACLP]_[_AEGM]\d{4}.\d{3}.\d{2}(\d|c|e|s)\d{3}\d{2}\.[a-z]{3}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

```
</xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The DOI is generally composed of a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash. The prefix value on the document level is 10.3001.

The suffix is composed as follows:

- series of the Official Journal,
- sub-series of the Official Journal,
- year of the publication in four digits followed by a dot,
- current number of the OJ issue in three digits followed by a dot,
- the volume number in two digits,
- the number of the start page as defined by the corresponding type (always four positions),
- the sequence of the document on the page expressed in two digits followed by a dot,
- the language of the document according to ISO 639-3 (three letter code).

Example:

doi:10.3001/L\_2013.002.01000301.deu

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_doi.gen

[simple type]

### DOI format for general publications

This type defines the composition of the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for general publications.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_doi.gen">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="doi:10\.\d{4}/.+"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The DOI is generally composed of a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash. The prefix value for publications is 10. followed by 4 digits.

The suffix consists of any kind of character or digit and is of indefinite length.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_doi.oj

[simple type]

### DOI format for Official Journal issues

This type defines the composition of the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for single issues of the Official Journal.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_doi.oj">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="doi:10\.\d{4}/\d{7}(\d|X)\.[CL] [_AEGM]\d{4}\.\d{3}\.[a-z]{3}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The DOI is generally composed of a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash. The prefix value for publications (complete OJ) is 10.3000.

The suffix is composed as follows:

- the ISSN value (eight positions) followed by a dot,
- series of the Official Journal,
- sub-series of the Official Journal,
- year of the publication in four digits followed by a dot,
- current number of the OJ issue in three digits followed by a dot,
- the language of the document according to ISO 639-3 (three letter code).

Example:

doi:10.3000/19770642.L\_2013.002.deu

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_ecr.case

[simple type]

### Name for the case instances

This type defines the composition of an ECR case filename.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_ecr.case">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="(ECR(CJ|T1|F1|F2)\d{4}[A-Z]{2}[ABC][12]?.\d{2}[ars\d]\d{5}\d{2}\.case\.xml)|(n\.a\.)|(ECR_\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}_SUM_[A-Z]{2}_\d{2}\.xml)|(n\.a\.)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The name is composed as follows:

- ECR: unvarying prefix which stands for 'European Court Reports';
- the year of the publication in four digits;
- the language of the publication in two capital letters;
- the part of the ECR: the value 1 stands for the Court of Justice, 2 for the Court of First Instance, 3 for the Civil Service Tribunal
- a dot;
- two digits for the number of the volume;
- five digits for the first page of the case in the publication; the first digit of this series may be the letter 'a' to indicate that the page number is completed by an asterisk, 's' to indicate coverpages or the letter 'r' to indicate pagination in Roman figures;
- two digits for the sequence on the page;
- a dot;
- the word 'case' in small letters;
- a dot;
- the type suffix 'xml'.

Example:

ECRCJ2005FRA2.010000101.case.xml

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_ecr.doc

[simple type]

### Name for the document instances within a case

This type defines the composition of an ECR document filename.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_ecr.doc">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="(ECR(CJ|T1|F1)\d{4}[A-Z]{2}[ABC][12]?.\d{2}[aprs\d]\d{5}\d{2}\.xml)|(ECR_\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}
(_INF)?_[A-Z]{2}_\.xml)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

#### Type

The name is composed as follows:

- ECR: unvarying prefix which stands for 'European Court Reports';
- the year of the publication in four digits;
- the language of the publication in two capital letters;
- the part of the ECR: the value 1 stands for the Court of Justice, 2 for the Court of First Instance, 3 for the Civil Service Tribunal
- a dot;
- two digits for the number of the volume;
- five digits for the first page of the case in the publication; the first digit of this series may be the letter 'a' to indicate that the page number is completed by an asterisk, 'p' for the list of appeals, 's' to indicate coverpages or the letter 'r' to indicate pagination in Roman figures;
- two digits for the sequence on the page;
- a dot;
- the type suffix 'xml'.

Example:

ECRCJ2005FRA1.010000101.xml

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_ecr.pub

[simple type]

### Name for an ECR publication

This type defines the composition of an ECR publication filename.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_ecr.pub">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="(ECR(CJ|T1|F1)\d{4}[A-Z]{2}[ABC][12]?.\d{2}\.xml)|(n\.a\.)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

#### Type

The name is composed as follows:

- ECR: unvarying prefix which stands for 'European Court Reports';
- the year of the publication in four digits;
- the language of the publication in two capital letters;
- the part of the ECR: the value 1 stands for the Court of Justice, 2 for the Court of First Instance, 3 for the Civil Service Tribunal
- a dot;
- two digits for the number of the volume;
- a dot;
- the type suffix 'xml'.

Example:

ECRCJ2005FRA.01.xml

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## t\_fin.id

[simple type]

### Identifier in the financial process

This type is used for the identification of a document within a financial procedure.

## Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_fin.id">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="\d{1,38}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The identifier is composed of five digits and will be transmitted on the Request for publication.

In some cases documents of a similar nature are grouped together in a single Request and consequently with a single financial identifier. This identifier has to be used for each of the grouped documents.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_ISSN

[simple type]

### ISSN format

This type defines the composition of the International Standard Series Number (ISSN).

## Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_ISSN">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="\d{7}(\d|X)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The content of this element must correspond to the following format: NNNNNNX (8 positions) (alsosee: [t\\_ISSN](#)):

- N is a digit between 0 and 9,
- X may be a digit or the letter 'X'.

In the electronic document the dash symbol must be omitted.

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## t\_language

[simple type]

### Language

This type defines the values which are allowed for the attributes and elements with a "t\_language" type attribute. It is used to describe the language of a document.

## Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_language">
  <xd:annotation>
    <xd:documentation>based on ISO 639-1 (ISO 639-3 as comments)</xd:documentation>
  </xd:annotation>
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:enumeration value="BG"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="CA"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="CS"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DA"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DE"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="EL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="EN"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="ES"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="ET"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="EU"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="FI"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="FR"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="GA"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="GL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="HR"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="HU"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="IS"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="IT"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="LT"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="LV"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="MT"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="NL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="PL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="PT"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="RO"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="SK"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="SL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="SV"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="TR"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="XM"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="XX"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

## General rules

### Type

The t\_language element is defined as a string.

Its value must be one of the following:

- BG - Bulgarian

- CA - Catalan
- CS - Czech
- DA - Danish
- DE - German
- EL - Greek
- EN - English
- ES - Spanish
- ET - Estonian
- EU - Basque
- FI - Finish
- FR - French
- GA - Irish
- GL - Galician
- HR - Croatian
- HU - Hungarian
- IS - Icelandic
- IT - Italian
- LT - Lettish
- LV - Latvian
- MT - Maltese
- NL - Dutch
- NO - Norwegian
- PL - Polish
- PT - Portuguese
- RO - Romanian
- SK - Slovak
- SL - Slovenian
- SV - Swedish
- TR - Turkish
- XM - multilingual
- XX - other

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_no.doc.lseu

[simple type]

### Identifier of a legislation summary

This simple type constructs the identifier of a legislation summar.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_no.doc.lseu">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="LSEU\-((GLOSSARY\-[A-Z0-9_]+) | (INTRO\-\d{2})+) | ([A-Z] ([A-Z] | \d) \d{4} [A-Z]?) | (\d{2} (\d{2})
{0,5}_[1-9]\d{0,3}) | ([4-9] (\d{4} | \d{6}))) \-\d{4} \-\d{2} \-\d{2} \-\d{4}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

The simple type is based on xs:string and composed by

- a prefix with the fixed value 'LSEU',
- the resource type (INTRO, GLOSSARY) if different from SUMMARY,
- the identifier of the domain, either alphanumeric or numeric,
- the work id,
- four digits representing the year of the production,
- two digits representing the month of the production,
- two digits for the day of the production,
- four digits as a sequential number of production at a given date.

The value is identical for all language versions of a summary.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_no.oj

[simple type]

### OJ number

This simple type is used to describe the OJ numbering scheme.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_no.oj">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="\d{3} [AEIM]?">
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

An OJ number is always composed by three digits optionally followed by the 'A' letter (for an annexed OJ), the 'E' letter (for an OJ exclusively published in the electronic format), the 'I' letter for an isolated publication or the 'M' letter for a special publication in Maltese. If necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros e.g. OJ 10 will be encoded as 010.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_page

[simple type]

### Pagination

This type defines the page numbering scheme.

#### Model



```

<xd:simpleType name="t_page">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="([ceps]{0,1}\-{0,1}\d{1,5}[a-z]*?(/\d{2})?)|([cdilvxCDILVX]+)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>

```

## General rules

### Type

The t\_page type takes into account arab and roman numbering.

In some cases the numeric value has to be preceded by one of the following letters:

- c: ConsLeg cover pages,
- e: included forms etc.,
- p: for the table of appeals (from French "pourvoi"),
- s: pages of the OJ cover.

In the context of the European Court Reports it is possible that the page number is followed by an asterisk.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_page.ecr

[simple type]

### Pagination for ECR documents

This type defines the page numbering scheme for the documents published in the European Court Reports.

### Model

```

<xd:simpleType name="t_page.ecr">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="([ceps]{0,1} {[I]{1,3}\-}? ([ABP]\-(\d{1,2}\-)?)? [\dcdilvxCDILVX]+\*? (; ([I]{1,3}\-)? ([ABP]\-
(\d{1,2}\-)?)? [\dcdilvxCDILVX]+\*?)"*/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>

```

## General rules

### Type

The pagination is composed as follows:

- the part of the ECR publication in Roman digits followed by a hyphen; this part is optional;
- an optional reference to the parts A or B followed by a hyphen;
- optionally the number of the fascicle followed by a hyphen;
- the real page number in Arabic digits on six positions.

The two first parts are absent before 1990.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_page.sequence

[simple type]

### Sequence number of a document on the page

This type is used to describe the sequence number of a document on the page.

### Model

```

<xd:simpleType name="t_page.sequence">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="[1-9][0-9]?"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>

```

## General rules

### Type

The sequence number is expressed by one or two digits.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_prod.id

[simple type]

### Production identifier

The t\_prod.id simple type is used to mark up the identifier of a document or a package of documents during production.

### Model

```

<xd:simpleType name="t_prod.id">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="\d{11}"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>

```

## General rules

### Type

The identifier is composed of eleven digits and will be transmitted on the Request for publication.

In some cases documents of a similar nature are grouped together in a single Request and consequently with a single production identifier. This identifier has to be used for each of the grouped documents.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_quotation.end

[simple type]

### Hexadecimal encoding of symbols for ending quotation marks

This type lists the Unicode character codes for ending quotation marks.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_quotation.end">
  <xd:restriction base="t_charcode">
    <xd:enumeration value="0022"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="00AB"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="00BB"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="2018"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="2019"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201C"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201D"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

The value used by [QUOT.END](#) must be member of the enumeration list.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_quotation.start

[simple type]

### Hexadecimal encoding of symbols for opening quotation marks

This type lists the Unicode character codes for opening quotation marks.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_quotation.start">
  <xd:restriction base="t_charcode">
    <xd:enumeration value="0022"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="00AB"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="00BB"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="2018"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="2019"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201A"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201C"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201D"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="201E"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

The value used by [QUOT.START](#) must be member of the enumeration list.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## t\_sectiontype

[simple type]

### Type of a section

This simple element is used to describe a type of section.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_sectiontype">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:enumeration value="C0"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C1"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C2"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C3"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C4"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="C5"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="CC"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="CI"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="CX"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L0"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L1"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L2"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L3"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L4"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="L5"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="LC"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="LI"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="LX"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

The t\_sectiontype element is defined as a string.

The following values are allowed :

- 'C0', for documents which are published outside of any section such as Treaties etc.,
- 'C1', for the section I of the OJ C (Resolutions, recommendations, orientations and opinions),
- 'C2', for the section II of the OJ C (Communications),
- 'C3', for the section III of the OJ C (Preparatory Acts),
- 'C4', for the section IV of the OJ C (Information),
- 'C5', for the section V of the OJ C (Notes),
- 'CC', for the corrigenda section of the OJ C,
- 'CI', for the notes to readers published in the OJ C,
- 'CX', for any other section in the OJ C.
- 'L0', for documents which are published outside of any section such as Treaties etc.,

- 'L1', for the section I of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EC/EURATOM Treaties whose publication is obligatory),
- 'L2', for the section II of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EC/EURATOM Treaties whose publication is obligatory),
- 'L3', for the section III of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EU Treaty),
- 'L4', for the section IV of the OJ L (Other acts),
- 'L5', for the section V of the OJ L (this section might be temporary),
- 'LC', for the corrigenda section of the OJ L,
- 'LI', for the notes to readers published in the OJ L,
- 'LX', for any other section in the OJ L.

*N.N.*: These categories entered into force on January 1, 2007.

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## t\_volume

[simple type]

### Encoding of the volume of a publication

The simple type defines the way how to identify a volume for an OJ or a Special Edition publication. The value may consist of one or two digits. For the DA and EN versions, the use of ROMAN numerals is allowed in a Special Edition publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:simpleType name="t_volume">
  <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
    <xd:pattern value="[1-9][0-9]?|([ilvxILVX]+)"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
```

#### General rules

##### Type

The values corresponding to the pattern are sequences of 1 or 2 decimal digits, so "0-9". The value "0" is not valid; concerning the DA and EN versions, the use of ROMAN numerals is allowed in a Special Edition publication.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ABSTRACT

[element]

### Part of court report summary

The ABSTRACT element encapsulates the essential motives for a case.

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ABSTRACT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

ABSTRACT SUMMARY

#### General rules

##### Element

The use of the element is optional within the [SUMMARY](#) element.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ACT

[element]

### Root element for a legal act

The ACT element is the root element used to mark up various legal acts (adopted texts as well as preparatory acts ). These acts may present a regular structure or not.

All these documents are published in different OJ collections and sections, depending on their nature:

- Adopted texts are published in the OJ L collection and in Section I of the OJ C collection. It concerns documents such as:
  - decisions,
  - ECSC decisions,
  - directives,
  - ECSC recommendations,
  - regulations,
  - common positions,
  - joint actions,
  - financial regulations,
  - rules of procedure,
  - recommendations,
  - etc.
- Documents relating to preparatory acts are generally published in Section III of the OJ C collection.

These various structures are further explained in a [devoted manual](#).

Annexes or associated documents attached to an act are marked up separately, using other root elements such as [AGR](#), [ANNEX](#), [GENERAL](#) etc.

Note that amended proposals do not come under the scope of the ACT element; they must be marked up with the [GENERAL](#) root element.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ACT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
<xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
  <xd:element ref="PROLOG"/>
  <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
</xd:choice>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
<xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
<xd:element ref="FINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

Generally speaking, the structure of an act comprises:

- a title block,
- a preamble,
- the enacting terms,
- and the final part

These components are completed by a section containing bibliographic information and optionally by a table of contents.

The [BIB.INSTANCE](#) element contains the information needed to identify the document within the publication to which it belongs.

An optional [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element.

An optional table of contents ([TOC](#) element).

The title is mandatory and is marked up using the [TITLE](#) element.

In the case of preparatory acts, a section titled 'Explanatory memorandum' may be present after the title of the document. This section is marked up using the [GR.SEQ](#) element. By the same way, the final part ([FINAL](#)) is solely mandatory for adopted texts.

The preamble ([PREAMBLE](#)) consists of references to the primary legislation and/or to quoted documents ([GR.VISA](#)). It is accompanied by a second section ([GR.CONSID](#)) which contains the motivation of the act.

The enacting terms ([ENACTING.TERMS](#)) contain the adopted articles as well as information on the enter-into-force-date.

The final part ([FINAL](#)) gives information on the application, the place and date of the signature as well as the signatory.

#### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ACT.GEN

[element]

### Legal act primary document presenting a non-regular structure

The ACT.GEN element is used in the context of consolidated documents in order to mark up an act which presents a non-regular structure (in comparison with [ACT](#)).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="ACT.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
        <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct CONS.DOC.GEN GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the preamble, marked up using one [PREAMBLE.GEN](#) element or several [P](#) elements depending on its structure,
- an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)),
- the enacting terms ([ENACTING.TERMS](#)),
- and the optional final part ([FINAL](#)).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU

[element]

### List of additional documents related to a legislative summary

The ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU element is a list of documents (not legislation summaries) which are related to the current legislation summary, but they are not necessarily quoted.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

## Used by

ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU CONTENTS.LSEU

## General rules

### Element

The content consists of elements from the generic type t\_btx.struct.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ADDR

[element]

### Inline address

The ADDR element is used to mark up the address, which is given in the form of continuous text within a text block.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="ADDR" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq ADDR

## General rules

### Element

The use of the ADDR element depends on the context. An address is marked up with the [ADDR.S](#) element when it is presented separately from the text, with each part of this address presented on distinct physical paragraphs.

Thus, the ADDR element is used:

- when an address is given in the form of continuous text within a text block (first example below);
- when an address appears on one single line, and so without clear distinction between its different parts (second example).

An ADDR element must be contained within a low-level text element (for example, a [P](#) element).

## Example

```
<P>Common guidelines and application forms are available in the European Community at  
<ADDR>European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and Culture, Tempus programme - cooperation with the USA  
and Canada, B7 8/20, B-1049 Brussels (mail address)</ADDR>.</P>
```

```
<P>For further information, please contact :</P>  
<P>  
<ADDR>European Commission, Nicole Versijp, B-1049 Brussels</ADDR>.</P>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ADDR.S

[element]

### Stand-alone address

The ADDR.S element is used to mark up an address which is presented separately from the text.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="ADDR.S">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:sequence>  
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>  
    </xd:sequence>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

This element concerns addresses which are clearly presented separately from the text. Such an address starts a new line, and the different parts of the address consist of at least two physical paragraphs ([P](#)).

When an address appears within a text block, or on only one line without clear distinction between its different parts, the [ADDR](#) element must be used.

## Example

```
<P>For EC applicants seeking further information, please contact:</P>  
<ADDR.S>  
  <P>Nicole Versijp</P>  
  <P>European Commission</P>  
  <P>Directorate-General for Education and Culture</P>  
  <P>B7 8/20</P>
```

```
<P>B-1049 Brussels</P>
<P>Tel. (32-2) 296 66 64</P>
<P>fax (32-2) 295 57 19</P>
<P>E-mail: nicole.versijp@cec.eu.int</P>
</ADDR.S>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## AGAINST

[element]

### Expression which separates the parties in a case

The AGAINST element is used to mark up the expression which separates the conflicting parties in a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="AGAINST" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

AGAINST PARTIES

### General rules

#### Element

The opponents of a case, plaintiffs ([PLAINTIFS](#)) and defendants ([DEFENDANTS](#)) are generally separated by an expression like en. *against*, de. *gegen*, fr. *contre* etc. This expression is tagged with the AGAINST element.

### Example

```
<PARTIES>
  <PLAINTIFS>
    <P>Martin Miller</P>
  </PLAINTIFS>
  <AGAINST>contre</AGAINST>
  <DEFENDANTS>
    <P>Commission des Communautés européennes</P>
  </DEFENDANTS>
</PARTIES>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## AGE.OJ

[element]

### Age of the OJ (number of years)

The AGE.OJ element is used to mark up the number of the year of publication of the Official Journal concerned.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="AGE.OJ">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:pattern value="[1-9][0-9]?" />
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.OJ

### General rules

#### Element

This element always consists of a one-digit or two-digit numerical value. In the example below, 45 refers to the forty-fifth year of publication. The numbering started in 1958.

### Example

```
<BIB.OJ>
  <COLL>L</COLL>
  <NO.OJ CLASS="NORMAL">73</NO.OJ>
  <AGE.OJ>45</AGE.OJ>
  <DATE ISO="20020315">20020315</DATE>
  <LG>EN</LG>
  <PRINTER>IC</PRINTER>
  <NO.CAT>FXAL02073ENC</NO.CAT>
  <NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
  <PAGE.SUMMARY>
    <PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
```

```
<PAGE.LAST>s2</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.SUMMARY>
<PAGE.CONTENTES>
<PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>31</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.CONTENTES>
</BIB.OJ>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## AGE.OJ.SUMMARY

[element]

### Age of the OJ (number of years) within a PDF summary

The AGE.OJ.SUMMARY element is used to mark up the number of the year of publication of the Official Journal concerned in the context of a PDF summary.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="AGE.OJ.SUMMARY" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

AGE.OJ.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY

#### General rules

#### Element

This element is only used in the context of a PDF summary ([SUMMARY.PDF](#)) within the [HEADER.SUMMARY](#) element.

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## AGR

[element]

### General structure of an agreement

The AGR element is used to mark up the general structure of an agreement.

In general, an agreement is characterised by its **multilateral nature**. The analysis of its content reveals that it is the result of successful negotiations between several parties representing the European Union and one or more other countries.

If the document does not respect these multilateral criteria, it has to be marked up using the [GENERAL](#) element as root element.

The title of an agreement may contain the following expressions: 'agreement', 'exchange of letters', 'protocol', 'convention', 'negotiation', 'protocol of understanding' etc.

With regards to the structure, an agreement may be presented in the format of an act or in the format of an exchange of letters.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="AGR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
          <xd:element ref="FINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

The AGR element is subdivided into the following elements:

- the bibliographical references ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)),
- a choice of different elements which might appear in various orders, only the TITLE element is mandatory: an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)), the title of the document ([TITLE](#)), and an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)).

If the agreement follows the structure of an act, the contents consist of:

- an optional preamble ([PREAMBLE](#)),
- the enacting terms ([ENACTING.TERMS](#)),
- an optional final part ([FINAL](#)),

The following agreement follows such a structure:

## FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

### between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Turkey in Community programmes

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, hereinafter referred to as 'the Community',

of the one part, and

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY, hereinafter referred to as 'Turkey',

of the other part,

Whereas:

- (1) The Resolution of the EU-Turkey Association Council of 6 March 1995 looked forward to initiatives being taken in a number of fields to broaden the scope of EU-Turkey cooperation, including possible participation in certain Community programmes.
- (2) The European Council in Luxembourg in December 1997 made participation in the Community programmes a way of stepping-up the enhanced pre-accession strategy for candidate countries, such participation being determined case-by-case. At the same time, a European Strategy for Turkey was established which allowed the same possibility for that country. Following the European Council meetings in Helsinki in December 1999 and, in particular, in Nice in December 2000, the case-by-case approach in this field could be shifted to a far-reaching one embracing most of the Community programmes.
- (3) The Helsinki European Council stated that Turkey is a candidate country destined to join the Union on the basis of the same criteria applied to the other candidate countries, and that, building on the existing European strategy, Turkey, like other candidate countries, will benefit from a pre-accession strategy to stimulate and support its reforms, including the opportunity to participate in Community programmes and agencies and that the Republic of Turkey will also have the opportunity to participate in Community programmes and agencies and in meetings between candidate countries and the Union in the context of the accession process.
- (4) Turkey has expressed the wish to participate in a number of Community programmes.
- (5) The specific terms and conditions, including financial contribution, regarding the participation of Turkey in each particular programme should be determined by agreement between the Commission of the European Communities, acting on behalf of the Community, and the competent authorities of Turkey,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

#### *Article 1*

Turkey shall be allowed to participate in all Community programmes opened to participation of candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in accordance with the provisions adopting these programmes.

#### *Article 2*

Turkey shall contribute financially to the general budget of the European Union corresponding to the specific programmes in which Turkey participates.

If the agreement is presented in the format of an exchange of letters (as shown below), the content is marked up with the [COLL. LETTERS](#) element.



## AGREEMENT

in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and the Gabonese Republic on fishing off the coast of Gabon for the period 3 December 2001 to 2 December 2005

### *A. Letter from the Government of the Gabonese Republic*

Sir,

With reference to the Protocol initialled on 20 September 2001 at Libreville setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution for the period 3 December 2001 to 2 December 2005, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Gabonese Republic is prepared to apply the Protocol on a provisional basis with effect from 3 December 2001, pending its entry into force in accordance with Article 6 thereof, provided that the European Community is disposed to do the same.

This is on the understanding that the first instalment of the financial compensation specified in Article 2 of the Protocol is paid by 30 April 2002.

I should be obliged if you would confirm the European Community's agreement to such provisional application.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration,

*For the Government of the Gabonese Republic*

### *B. Letter from the European Community*

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

'With reference to the Protocol initialled on 20 September 2001 at Libreville setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution for the period 3 December 2001 to 2 December 2005, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Gabonese Republic is prepared to apply the Protocol on a provisional basis with effect from 3 December 2001, pending its entry into force in accordance with Article 6 thereof, provided that the European Community is disposed to do the same.

This is on the understanding that the first instalment of the financial compensation specified in Article 2 of the Protocol is paid by 30 April 2002.

I should be obliged if you would confirm the European Community's agreement to such provisional application.'

I have the honour to confirm the Community's agreement to such provisional application of the Protocol.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration,

*On behalf of the Council of the European Union*

#### **Attributes**

##### **The NNC attribute**

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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## **ALINEA**

[element]

### **Alinea of a legal article**

In the context of EU legal texts, alinea is the lowest-level structure component of a legal article.

An alinea is a subdivision of the article and of the legal paragraph which does not have a distinctive sign (number, letter or dash).

#### **Model**

```
<xd:element name="ALINEA" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### **Used by**

**General rules****Element**

An alinea may consist of a single sentence, or of several sentences which are grouped together from a legal point of view.

These sentences may be grouped together in the same physical paragraph. An alinea may also contain one or more of the elements defined in the complex type [t\\_btx](#).

A rule to be applied in order to identify an alinea is that it should be understandable when extracted from its context ([legal article](#) or [legal paragraph](#)). Thus, the introductory sentence of a list and the list itself must be in the same ALINEA element (see second example below).

Additionally, on all levels, optional comments ([COMMENT](#)) may be inserted.

**Example**

```
<ALINEA>This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the
<HT TYPE="ITALIC">Official Journal of the European Communities</HT>.</ALINEA>

<ALINEA>
<P>Member States are invited to send to the Commission and to all other Member States, by 31 August 2002, all the
information as required by Article 7(3) of Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4(3) of Directive 90/642/EEC concerning the
2001 monitoring exercise to ensure, at least by check sampling, compliance with maximum pesticide residue levels
including:</P>

<LIST TYPE="alpha">
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>(a)</NO.P>
<TXT>the results of ...</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>(b)</NO.P>
<TXT>information on ...</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
</LIST>
</ALINEA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

**AMEND**

[element]

**Amendment**

The AMEND element is used to mark up an amendment.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="AMEND">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="OLD" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NEW" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

GR.AMEND

**General rules****Element**

An amendment may consist of the following elements:

- a title ([TITLE](#)),
- an [OLD](#) element, which covers the text presented in the left-hand column.
- a [NEW](#) element, which covers the text presented in the right-hand column.

At least one of the two last elements must be provided.

In some cases, amendments are introduced by a title indicating the number of the amendment.

For example, in the English language version, the term 'Amendment No 11' may be used. In this case, the various amendments, each of which being marked up with an AMEND element, are easy to distinguish.

In order to identify the scope of an amendment, the following rules should be applied:

- the most accurate element should be taken into account;
- the horizontal structure and the concordance between the position of the paragraphs in the left-hand part and the position of the paragraphs in the right-hand part of the page should be retained as far as possible;

- the logic and the markup within the AMEND element should be retained as far as possible.

### Example

Considering the following example:

INITIAL PROPOSAL	AMENDED PROPOSAL
<p>(4) The integration of refugees into the society of the country in which they are established is one of the objectives of the Geneva Convention and, to this end, there should be support for actions by the Member States to promote their social and economic integration, in so far as it contributes to economic and social cohesion, the maintenance and strengthening of which is one of the Community's fundamental objectives referred to in Articles 2 and 3(1)(k) of the Treaty.</p>	<p>Unchanged</p>
<p>(6) It is in the interests of both the Member States and the persons concerned that refugees and displaced persons who are allowed to stay in the territory of the Member States are given the opportunity to provide for themselves by working.</p>	<p>Unchanged</p>
<p>(7) Since measures supported by the Structural Funds and other Community measures in the field of education and vocational training are not in themselves sufficient to promote such integration, support should be given for special measures to enable refugees and displaced persons to benefit fully from the programmes which are organised.</p>	<p>(5) The integration of refugees into the society of the host country could also be helped by supporting the actions taken by non-governmental organisations working to achieve social integration.</p> <p>(7) Since measures supported by the Structural Funds and other Community measures in the field of education and vocational training are not in themselves sufficient to promote such integration, support should be given for special measures to enable refugees and displaced persons to benefit fully from the programmes which are organised. For these to be fully effective, the competent non-governmental organisations should be involved in such programmes.</p>

A global analysis indicates that the numbered paragraphs are recitals ([CONSID](#)). Then, the two first amendments in the example are marked up as :

```

<AMEND>
  <OLD>
    <CONSID>
      <NP>
        <NO.P> (4) </NO.P>
        <TXT>The integration of refugees into the society of the country in which they are established...</TXT>
      </NP>
    </CONSID>
  </OLD>
  <NEW>
    <P>Unchanged</P>
  </NEW>
</AMEND>
<AMEND>
  <NEW>
    <CONSID>
      <NP>
        <NO.P> (5) </NO.P>
        <TXT>The integration of refugees into the society of the host country could also be helped by supporting the
actions taken by non-governmental organisations working to achieve social integration.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </CONSID>
  </NEW>
</AMEND>

```

**Root element for an annex**

The ANNEX element is the root element used to mark up annexes. These documents are identified in their title by the words 'annex', 'appendix', 'addendum' etc.

If there is no clear indication characterising the document as an annex, it must be marked up using the [GENERAL](#) element as root element.

In the case of complex documents, which contain several annexes or associated documents, the series of annexes may be introduced by a table of contents. This table must be considered as a separate document, marked up using ANNEX as the root element.

Apart from the bibliographical references and the title, annex content may follow various structures. It may consist of tables, or of structured text blocks. An annex may also quote an entire document or document parts.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="ANNEX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by****General rules****Element**

An annex contains:

- the bibliographical references ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)),
- a choice of different elements which might appear in various orders, only the TITLE element is mandatory: an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)), the title of the document ([TITLE](#)), and an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- an optional [CURR.TITLE](#) element for running titles in the context of European Court Reports,
- the [CONTENTS](#) element forming the body of the annex.

If an annex consists of a single quotation of an entire document, this quoted document has to be marked up as a separate instance. A reference (via the [INCL.ELEMENT](#) element) to this external document is provided in the content of the first one.

In some cases the distinction between a subtitle of an annex and the title of a [GR.SEQ](#) element is not obvious. The inclusion of the 'subtitle' into a GR.SEQ element is then absolutely acceptable.

**Attributes****The NNC attribute**

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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**ANNOTATION****Annotation**

From a semantic point of view, there are several types of notes, including footnotes, *Nota Bene*, remarks etc.

The ANNOTATION element is used to mark up such notes, except the footnotes (see the [NOTE](#) element). This kind of notes is referred as "annotation" in the following.

Unlike footnotes, an annotation does not have a callout, and it may generally appear close to text blocks or higher-level structures in order to give explanations about their contents.

An ANNOTATION element can have a title group.

The annotations may be introduced by the following:

- note,
- N.B.,
- remark,
- etc.

Annotations may appear in groups or individually. When there is more than one annotation in the group, the annotation can be numbered.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="ANNOTATION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN GR.ANNOTATION GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

The ANNOTATION element contains an optional [TITLE](#), followed by either one numbered paragraph ([NP](#)) or an unlimited number of paragraphs ([P](#)).

The [TITLE](#) element is used only if the title is on a separate line than the text of the annotation.

If a single annotation is introduced by a title highlighted in a font which differs from the standard font, and if this title is on the same line as the text of the annotation (for example, where one of the expressions listed above is used), this title must be identified using an [HT](#) element.

### Example

```
<ANNOTATION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Remark:</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <P>This quota is valid only for Belgium and Sweden</P>
</ANNOTATION>
<ANNOTATION>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">N.B.:</HT> the distances above are given in kilometers.</P>
</ANNOTATION>
```

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## ANONYMOUS

[element]

### Anonymisation of personal names

The element ANONYMOUS is a placeholder for personal data which – due to individual rights – must not be published.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ANONYMOUS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="PLACEHOLDER" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx\_t\_btx.ecr\_t\_btx.seq

### General rules

### Element

If a personal name must not be published, the complete name has to be replaced by the element ANONYMOUS.

The only contents of the element is a note ([NOTE](#)) with the following text according to the language:

- BG: Информацията е заличена или заменена в съответствие с правната рамка относно личните данни и/или поверителността.
- CS: Údaje vymazané nebo nahrazené v rámci zajištění ochrany osobních dat a/nebo důvěrné povahy.
- DA: Information er fjernet eller erstattet inden for rammerne af beskyttelse af personoplysninger og/eller fortrolighed.
- DE: Information im Rahmen des Schutzes personenbezogener bzw. vertraulicher Daten entfernt oder ersetzt.
- EL: Πληροφορίες που διεγράφησαν ή αντικαταστάθηκαν στο πλαίσιο της προστασίας των δεδομένων προσωπικού χαρακτήρα και/ή εμπιστευτικότητας.
- EN: Information erased or replaced within the framework of protection of personal data and/or confidentiality.
- ES: Datos suprimidos o sustituidos en el marco de la protección de datos personales y/o confidenciales.
- ET: Teave on kustutatud või asendatud seoses isikuandmete kaitse ja/või konfidentsiaalsusega.
- FI: Henkilötietojen ja/tai tietosuojaan suojaamisen puitteissa poistettu tai korvattu tieto.
- FR: Information effacée ou remplacée dans le cadre de la protection des données à caractère personnel et/ou de leur caractère confidentiel.
- GA: Tá an fhaisnéis scriosta nó ionadaithe laistigh den chreat maidir le sonraí pearsanta agus/nó rúndacht a chosaint.
- HR: Informacije su izbrisane ili zamijenjene u okviru zaštite osobnih podataka i/ili povjerljivosti.
- HU: Törölt vagy áthelyezett információ a személyes és/vagy bizalmas jellegű adatok védelme érdekében.
- IT: Dati cancellati o sostituiti nell'ambito della tutela dei dati personali e/o della riservatezza.
- LT: Informacija ištrinta arba pakeista pagal asmens duomenų apsaugos ir (arba) konfidencialumo reikalavimus.
- LV: Informācija dzēsta vai aizstāta, ņemot vērā personas datu aizsardzību un/vai konfidencialitāti.
- MT: Informazzjoni mħassra jew mibdula fil-qafas ta' protezzjoni ta' data personali u/jew kunfidenzjalità.
- NL: Informatie gewist of vervangen in het kader van de bescherming van persoonsgegevens en/of vertrouwelijkheid.

- PL: Informacje usunięto lub zastąpiono w ramach ochrony danych osobowych i/lub poufności.
- PT: Informações apagadas ou substituídas no âmbito da proteção de dados pessoais e/ou da confidencialidade.
- RO: Informații șterse sau înlocuite în contextul cadrului legal de protecție a datelor cu caracter personal și/sau a confidențialității.
- SK: Údaje odstránené alebo vymazané v rámci zaistenia ochrany osobných dát a/alebo dôvernosti.
- SL: Informacija je bila izbrisana ali nadomeščena v okviru varstva osebnih in/ali zaupnih podatkov.
- SV: Uppgifterna raderade eller ersatta för att skydda personuppgifter och/eller av sekretesskäl.

If in the same document other texts have to be anonymised the note refers to the first one by means of the attribute NOTE.REF instead of NOTE.ID.

### Attributes

#### The attribute PLACEHOLDER

The attribute contains a text or symbol which replaces the original information. The attribute is optional; in case it is absent the anonymised text is replaced by a no-break-space (&#xA0;).

#### Example

```
<TBL NO.SEQ="0001" COLS="2">
  <GR.NOTES>
    <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0002" NUMBERING="STAR">
      <P>Information erased or replaced within the framework of protection of personal data and/or confidentiality.</P>
    </NOTE>
  </GR.NOTES>
  <CORPUS>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">CLAUSEN</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">Lars</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">
        <IE> </IE>
      </CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">
        <ANONYMOUS>
          <NOTE NUMBERING="STAR" NOTE.REF="E0002"> </NOTE>
        </ANONYMOUS>
      </CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">MESQUITA</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">Artur</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">
        <IE> </IE>
      </CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">
        <ANONYMOUS>
          <NOTE NUMBERING="STAR" NOTE.REF="E0002"> </NOTE>
        </ANONYMOUS>
      </CELL>
    </ROW>
  </CORPUS>
</TBL>
```

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## APPEAL.TABLE

[element]

### List of appeals

In some volumes of ECR publications the list of appeals is published.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="APPEAL.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.APPEAL.TABLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the following mandatory sub-elements:

- [BIB.APPEAL.TABLE](#): bibliographic information for the instance,
- [TITLE](#): the title of the list,
- [CONTENTS](#): the contents of the list.

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## APPELANT

[element]

#### Additional party in a case

The APPELANT element is used to mark up the additional parties participating in a case.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="APPELANT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTY.STATUS" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

PARTIES

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains one or more physical paragraphs ([P](#)) and an optional description of the status of the party participating in a case ([PARTY.STATUS](#)).

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## APPLICANT

[element]

#### Part of the introduction of an opinion

The APPLICANT element describes the person who introduced a call for opinion.

It may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="APPLICANT" type="t_btx"/>

```

#### Used by

APPLICANT INTRO.OPINION

#### General rules

#### Element

The use of the element is mandatory within the [INTRO.OPINION](#) element.

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## ARCHIVED

[element]

#### Indication if the summarized act is still active

The ARCHIVED element is used to signal that an act taken into account by a legislation summary is still active or became obsolete and thus was archived.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="ARCHIVED">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="VALUE" default="NO">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

BIB.LSEU

## General rules

### Element

The content of the element may be only one of the values 'YES' or 'NO', the latter being the default value.

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## ARGUMENTS

[element]

### Part of the contents of an opinion or a ruling

The ARGUMENTS element contains the essential arguments for an opinion or a ruling.

It may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ARGUMENTS" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

ARGUMENTS CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING

## General rules

### Element

The element is optionally used within [CONTENTS.OPINION](#) and [CONTENTS.RULING](#).

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## ARTICLE

[element]

### Legal article

In the context of European legal texts, a legal article is the basic component of the enacting terms. Articles are easily distinguishable by their standardized title, which consists of the expression "Article" followed by a sequential number.

The title ([TI.ART](#) element) is mandatory, and from a layout point of view, it's printed centered above the contents of the article. The subtitle, when present, has to be encoded with the [STI.ART](#) element.

Depending on the complexity, the content consists of one of the following structures:

- [ALINEA](#): one or more legal alineas (non-numbered physical paragraphs)
- [PARAG](#): one or more legal paragraphs (numbered physical paragraphs)
- [SUBDIV](#): one or more legal subdivisions (a long article may be subdivided into sections)

Additionally, on all levels, optional comments ([COMMENT](#)) may be inserted.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ARTICLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TI.ART"/>
      <xd:element ref="STI.ART" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
          <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
            <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
            <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
          </xd:choice>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
        <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
          <xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
        </xd:choice>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:choice>
    <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
      <xd:element ref="SUBDIV"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBDIV"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
  <xd:attribute name="IDENTIFIER" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
      <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
        <xd:pattern value="\d{3}(\-\d{3})?[A-Z]*/>
      </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct DIVISION ENACTING.TERMS GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

An article may contain various general structures, such as physical paragraphs, lists, tables etc. However, they have to be encapsulated in an allowed child element of the ARTICLE tag, namely [ALINEA](#), [PARAG](#) or [SUBDIV](#). For example, if an article contains a list, the corresponding LIST element must be encapsulated in an [ALINEA](#) element.



## Attributes

### The IDENTIFIER attribute

The IDENTIFIER attribute of the ARTICLE element is used to identify the legal sequence number of the current article within the enacting terms.

Basically, its value must be deduced from the article title.

It must at least correspond to the following format: 'xxx'. If necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros.

For example, the article which has the title "Article 4", gets '004' as IDENTIFIER attribute value.

For the articles which have specific numbering such as *bis* (*ter*, *quater*, *ter bis* etc.), the 'xxx' value is extended with uppercase letters 'A' (respectively 'B', 'C', etc.).

For example, the IDENTIFIER attribute value of legal 'Article 1bis' will be '001A' ('001B' for 'Article 1ter',...).

For a quoted legal article, the same rules have to be applied, with respects to the title of the quoted article. For example, if the 'Article 1' quotes in its contents the 'Article 5' of a previously published legal act, the IDENTIFIER attribute value of the quoted article is '005'.

The IDENTIFIER attribute of a single article always has the value '001'.

The use of this attribute is mandatory.

### Example

The enacting terms below contain articles which follow two different structures. The first article consists of five legal paragraphs, while the fourth one is subdivided into two alineas.

```
<ENACTING.TERMS>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">
    <TI.ART>Article 1</TI.ART>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.001">
      <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of tube and pipe fittings (other than cast fittings, flanges and threaded fittings), of iron or steel ... </ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.002">
      <NO.PARAG>2.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>...</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.003">
      <NO.PARAG>3.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the provisional anti-dumping duty shall not apply to imports released into free circulation in accordance with Article 2.</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.004">
      <NO.PARAG>4.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>The release for free circulation in the Community of the product referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security, equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.005">
      <NO.PARAG>5.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
  </ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">...</ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="003">...</ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="004">
    <TI.ART>Article 4</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the
      <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Official Journal of the European Communities</HT>.</ALINEA>
    <ALINEA>Article 1 of this Regulation shall apply for a period of six months.</ALINEA>
  </ARTICLE>
</ENACTING.TERMS>
```

The two articles below have both a subtitle. The list in the second paragraph of the second article, as well as its introductory sentence, are encapsulated in an ALINEA tag.

## Article 1

### Purpose

The purpose of this Regulation is to establish an accelerated phasing-in scheme for the application of the double hull or equivalent design requirements of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention to single hull oil tankers.

## Article 2

### Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to oil tankers of 5 000 tons deadweight and above:

- entering into a port or offshore terminal under the jurisdiction of a Member State, irrespective of their flag, or
- flying the flag of a Member State.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to any warship, naval auxiliary or other ship, owned or operated by a State and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service. Member States shall, so far as is reasonable and practicable, endeavour to respect this Regulation for the ships referred to in this paragraph.

<ENACTING.TERMS>

<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">

<TI.ART>Article 1</TI.ART>

<STI.ART>Purpose</STI.ART>

<ALINEA>The purpose of this Regulation is to establish an accelerated phasing-in scheme for the application of the double hull or equivalent design requirements of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention to single hull oil tankers.</ALINEA>

</ARTICLE>

<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">

<TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>

<STI.ART>Scope</STI.ART>

<PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.001">

<NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>

<ALINEA>

<P>This Regulation shall apply to oil tankers of

<FT TYPE="NUMBER">5000</FT> tons deadweight and above:</P>

<LIST TYPE="DASH">

```

        <ITEM>
        <P>entering into a port or offshore terminal under the jurisdiction of a Member State, irrespective of their
flag, or</P>
        </ITEM>
        <ITEM>
        <P>flying the flag of a Member State.</P>
        </ITEM>
    </LIST>
</ALINEA>
</PARAG>
<PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.002">
    <NO.PARAG>2.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>This Regulation shall not apply to any warship, naval auxiliary or other ship, owned or operated by a State
and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service. Member States shall, so far as is reasonable and
practicable, endeavour to respect this Regulation for the ships referred to in this paragraph.</ALINEA>
</PARAG>
</ARTICLE>
<ARTICLE>...</ARTICLE>
</ENACTING_TERMS>

```

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## ASSOCIATED.TO

[element]

### Association to an accompanying document

The empty element defines the link between an associated document whose title is supposed to appear in the table of contents and the document it is associated to. The element is based on the complex type [t\\_ref.phys](#).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ASSOCIATED.TO" type="t_ref.phys"/>
```

#### Used by

ASSOCIATED.TO.DOC.MAIN.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

Documents such as international agreements may only be published in the Official Journal if they are accompanied by a decision. Later on they are generally treated as autonomous documents. The first aspect, however, justifies to maintain a link to the accompanying document, which itself has a link to the associated document(s) ([ASSOCIATES](#)).

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## ASSOCIATES

[element]

### Association of a document

The empty element defines the link to an associated document whose title is also supposed to appear in the table of contents. The element is based on the complex type [t\\_ref.phys](#).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ASSOCIATES" type="t_ref.phys"/>
```

#### Used by

ASSOCIATES.DOC.MAIN.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

Documents such as international agreements may only be published in the Official Journal if they are accompanied by a decision. Such a decision – in similar cases it may be a treaty – defines link(s) to associated documents. The associated document itself contains a link to the accompanying instance ([ASSOCIATED.TO](#)).

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## AUTHOR

[element]

### Author

The AUTHOR element is used to mark up the name of the author of the document, or the publisher of a publication. In the case of the OJ, the author is an institution.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="AUTHOR" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

AUTHOR.BIB.CASE.BIB.DECISION.ECR.BIB.DOC.BIB.GEN.PUB.BIB.JUDGMENT.BIB.OPINION.BIB.ORDER.BIB.RULING.BIB.SUMMARY.OTH.PUB.OTH.PUB.CL

#### General rules

## Element

If there are several authors and/or publishers, each one must be marked up separately.

As the number and names of authoring services can change frequently, the following list only indicates some examples; it is by no means exhaustive:

- ACPCE: ACP - EC Council of Ministers
- ACPEU: ACP-EU Joint Assembly
- AEE: European Environment Agency
- AEEM: European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
- BCE: European Central Bank
- BEI: European Investment Bank
- CC: Court of Auditors
- CCEEE: EEA Consultative Committee
- CDR: Committee of the Regions
- CEDEFOP: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
- CES: Economic and Social Committee
- CJ: Court of Justice of the European Communities
- CJAELE: EFTA Court
- CMEEE: Joint Committee EEA
- CNSL: European Council
- COLAELE: EFTA Surveillance Authority
- COM: European Commission
- COM-UN: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
- CPAELE: Standing Committee of the EFTA States
- CPMEEE: Joint Parliamentary Committee
- CS: Council
- CSASS: Association Council
- CSEEE: EEA Council
- EASA: European Aviation Safety Agency
- EASHW: European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
- EDA: European Defence Agency
- EDPS: The European Data Protection Supervisor
- EPOL: Europol
- EPSO: European Personnel Selection Office
- ERA: European Railway Agency
- EUROJUST: Eurojust
- GALILEO: Galileo Supervisory Authority
- HRUFASP: High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
- JC: Joint Committee
- MEDIAT: The European Ombudsman
- OEDT: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and for Drug Addiction
- OEPRX: European Monitoring Centre for Racism and Xenophobia
- OHMI: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market
- OP: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
- OTHER: Others
- PE: European Parliament
- PSC: Political and Security Committee
- RG: Representatives of the Governments of the Member States
- T: Court of First Instance of the European Communities

Although the element is defined as optional, it must not be omitted if the author can be identified.

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---

## BAR

[element]

### Vertical bar

The empty element indicates a single vertical bar which is used in mathematical formulas.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BAR">
  <xd:complexType/>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula

### General rules

### Element

The element must not be used to indicate absolute values, therefore see [EXPR](#).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## BIB.APEAL.TABLE

[element]

### Metadata for a list of appeals

The element defines the metadata for describing a list of appeals. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.ECR](#): reference to an ECR publication;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): indicates the first page of the component;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): specifies the sequence on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): indicates the last page of the component;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): calculates the total number of pages,
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.APEAL.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
<xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

APPEAL.TABLE

#### General rules

#### Element

All elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```

<BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
  <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2003FR.10.xml">
    <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
    <VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
  </REF.ECR>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>PI</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>PVI</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>6</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.ECR.GENERAL>

```

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## BIB.CASE

[element]

#### Metadata for a case

The element defines the metadata for describing the publication of a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.ECR](#): refers to the publication of the volume in which the case was published;
- [LG.DOC](#): specifies the language of the published document;
- [LG.CASE](#): specifies the language in which the case was negotiated;
- [DATE](#): shows the date when the case was closed;
- [YEAR](#): mentions the year in which the case was opened;
- [NO.CASE](#): signals the internal identifier of the case;
- [TYPE.CASE](#): specifies the type of the case;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the case can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the case is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the case in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the dossier on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the case in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the case in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): contains the author of the case,
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.CASE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CASE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="TYPE.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

All sub-elements are mandatory except the AUTHOR, DATE, YEAR and NO.CASE elements. The DATE, YEAR and NO.CASE elements should not be used for a case corrigendum. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

## Example

```
<BIB.CASE>
  <REF.ECR FILE="ECR1972FR.06.xml">
    <YEAR>1972</YEAR>
    <VOLUME.ECR>06</VOLUME.ECR>
  </REF.ECR>
  <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>
  <LG.CASE>FR</LG.CASE>
  <DATE ISO="19710624"> </DATE>
  <YEAR>1970</YEAR>
  <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
  <TYPE.CASE>JUDGMENT-C</TYPE.CASE>
  <NO.CELEX>61970J0053</NO.CELEX>
  <NO.SEQ>0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>601</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>611</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>11</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.CASE>
```

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## BIB.CHRON.TABLE

[element]

### Metadata for a chronological list of judgements, orders etc.

The element defines the metadata for describing a chronological list of cases. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.ECR](#): reference to an ECR publication;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): indicates the first page of the component;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): specifies the sequence on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): indicates the last page of the component;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): calculates the total number of pages.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.CHRON.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CHRON.TABLE

### General rules

### Element

All elements are mandatory.

## Example

```
<BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
  <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2003FR.10.xml">
    <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
    <VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
  </REF.ECR>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>311</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>326</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>16</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
```

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## BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP

[element]

### Metadata for a chronological list of not published judgements and orders

The element defines the metadata for describing a chronological list of not published judgments and orders. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.ECR](#): reference to an ECR publication;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): indicates the first page of the component;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): specifies the sequence on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): indicates the last page of the component;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): calculates the total number of pages.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CHRON.TABLE.NP

#### General rules

#### Element

All elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```
<BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
  <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2003FR.10.xml">
    <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
    <VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
  </REF.ECR>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>327</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>329</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>3</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
```

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## BIB.CONCLUSION

[element]

#### Metadata for a conclusion

The element defines the metadata for describing the conclusion of a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the conclusion belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the conclusion belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the conclusion can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): specifies the identifier under which the Court decision can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the conclusion is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the conclusion in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the conclusion on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the conclusion in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the conclusion in the publication;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.CONCLUSION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONCLUSION

#### General rules

#### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

### Example

```
<BIB.CONCLUSION>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.010060101.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.CELEX>61970C0053</NO.CELEX>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0002</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>610</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>611</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.CONCLUSION>
```

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## BIB.CORRIG.ECR

[element]

### Metadata for a corrigendum in the context of European Court Reports

The element defines the metadata for describing a corrigendum published in the European Court Reports. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the corrigendum belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case instance which describes the composition of the corrigendum;
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the corrigendum is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the corrigendum in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the corrigendum on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the corrigendum in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the corrigendum in the publication;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.CORRIG.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CORRIGENDUM.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory.

### Example

```
<BIB.CORRIG.ECR>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1998FR.01r005701.case.xml"> </REF.CASE>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>LVII</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>LVII</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.CORRIG.ECR>
```

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## BIB.DATA

[element]

### Bibliographical data

The BIB.DATA element is used to mark up the bibliographical data pertinent to a basic act amendment.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.DATA">
  <xd:complexType>
```



```

<xd:sequence>
  <xd:choice>
    <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE.CONS"/>
    <xd:element ref="OTH.PUB"/>
  </xd:choice>
  <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
  <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CORRIG FAM.COMP MOD.ACT

### General rules

#### Element

This element consists of the following:

- references to the publication to which the member of the consolidation family belongs. There are two types of publications:
  - the consolidated acts ([BIB.INSTANCE.CONS](#)),
  - other publications ([OTH.PUB](#)).
- the document's Celex reference number ([NO.CELEX](#)). For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.
- optionally the date of adoption of the act associated with the member of the consolidation family ([DATE](#)),
- the title of the document associated with the member ([TITLE](#)).

### Example

```

<BIB.DATA>
  <BIB.INSTANCE.CONS>
    <DATE ISO="20000825">20000825</DATE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
    <PAGE.FIRST>7</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <PAGE.LAST>47</PAGE.LAST>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>41</PAGE.TOTAL>
    <DOC.TYPE>DECISION</DOC.TYPE>
  </BIB.INSTANCE.CONS>
  <NO.CELEX>300D0520</NO.CELEX>
  <DATE ISO="20000726">20000726</DATE>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Commission Decision</HT>
      </P>
      <P>of 26 July 2000</P>
      <P>pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequacy of the protection provided by the safe harbour privacy principles and related frequently asked questions issued by the US Department of Commerce</P>
      <P>(notified under document number C(2000) 2441)</P>
      <P>(Text with EEA relevance)</P>
      <P>(2000/520/EC)</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
</BIB.DATA>

```

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## BIB.DATA.CL

[element]

### Bibliographic data for a member of a consolidation family

The BIB.DATA.CL element is used to mark up the bibliographic data for a member of a consolidation family.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.DATA.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="OJ.CL"/>
          <xd:element ref="SPEC.ED" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="OTH.PUB.CL"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

```

    <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX"/>
    <xd:element ref="DATE.ADOPT" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xd:sequence>
  <xd:attribute name="FILENAME" type="xd:string"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CORRIG.CL FAM.COMP.CL MOD.ACT.CL

#### General rules

##### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- a reference to the publication: OJ ([OJ.CL](#)) and/or special editions ([SPEC.ED](#)), or a general publication ([OTH.PUB.CL](#))
- the CELEX number ([NO.CELEX](#)),
- the adoption date ([DATE.ADOPT](#)),
- the title of the member of the consolidation family ([TITLE](#)).

The element must at least consist of a reference to the publication and the CELEX number; the adoption date and the title are optional.

#### Attributes

##### The FILENAME attribute

The FILENAME attribute contains the filename of the external file, if it has a special format and does not respect the filename conventions. Its value contains the language code and information on the filename; the two parts are separated by ": ". Various languages codes are separated by ";".

In cases where the filename is the same for all languages, the value is only represented once and the language code is being replaced by "LL".

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## BIB.DECISION.ECR

[element]

#### Metadata for a Court decision

The element defines the metadata for describing a Court decision within a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case of the Court of Justice which the current Court decision belongs to;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the Court decision belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the Court decision can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): optionally specifies the European Case Law Identifier;
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the judgment is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the Court decision in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the Court decision on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the Court decision in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the Court decision in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the Court decision;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.DECISION.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DECISION.ECR

#### General rules

##### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

#### Example

```

<BIB.DECISION.ECR>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.060060101.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.CELEX>61970J0053</NO.CELEX>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>602</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>

```

```
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST.ECR>610</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
<PAGE.TOTAL>9</PAGE.TOTAL>
<AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.DECISION.ECR>
```

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## BIB.DOC

[element]

### Metadata for a document

The element defines the metadata for describing a document. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- the production identifier ([PROD.ID](#)),
- the financial identifier ([FIN.ID](#)),
- the document number ([NO.DOC](#)),
- the durability of the document ([DURAB](#)),
- the author of the document ([AUTHOR](#)),
- the concerned community ([COM](#)),
- the reference to the document which has to be corrected (for corrigenda only) ([DOC.CORR](#), [DOC.CORR.SE](#)),
- the relevance to the European Economic Area ([EEA](#)),
- optionally the reference of the European Legislation Identifier ([NO.ELI](#)),
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.DOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PROD.ID" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="FIN.ID" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DURAB"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="COM" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.CORR" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.CORR.SE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="EEA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ELI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DOC

### General rules

#### Element

All elements are optional, apart from the DURAB element, which is mandatory.

The [NO.DOC](#) element specifies the number of the described document. It may be absent for those documents which do not have a document number or if the document number is unknown. In the latter case OP has to be contacted for clarification. In some cases, this element has to be repeated.

The durability of a document is specified by the [DURAB](#) element. If the document has no specification concerning this aspect, the content of the DURAB element is 'NA' (not applicable).

The author of a document or the service which is responsible for the edition of the document is described by the [AUTHOR](#) element. It may be absent if the value cannot be derived from the document. In general, however, the value will be available.

The [DOC.CORR](#) element must be included if it is a corrigendum for a document originally published in the OJ. The [DOC.CORR.SE](#) element must be included if it is a corrigendum for a document published in the special edition. There may be several DOC.CORR elements if the corrigenda correct several original documents. A corrigendum is not considered to be an original document.

The presence of the [EEA](#) element indicates that the document is of interest to the EEA (European Economic Area).

The use of [NO.ELI](#) is optional and it is used to reference the European Legislation Identifier.

### Example

```
<BIB.DOC>
  <NO.DOC FORMAT="NY" TYPE="OJ">
    <NO.CURRENT>460</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <COM>EC</COM>
  </NO.DOC>
  <DURAB TYPE="EPH"> </DURAB>
  <AUTHOR>COM</AUTHOR>
  <COM>EC</COM>
  <REF.CORE.METADATA>C_2002_9999-ec-publication-v1.0.xml</REF.CORE.METADATA>
</BIB.DOC>
```

## BIB.ECR

[element]

### Metadata for the publication of a volume of cases

The element defines the metadata for describing a fascicle of court cases. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [YEAR](#): year of the publication;
- [NO.FASCICLE](#): number of the fascicle;
- [PART.ECR](#): part of the publication;
- [LG.PUB](#): language of the publication;
- [NO.ISSN](#): International Series Standard Number or a combination of [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#); NO.ISSN.PRINT is optional for the case of electronic publication only;
- [NO.CAT](#): catalogue number for a given item;
- [NO.CAT.GLOBAL](#): catalogue number for a global container.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.FASCICLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="PART.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CAT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CAT.GLOBAL" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

ECR

### General rules

#### Element

All elements are mandatory except NO.CAT and NO.CAT.GLOBAL.

### Example

```
<BIB.ECR>
  <YEAR>2006</YEAR>
  <NO.FASCICLE>1</NO.FASCICLE>
  <PART.ECR>I</PART.ECR>
  <LG.PUB>FR</LG.PUB>
  <NO.ISSN>10193170</NO.ISSN>
  <NO.CAT>QDAB0601BFRC</NO.CAT>
  <NO.CAT.GLOBAL>QDAB06001FRC</NO.CAT.GLOBAL>
</BIB.ECR>
```

## BIB.ECR.GENERAL

[element]

### Metadata for the ECR publication fragments which are not related to a case

The element defines the metadata for describing the fragments of an ECR publication which give general instructions and information on its use. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.ECR](#): reference to an ECR publication;
- [LG.DOC](#): language of the component;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): indicates the first page of the component;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): specifies the sequence on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): indicates the last page of the component;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): calculates the total number of pages.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.ECR.GENERAL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

ECR.GENERAL

## General rules

### Element

All elements are mandatory.

### Example

```
<BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
  <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2003FR.10.xml">
    <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
    <VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
  </REF.ECR>
  <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>1</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>2</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
```

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## BIB.GEN.PUB

[element]

### Metadata for general publications

The element defines the metadata for describing general publications.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.GEN.PUB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PUBLISHER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIZE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CAT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ISBN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.PUBLISHER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="FMX.GEN"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAPER.GEN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PDF.GEN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

PUBLICATION

### General rules

### Element

This element, according to the case, may contain one or more of the following sub-elements:

- [AUTHOR](#): describes the author of the publication;
- [TITLE](#): encapsulates the title of the publication;
- [PUBLISHER](#): describes the editor;
- [SIZE](#): describes the physical size of the publication;
- [NO.CAT](#): the catalogue number;
- [NO.ISBN](#): the International Standard Book Number;
- [NO.ISSN](#): the International Standard Series Number; or
- a sequence of [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#) (optional) for a printed publication and [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) for the electronic version of the publication;
- [INFO.PUBLISHER](#): any information added by the editor;
- [P](#): any supplement information;
- [FMX.GEN](#): references to Formex instances composing the publication;
- [PAPER.GEN](#): information for the paper issue of a general publication;
- [PDF.GEN](#): references to PDF files composing the publication;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

All elements are optional, apart from the FMX.GEN element, which is mandatory.

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## BIB.INSTANCE

[element]

### References of the publication

The BIB.INSTANCE element is used to mark up the references which unambiguously identify a document within the publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.INSTANCE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DOCUMENT.REF"/>
      <xd:element ref="SPEC.ED" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="EEA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="INCLUSIONS" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

ACT AGR ANNEX CJT COMPETITION CONS.DOC CONS.OTH.DOC CORR GENERAL

### General rules

#### Element

This element contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- the reference to the document instance ([DOCUMENT.REF](#)),
- an optional reference to a secondary legislation publication ([SPEC.ED](#)),
- an indication to EEA relevance ([EEA](#)),
- the date of the document ([DATE](#)) as it can be found in the title; in some cases various dates are indicated; they must be tagged separately,
- the language in which the document is published ([LG.DOC](#)),
- the position of the document on the page indicated as the starting page ([NO.SEQ](#)),
- the page number on which the document begins ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the page number on which the document ends ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages of the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)),
- the list of included elements ([INCLUSIONS](#)),
- the document number(s) ([NO.DOC](#)).

All elements are mandatory except SPEC.ED, EEA, NO.SEQ, INCLUSIONS and NO.DOC.

### Example

The two examples below concern documents published in the OJ L collection for the first one, and in the OJ C collection for the second one. Note the differences about the NO.DOC element:

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <DOCUMENT.REF FILE="L_2002020EN.01000101.doc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>020</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </DOCUMENT.REF>
  <DATE ISO="20020122">20020122</DATE>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <NO.SEQ>0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>1</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <DOC.TYPE>COMMON.POSITION</DOC.TYPE>
  <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN" TYPE="INTERNAL">
    <NO.CURRENT>56</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
    <COM>CFSP</COM>
  </NO.DOC>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
```

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <DOCUMENT.REF FILE="C_2002004EN.01000101.doc.xml">
```

```

<COLL>C</COLL>
<NO.OJ>004</NO.OJ>
<YEAR>2002</YEAR>
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
<PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
</DOCUMENT.REF>
<DATE ISO="20020107">20020107</DATE>
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
<NO.SEQ>0001.0002</NO.SEQ>
<PAGE.FIRST>12</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST>12</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
<DOC.TYPE>ANNEX</DOC.TYPE>
</BIB.INSTANCE>

```

The example below deals with an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters. The objects listed in the INCLUSIONS tag are the image files of the handling signings. Note the NO.SEQ value, which means that the document is an associated one.

```

<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <DOCUMENT.REF FILE="L_2002071EN.01000101.doc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>071</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </DOCUMENT.REF>
  <DATE ISO="20020313">20020313</DATE>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0003</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>10</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>22</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <INCLUSIONS>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01001501"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01001502"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01002001"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01002002"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01002501"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01002502"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01003001"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002071EN.01003002"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  </INCLUSIONS>
</BIB.INSTANCE>

```

## Specific rules

### Element

In the context of consolidated acts, this element has to be used for the bibliographic information on the consolidated act itself. Only the following components have to be used:

- the reference to the DOC instance ([DOCUMENT.REF](#))
- the element [DATE](#), which contains a copy of the date for the basic act
- the language of the document ([LG.DOC](#))
- the first page ([PAGE.FIRST](#)) of the consolidated act; in general, this is the value 1
- the sequence on the page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)) which generally is also 1
- the last page ([PAGE.LAST](#))
- the total number of pages ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

All other values are optional.

This element must not be confused with [BIB.INSTANCE.CONC](#) which is used to describe the members of the consolidated family, such as the basic act and modifiers.

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## BIB.INSTANCE.CONC

[element]

### References of the publication in the context of codification

The BIB.INSTANCE.CONC element is used to mark up the references which unambiguously identify a document within the publication in the context of codification.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.INSTANCE.CONC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DOCUMENT.REF.CONC"/>
      <xd:element ref="SPEC.ED" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="EEA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.DATA

### General rules

### Element

This element includes the following information:

- a logical reference to the member of the consolidation family ([DOCUMENT.REF.CONC](#))
- an optional reference to secondary legislation publication ([SPEC.ED](#))
- an indication to EEA relevance ([EEA](#))
- the date of the publication ([DATE](#))
- the language in which the document is published ([LG.DOC](#))
- the sequence number of the document within the publication ([NO.SEQ](#))
- the page number on which the document begins ([PAGE.FIRST](#))
- the sequence number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEQ](#))
- the page number on which the document ends ([PAGE.LAST](#))
- the total number of pages of the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#))
- the document number(s) ([NO.DOC](#))

### Example

The example below shows the BIB.INSTANCE.CONC element within a [BIB.DATA](#) element:

```
<BIB.DATA>
  <BIB.INSTANCE.CONC>
    <DOCUMENT.REF.CONC>
      <COLL>L</COLL>
      <NO.OJ>019</NO.OJ>
      <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
      <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
      <PAGE.FIRST>9</PAGE.FIRST>
      <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
      <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
    </DOCUMENT.REF.CONC>
    <DATE ISO="20020119">20020119</DATE>
    <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
    <NO.SEQ>0005</NO.SEQ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>9</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <PAGE.LAST>10</PAGE.LAST>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
    <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN" TYPE="INTERNAL">
      <NO.CURRENT>110</NO.CURRENT>
      <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
      <COM>CE</COM>
    </NO.DOC>
```



```
</BIB.INSTANCE.CONTS>
</BIB.DATA>
```

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## BIB.JUDGMENT

[element]

### Metadata for a judgment

The element defines the metadata for describing a judgment within a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the judgment belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the judgment belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the Court decision can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the judgment is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the judgment in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the judgment on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the judgment in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the judgment in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the judgment;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

JUDGMENT.JUDGMENT.NP

### General rules

### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

### Example

```
<BIB.JUDGMENT>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.060060101.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.CELEX>61970J0053</NO.CELEX>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>602</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>610</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>9</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.JUDGMENT>
```

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## BIB.LSEU

[element]

### Metadata on a legislation summary

The BIB.LSEU element is used to mark up specific metadata of the summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.LSEU">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.LSEU"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="LAST.MODIFICATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARCHIVED"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="SUMMARY">
      <xd:simpleType>
```

```

        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="GLOSSARY"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="INTRO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SUMMARY"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

LSEU

#### General rules

#### Element

This element contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- the generic identifier of the summary ([NO.DOC.LSEU](#)),
- the language of the summary ([LG.DOC](#)),
- an indication to EEA relevance ([EEA](#)),
- optionally the date of the last modification ([LAST.MODIFICATION](#)),
- an indication if the summarized document is obsolete and was archived ([ARCHIVED](#)),
- the collection of possibly integrated objects such as images ([INCLUSIONS](#)).

The elements NO.DOC.LSEU, LG.DOC and ARCHIVED are mandatory.

#### Attributes

#### The attribute TYPE

The attribute TYPE gives an additional information about the nature of the contents of the document. It therefore can have one of two values: SUMMARY (default) to indicate that the contents is a summary, INTRO for introductory texts, or GLOSSARY for instances which contain a glossary. The information is of high importance for the conversion to XHTML.

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## BIB.OJ

[element]

### Bibliographical description

The BIB.OJ element is used to mark up the bibliographical and physical description of an OJ.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.OJ">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.DOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="NO.OJ"/>
        <xd:element ref="SPECIAL"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="AGE.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LAST.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PRINTER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="REPUBLICATION" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

OJ

#### General rules

#### Element

The BIB.OJ provides the following bibliographical information:

- the collection to which the publication belongs ([COLL](#)),
- the title of the publication ([TITLE](#)),
- the OJ number ([NO.OJ](#)),
- in the context of the production Act by Act, the NO.OJ is replaced by the DOC number ([NO.DOC](#)),
- in the context of special editions, for the time being in Irish and Maltese, the NO.OJ element is replaced by [SPECIAL](#),
- the number of years of publication of the OJ ([AGE.OJ](#)),
- the date of publication ([DATE](#)),
- the indication of the last publication of the year ([LAST.OJ](#)),
- the language in which the publication appears ([LG.OJ](#)),
- the code of the printer responsible for publishing and printing the publication ([PRINTER](#)),
- optionally a reference to the core metadata ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to a bibliographic record ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

These sub-elements may be empty if the content is unknown or, during a pre-press phase, is not yet fixed.

When the publication is a secondary legislation publication, the bibliographical information are described using the [BIB.SE](#) element.

#### Attributes

#### The attribute REPUBLICATION

The attribute REPUBLICATION signals if the give number of the Official Journal is a republication or not. The attribute value "YES" indicates that it is actually a republication, the value "NO" (default value) indicates that it is an original publication. Republications may become

necessary when after the publication of the original Journal, it turns out that, due to the protection of personal data and/or confidentiality, some parts of the contained document had to be anonymised. See also the element [ANONYMOUS](#).

In the case of a republication the following notice, according to the language, has to be added on the cover page of the OJ:

- BG: Част от информацията в това издание не може да бъде разкривана поради причини, свързани със защитата на личните данни и/или поверителността и затова публикуваме нова автентична версия.
- CS: S ohledem na ochranu osobních dat a/nebo důvěrnou povahu nelze zobrazit některé údaje obsažené v tomto vydání, a proto byla publikována nová autentická verze.
- DA: På grund af beskyttelse af personoplysninger og/eller fortrolighed kan enkelte af denne udgaves informationer ikke længere offentliggøres. Derfor er der offentliggjort en ny autentisk udgave.
- DE: Aus Gründen des Schutzes personenbezogener bzw. vertraulicher Daten können einige in dieser Ausgabe enthaltene Informationen nicht mehr öffentlich gemacht werden. Daher wurde eine neue authentifizierte Fassung veröffentlicht.
- EL: Για λόγους προστασίας των δεδομένων προσωπικού χαρακτήρα και/ή εμπιστευτικότητας, μερικές από τις πληροφορίες που περιέχονται στο παρόν τεύχος δεν μπορούν πλέον να κοινοποιηθούν, και συνεπώς μία νέα αυθεντική έκδοση έχει δημοσιευθεί.
- EN: For reasons of protection of personal data and/or confidentiality, some information contained in this issue cannot be disclosed anymore and therefore a new authentic version has been published.
- ES: Por razones de protección de datos personales y/o confidenciales, algunas informaciones contenidas en esta edición ya no pueden ser divulgadas y, por lo tanto, una nueva versión auténtica ha sido publicada.
- ET: Isikuandmete kaitse ja/või konfidentsiaalsuse tõttu ei saa osa käesolevas väljaandes sisalduvat teavet enam avaldada ning seepärast avaldati uus autentne versioon.
- FI: Yksilöiden henkilötietojen ja/tai tietosuojan suojaamiseksi joitakin tämän julkaisun sisältämiä tietoja ei voida julkaista, ja sen korvaa uusi todistusvoimainen versio.
- FR: Pour des raisons de protection de données à caractère personnel et/ou de confidentialité, certaines informations contenues dans ce numéro ne peuvent plus être divulguées, d'où la publication de cette nouvelle version authentique.
- GA: De bharr cúiseanna maidir le sonraí pearsanta agus/nó rúndacht a chosaint, ní nochtar roinnt faisnéise a bhí san eisiúint seo a thuilleadh, agus dá bhrí sin, foilsíodh leagan barántúil nua.
- HR: Zbog zaštite osobnih podataka i/ili povjerljivosti, neke informacije sadržane u ovoj objavi više ne mogu biti prikazane, pa je stoga objavljena njezina nova autentična verzija.
- HU: Személyesadat-védelmi okokból és/vagy bizalmas jellegük miatt az ebben a számban található bizonyos információk a továbbiakban nem hozhatók nyilvánosságra, ezért került sor ennek az új, hiteles változatnak kiadására.
- IT: Per motivi di protezione dei dati personali e/o di riservatezza, alcune informazioni contenute in questo numero non possono essere comunicate e quindi è stata pubblicata una nuova versione che fa fede.
- LT: Siekiant apsaugoti asmens duomenis ir (arba) užtikrinti konfidencialumą, kai kurios rūšies informacija, pateikta šiame numeryje, nebegali būti atskleista ir todėl buvo paskelbta nauja autentiška versija.
- LV: Personas datu aizsardzības un/vai konfidencialitātes nolūkā daļa šajā izdevumā ietvertās informācijas vairs nevar tikt izpausta, un tādej ir publicēta jauna autentiška versija.
- MT: Għal raġunijiet ta' protezzjoni ta' data personali u/jew kunfidenzjalità, xi informazzjoni li tinsab f'din il-harġa ma tistax tibqa' tiġi żvelata, u għalhekk għet ippubblikata verżjoni awtentika ġdida.
- NL: Op grond van de bescherming van persoonsgegevens en/of vertrouwelijkheid kan bepaalde in deze uitgave verschenen informatie niet langer openbaar worden gemaakt. Derhalve is een nieuwe authentieke versie gepubliceerd.
- PL: Ze względu na ochronę danych osobowych i/lub poufności niektóre informacje zawarte w tym wydaniu nie mogą zostać ujawnione, stąd publikacja nowej oryginalnej wersji.
- PT: Por razões de protecção de dados pessoais e/ou de confidencialidade, algumas informações contidas nesta edição já não podem ser divulgadas, e portanto, uma nova versão autêntica foi publicada.
- RO: Din motive de protecție a datelor cu caracter personal și/sau de confidențialitate, anumite informații conținute în prezenta ediție nu mai pot fi puse la dispoziție; ca urmare, o nouă versiune autentică este publicată.
- SK: S ohľadom na ochranu osobných dát a/alebo dôvernosc' nie je možné zobrazit niektoré údaje obsiahnuté v tomto vydaní, a preto bola publikovaná nová autentická verzia.
- SL: Zaradi varstva osebnih in/ali zaupnih podatkov nekaterih informacij, ki jih je vsebovala ta izdaja, ni več dovoljeno posredovati, zato je bila objavljena njena nova avtentična različica.
- SV: Vissa uppgifter i denna utgåva kan inte längre lämnas ut p.g.a. skyddet av personuppgifter och/eller av sekretesskäl, och därför har en ny giltig version publicerats.

#### Example

```
<BIB.OJ>
<COLL>I</COLL>
<NO.OJ CLASS="NORMAL">73</NO.OJ>
<DATE ISO="20020315">20020315</DATE>
<AGE.OJ>45</AGE.OJ>
<LG>EN</LG>
<PRINTER>OP</PRINTER>
</BIB.OJ>
```

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## BIB.OPINION

[element]

### Metadata for an opinion

The BIB.OPINION element is used to mark up the metadata for an opinion.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.OPINION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

OPINION

## General rules

### Element

It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the opinion belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the opinion belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the opinion can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the opinion is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the opinion in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the opinion on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the opinion in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the opinion in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the opinion;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, REF.CORE.METADATA and REF.BIB.RECORD, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

## Example

```
<BIB.OPINION>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1959FR.010053301.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE> </NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.SEQ>0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>533</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>562</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>30</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.OPINION>
```

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## BIB.ORDER

[element]

### Metadata for an order

The element defines the metadata for describing an order within a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the order belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the order belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the order can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the order is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the order in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the order on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the order in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the order in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the order;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

## Model

```
<xd:element name="BIB.ORDER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
<xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
<xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

ORDER ORDER.NP

#### General rules

#### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

#### Example

```

<BIB.ORDER>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.060060101.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.CELEX>6197000053</NO.CELEX>
  <NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>602</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>610</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>9</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.ORDER>

```

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## BIB.REPORT.HEARING

[element]

#### Metadata for a hearing report

The element defines the metadata for describing a hearing report within a case. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the report belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the report belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the report can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the report is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the report in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the report on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the report in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the report in the publication;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.REPORT.HEARING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1"&nbsnbs;minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      &nbsnbs; <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

REPORT.HEARING

#### General rules

#### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

#### Example

```

<BIB.REPORT.HEARING>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1987FR.020049501.case.xml">

```

```

<NO.CASE>276/85</NO.CASE>
</REF.CASE>
<NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
<PAGE.FIRST.ECR>496</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST.ECR>500</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
<PAGE.TOTAL>5</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.REPORT.HEARING>

```

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## BIB.RULING

[element]

### Metadata for a ruling

The element defines the metadata for describing a ruling. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the ruling belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the ruling belongs to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the ruling can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the ruling is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST.ECR](#): mentions the first page of the ruling in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the ruling on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST.ECR](#): mentions the last page of the ruling in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the ruling in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the ruling;
- optionally a reference to the corresponding core metadata instance ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#));
- optionally a reference to an instance containing metadata other than core metadata ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.RULING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

RULING

### General rules

### Element

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

### Example

```

<BIB.RULING>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1989FR.010215101.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>1/78</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.SEQ>0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST.ECR>2151</PAGE.FIRST.ECR>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST.ECR>2181</PAGE.LAST.ECR>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>31</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.RULING>

```

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## BIB.SE

[element]

### Metadata for a special edition volume

The element defines the metadata for describing a special edition (secondary legislation) volume.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="CHAP.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOME.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="PRINTER"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CAT"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

SE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains these sub-elements:

- the language of the publication ([LG.PUB](#)),
- the year of publication ([YEAR](#)),
- the chapter to which the publication belongs ([CHAP.SE](#)),
- the volume to which the publication belongs ([TOME.SE](#)),
- the code of the printer responsible for publishing and printing the publication ([PRINTER](#)),
- the catalogue number of the publication ([NO.CAT](#)),
- the ISSN number of the publication ([NO.ISSN](#)) or a combination of [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#),
- optionally the DOI of the publication ([NO.DOI](#)). NB: For all future productions this element is mandatory,
- a mandatory [DATE](#) element, which indicates the date of the publication of the issue.

All elements are mandatory except NO.DOI.

#### Example

```

<BIB.SE>
  <LG.PUB>SK</LG.PUB>
  <YEAR>2004</YEAR>
  <CHAP.SE>03</CHAP.SE>
  <TOME.SE>05</TOME.SE>
  <PRINTER>JO</PRINTER>
  <NO.CAT>FXAZ04025SKC</NO.CAT>
  <NO.ISSN>17254965</NO.ISSN>
</BIB.SE>

```

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## BIB.SUMMARY

[element]

#### Metadata for a summary

The element defines the metadata for describing a summary. It contains a sequence of these sub-elements:

- [REF.CASE.F1](#): creates a reference to the case which the summary belongs to in the context of part I ECR documents;
- [REF.CASE](#): creates a reference to the case which the summary refers to;
- [NO.CELEX](#): specifies the identifier under which the summary can be found in EUR-Lex, the European legal database system;
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (optional);
- [NO.SEQ](#): contains the sequence number related to the position under which the summary is published in a given volume;
- [PAGE.FIRST](#): mentions the first page of the summary in the publication;
- [PAGE.SEQ](#): indicates the sequence of the summary on the page;
- [PAGE.LAST](#): mentions the last page of the summary in the publication;
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): indicates the total number of pages taken by the summary in the publication;
- [AUTHOR](#): the author of the summary.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="BIB.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE.F1" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

**General rules****Element**

All elements, except REF.CASE.F1, are mandatory. For technical reasons the NO.CELEX element is declared as optional; its use, however, is compulsory.

**Example**

```
<BIB.SUMMARY>
  <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1989FR.010012301.case.xml">
    <NO.CASE>259/89</NO.CASE>
  </REF.CASE>
  <NO.SEQ>0001</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>123</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>124</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>
</BIB.SUMMARY>
```

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**BIB.VOLUME**

[element]

**Metadata for a volume**

The element defines the metadata for describing each volume of the OJ or each act in a production Act by Act.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="BIB.VOLUME">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.ID" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CAT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="DOI.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SUMMARY" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.CONTENTIS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

VOLUME

**General rules****Element**

The BIB.VOLUME element is used within the [VOLUME](#) element, even when an OJ publication is made of one single volume or in the production Act by Act.

It contains these sub-elements:

- an optional volume identifier ([VOLUME.ID](#)),
- an optional title of the volume ([TITLE](#)),
- an optional catalogue number ([NO.CAT](#)),
- optionally, the ISSN number of the publication ([NO.ISSN](#)) or a combination of [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#) (optional),
- an optional Digital Object Identifier ([DOI.OJ](#)),
- an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- the total number of pages of the volume ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)),
- information related to the pagination of the summary of the volume ([PAGE.SUMMARY](#)),
- information related to the pagination of the contents of the volume ([PAGE.CONTENTIS](#)),

The [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element is used in the latter context to mark up comments which appear on the first page of the cover. Generally speaking, these are notes indicating that this OJ closes the series for a given year.

**Example**

```
<BIB.VOLUME>
  <VOLUME.ID>1</VOLUME.ID>
  <NO.CAT>FXAL02020ENC</NO.CAT>
  <NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>16</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <PAGE.SUMMARY>
```



```
<PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.LAST>s2</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.SUMMARY>
<PAGE.CONTENTES>
<PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.LAST>13</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>13</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.CONTENTES>
</BIB.VOLUME>
```

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## BLK

[element]

### Block of rows

The BLK element is used to mark up information relating to blocks of rows. A block of rows is characterised by:

- an optional title ([TI.BLK](#)) and subtitle ([STI.BLK](#)),
- any combination of rows ([ROW](#)) and block of rows ([BLK](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="BLK">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="TI.BLK"/>
        <xd:element ref="STI.BLK" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ROW"/>
        <xd:element ref="BLK"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BLK CORPUS

### General rules

#### Element

If a block of rows is introduced by a title, the use of the BLK element is mandatory.

As a block of rows may contain other lower-level blocks of rows, the model of the BLK element is recursive.

In some cases, the markup of a table requires the simultaneous use of ASSV or ROWSPAN attributes of the [CELL](#) element with BLK elements. In this case, the BLK element and especially its title must be taken into account to compute the value of these attributes.

### Example

This table contains lines which are logically grouped together in a BLK element:

**Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in the specific exercise set out in point I of the Recommendation**

Pesticide residue to be analysed for	Years (**)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Group A</b>				
Acephate	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Benomyl group	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Chlorpyrifos	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Iprodione	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Methamidophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<b>Group B</b>				
Diazinon	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Metalaxyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Methidathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Thiabendazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Triazophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<b>Group C</b>				

This one also contains a BLK element, but an analysis of the context is necessary in so far as few presentation straightforward cues are available:

**List of products covered by the specific supply arrangements under Title I for the smaller Aegean islands**

Description	CN code
Wheat flour	1101 and 1102
Durum wheat	1001 10 00
Wheat of bread-making quality	1001 90 99
Feedingstuffs	
— cereals	
— wheat	1001
— rye	1002
— barley	1003
— oats	1004
— maize	1005
— cotton seeds	1207 20 90
— alfalfa and fodder	1214
— food industry wastes and residues	2302 to 2308
— preparations of a kind used in animal fee	2309 90'

```

<TBL COLS="2" NO.SEQ="0001">
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>List of products covered by the specific supply arrangements under Title I for the smaller Aegean islands</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<CORPUS>
<ROW TYPE="HEADER">
<CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">Description</CELL>
<CELL COL="2" TYPE="HEADER">CN code</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Wheat flour</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">1101</FT> and <FT TYPE="CN">1102</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Durum wheat</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">10011000</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Wheat of bread-making quality</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">10019099</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<BLK>
<TI.BLK COL.START="1" COL.END="1">Feedingstuffs</TI.BLK>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- cereals</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<IE> </IE>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- wheat</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">1001</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- rye</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">1002</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- barley</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">1003</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
</ROW>

```

```

<CELL COL="1">- oats</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
  <FT TYPE="CN">1004</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">- maize</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CN">1005</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">- cotton seeds</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CN">12072090</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">- alfalfa and fodder</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CN">1214</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">- food industry wastes and residues</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CN">2302</FT> to      <FT TYPE="CN">2308</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">- preparations of a kind used in animal fee</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CN">230990</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
</BLK>
</CORPUS>
</TBL>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## BR

[element]

### Line break

The BR element is used to explicitly indicate a line break which cannot be deduced from other mark-up.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="BR">
  <xd:complexType/>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq

### General rules

#### Element

The BR element may only be used in cases where a line break has to be generated, but cannot be derived from the logical mark-up in the document. See the example below.

### Example

```

<PRELIM.RULING>
  <P>[demande de décision préjudicielle,
  <BR>   </BR>introduite par la Cour administrative (Luxembourg)]</P>

```

```
</PRELIM.RULING>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CAPTION

[element]

### Caption

The CAPTION element is used to mark up the text attached to an included image. This text is usually given in the form of a title underneath the image.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CAPTION" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CAPTION INCL.ELEMENT

### General rules

#### Element

The CAPTION element should only be used when the text appears below the image. If the text is placed on top of the image, a [GR.SEQ](#) structure should be created.

The CAPTION element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type. Generally, it is composed of one or several [P](#) elements.

### Example

```
<CAPTION>
  <P>Figure 1</P>
  <P>Number of activities per site in Belgium</P>
</CAPTION>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CASE

[element]

### Metadata for a juridical case

The CASE element is used to mark up the metadata for describing a dossier of a juridical case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CASE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.CASE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTIES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUBJECT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PRELIM.RULING" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="JOINED.CASES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="DECISION"/>
        <xd:element ref="OBJECT"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.CONCLUSION"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.CORRIG.ECR"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.DECISION.ECR"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.JUDGMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.JUDGMENT.NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.OPINION"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.ORDER"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.ORDER.NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.REPORT.HEARING"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.RULING"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUMMARY"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="PDF.ECR" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.CASE](#): contains the metadata for this dossier level;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): container for running titles;
- [TITLE](#): describes a title page (in particular necessary for older issues); the element is optional;
- [PARTIES](#): encapsulates the conflicting parties;
- [SUBJECT](#): contains the subject of the case;
- [PRELIM.RULING](#): describes preliminary rulings; the element is optional;
- [INDEX](#): contains the [KEYWORDS](#) describing the case;
- [JOINED.CASES](#): contains the references to cases joined to the present one; the element is optional;
- [P](#): contains any additional information;
- [DECISION](#): contains a court decision;
- [OBJECT](#): contains the object;

- [REF.CONCLUSION](#): refers to the conclusion; the element is optional;
- [REF.CORRIG.ECR](#): contains the reference to a corrigendum;
- [REF.DECISION.ECR](#): contains the reference to a Court decision;
- [REF.JUDGMENT](#): reference to a judgment; the element is optional;
- [REF.JUDGMENT.NP](#): reference to a not published judgment; the element is optional;
- [REF.OPINION](#): refers to an opinion of the Court;
- [REF.ORDER](#): refers to an order; the element is optional;
- [REF.ORDER.NP](#): refers to a not published order; the element is optional;
- [REF.REPORT.HEARING](#): contains the reference to the report of a hearing;
- [REF.RULING](#): contains a reference to the ruling of a case;
- [REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT](#): contains the reference to a summarised judgment;
- [SUMMARY](#): contains an optional summary;
- [PDF.ECR](#): contains references to the PDF instances which have been created for the case.

The order of the elements REF.CONCLUSION, REF.JUDGMENT, REF.ORDER, REF.OPINION and SUMMARY is free. They may also be combined in any order.

### Example

```

<CASE>

  <BIB.CASE>

    <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2005FR1.01.xml">

      <YEAR>2005</YEAR>

      <VOLUME.ECR>1</VOLUME.ECR>

    </REF.ECR>

    <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>

    <LG.CASE>DE</LG.CASE>

    <DATE ISO="20050120">20050120</DATE>

    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>

    <NO.CASE>C-464/01</NO.CASE>

    <TYPE.CASE>JUDGMENT-C</TYPE.CASE>

    <NO.CELEX>62001J0464</NO.CELEX>

    <NO.SEQ>0014</NO.SEQ>

    <PAGE.FIRST>439</PAGE.FIRST>

    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>

    <PAGE.LAST>480</PAGE.LAST>

    <PAGE.TOTAL>42</PAGE.TOTAL>

    <AUTHOR>CJ</AUTHOR>

  </BIB.CASE>

  <TITLE>

    <TI>

      <P>Affaire C-464/01</P>

    </TI>

  </TITLE>

  <PARTIES>

    <PLAINTIFS>

      <P>Johann Gruber</P>

    </PLAINTIFS>

    <AGAINST>contre</AGAINST>

    <DEFENDANTS>

      <P>Bay Wa AG</P>

    </DEFENDANTS>

  </PARTIES>

  <PRELIM.RULING>

    <P>demande de décision préjudicielle, introduite par l'Oberster Gerichtshof (Autriche)</P>

  </PRELIM.RULING>

  <INDEX>

    <KEYWORD>Convention de Bruxelles</KEYWORD>

    <KEYWORD>Article 13, premier alinéa</KEYWORD>

    <KEYWORD>Conditions d'application</KEYWORD>

    <KEYWORD>Notion de 'contrat conclu par un consommateur ''</KEYWORD>

    <KEYWORD>Achat de tuiles par un agriculteur pour la couverture d'une ferme à usage en partie privé et en partie
    professionnel</KEYWORD>

  </INDEX>

  <SUMMARY>

```

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Sommaire de l'arrêt</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<SUBJECTS>

<P>

<KEYWORD>Convention concernant la compétence judiciaire et l'exécution des décisions</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Compétence en matière de contrats conclus par les consommateurs</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Notion de «contrat conclu par un consommateur</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Contrat portant sur un bien destiné à un usage en partie professionnel et en partie privé</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Exclusion sauf en cas d'usage professionnel marginal</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Appréciation par le juge national</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Critères</KEYWORD>

</P>

<P>(Convention du

<DATE ISO="19680927">27 septembre 1968</DATE>, art. 13 à 15)</P>

</SUBJECTS>

<ABSTRACT>

<P>Les règles de compétence énoncées par la convention du

<DATE ISO="19680927">27 septembre 1968</DATE> concernant la compétence judiciaire et l'exécution des décisions en matière civile et commerciale, telle que modifiée par la convention du <DATE ISO="19781009">9 octobre 1978</DATE> relative à l'adhésion du royaume de Danemark, de l'Irlande et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, par la convention du <DATE ISO="19821025">25 octobre 1982</DATE> relative à l'adhésion de la République hellénique, par la convention du <DATE ISO="19890526">26 mai 1989</DATE> relative à l'adhésion du royaume d'Espagne et de la République portugaise et par la convention du <DATE ISO="19961129">29 novembre 1996</DATE> relative à l'adhésion de la République d'Autriche, de la République de Finlande et du royaume de Suède, doivent être interprétées de la manière suivante:</P>

<LIST TYPE="DASH">

<ITEM>

<P>une personne qui a conclu un contrat portant sur un bien destiné à un usage en partie professionnel et en partie étranger à son activité professionnelle n'est pas en droit de se prévaloir du bénéfice des règles de compétence spécifiques prévues aux articles 13 à 15 de ladite convention, sauf si l'usage professionnel est marginal au point d'avoir un rôle négligeable dans le contexte global de l'opération en cause, le fait que l'aspect extraprofessionnel prédomine étant sans incidence à cet égard;</P>

</ITEM>

<ITEM>

<P>il appartient à la juridiction saisie de décider si le contrat en cause a été conclu pour couvrir, dans une mesure non négligeable, des besoins relevant de l'activité professionnelle de la personne concernée ou si, au contraire, l'usage professionnel ne revêtait qu'un rôle insignifiant;</P>

</ITEM>

<ITEM>

<P>à cet effet, il y a lieu pour ladite juridiction de prendre en considération l'ensemble des éléments de fait pertinents résultant objectivement du dossier; en revanche, il ne convient pas de tenir compte de circonstances ou d'éléments dont le cocontractant aurait pu avoir connaissance lors de la conclusion du contrat, sauf si la personne qui invoque la qualité de consommateur s'est comportée de manière telle qu'elle a légitimement pu faire naître l'impression, dans le chef de l'autre partie au contrat, qu'elle agissait à des fins professionnelles.</P>

<P>(cf. point 54 et disp.)</P>

</ITEM>

</LIST>

</ABSTRACT>

</SUMMARY>

<REF.CONCLUSION>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Conclusions de l'avocat général M. F. G. Jacobs, présentées le

<DATE ISO="20040916">16 septembre 2004</DATE>

</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR2005FR1.001044101.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0001">I-441</REF.ECR.DOC>

</REF.CONCLUSION>

<REF.JUDGMENT>

<TITLE>

```

<TI>
  <P>Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) du
    <DATE ISO="20050120">20 janvier 2005</DATE>
</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR2005FR1.010045801.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0002">I-458</REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.JUDGMENT>
<PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="SUMMARY" PAGE.FIRST="00439" PAGE.LAST="00440">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="CONCLUSION" PAGE.FIRST="00441" PAGE.LAST="00457">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="CASE" PAGE.FIRST="00458" PAGE.LAST="00480">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
</PDF.ECR>
</CASE>

```

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## CAT.PLANT

[element]

### Catalogue of agricultural plant species

The CAT.PLANT element is used to mark up all the varieties of agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="CAT.PLANT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.PLANT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

This element includes the following sub-elements:

- [GR.NOTES](#): is used to mark up footnotes, if any, the text of which is given at the end of the catalogue,
- [GR.PLANT](#): is used to mark up groups of agricultural plant species.

Any referenced notes must be grouped together within the [GR.NOTES](#) element.

In the context of the CAT.PLANT element, the [GR.NOTES](#) element may only be used if the referenced notes concern the entire catalogue.

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## CAT.VEGET

[element]

### Catalogue of vegetable species

The CAT.VEGET element is used to mark up all the varieties of vegetable species.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="CAT.VEGET">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SPECIE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

This element includes the following sub-elements:

- [GR.NOTES](#): is used to mark up footnotes, if any, the text of which is given at the end of the catalogue,
- [SPECIE](#): is used to mark up information relating to a species.

Any referenced notes must be grouped together within the [GR.NOTES](#) element.

In the context of the CAT.VEGET element, the [GR.NOTES](#) element may only be used if the referenced notes concern the entire catalogue.

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## CELL

[element]

### Cell



The CELL element is used to mark up information corresponding to each individual cell. In a table, a cell is the basic element of a row. It is found at the intersection of a row and a column.

Both semantic and layout features may be specified for a cell.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CELL">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="TXT.COL" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="TXT.ROW" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:attribute name="COL" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="COLSPAN" type="xd:positiveInteger"/>
        <xd:attribute name="ROWSPAN" type="xd:positiveInteger"/>
        <xd:attribute name="ACCH">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:pattern value="\d{1,3}\.[BT]\.[BT]"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="ACCV">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:pattern value="\d{1,3}\.[LR]\.[LR]"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NORMAL">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="ALIAS"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="HEADER"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="NORMAL"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="NOTCOL"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="TOTAL"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

ROW

## General rules

### Element

If, in a cell, several values with the same logical weight are separated by carriage returns (CRLF) in the printed version, it is necessary:

- either to mark up each value within the cell using a [P](#) element,
- or to mark up the entire cell using a [LIST](#) element.

If the content of a cell is empty, the 'is empty' element ([IE](#)) is used to explicitly mark up this empty content.

In a table, the header of a column is marked-up with the [TXT.COL](#) element and the header of a row with the [TXT.ROW](#) element. Both elements are optional, but when in use, the cells should have the TYPE attribute with the value 'HEADER'.

## Attributes

### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute of the CELL element is used to indicate locally the type of contents of the cells. It overrides the value of the TYPE attribute defined for the row ([ROW](#)) which contains the cell.

As the TYPE attribute of the ROW element, it may take the following values:

- ALIAS: if the cell contains an alias. Such reference may be used when the table is included on several pages of a publication. The reference is associated to a column header on the first page and is repeated on subsequent pages. The use of this attribute is restricted to those cases where the column headers are re-used in the abbreviated ALIAS form.
- HEADER: if the cell is considered as a column header. This generally occurs for the cells located in the first row of a table.
- NORMAL: if the cell contains 'simple' or 'normal' data. This is the default value.
- NOTCOL: if the cell contains a unit of measure relating to subsequent rows.
- TOTAL: if the cell contains data which could be considered as a 'total'.

Furthermore, if the TYPE attribute is used for the [ROW](#) which contains the cell, the TYPE attribute must be defined in the cell in order to skip the default value 'NORMAL'.

## Attributes

### The ACCH attribute

If the group of related cells is physically delimited by a horizontal brace, this symbol must be marked up using the ACCH attribute. The value of the ACCH attribute must correspond to a format of the type 't.i.d', where:

- 't' represents the number of cells making up the group,
- 'i' indicates the location of the brace in the cell which contains it: 'T' if the brace is located on the top of the cell, 'B' if it is located at the bottom.
- 'd' indicates the direction of the brace peak: 'T' if the peak is directed to the top of the cell which contains the brace, 'B' if it is directed to the bottom.

The ACCH attribute must be mentioned in the cell located at the intersection of the row which contains the brace and the first column in the group.

If an association is established in a table cell, with or without a brace, on part of the cell, the ACCV and ACCH attributes may not be used. In this case, the value concerned must be repeated as many times as it is required by the association.

## Attributes

### The ACCV attribute

If the group of related cells is physically delimited by a vertical brace, this symbol must be marked up using the ACCV attribute. The value of the ACCV attribute must correspond to a format of the type 't.t.l.d', where:

- 't' represents the number of cells making up the group. If necessary, the TI.BLK must be taken into account,
- 'l' indicates the location of the brace in the cell which contains it: 'L' if the brace is located at the left of the cell, 'R' if it is located at the right.
- 'd' indicates the direction of the brace peak: 'L' if the peak is directed to the left of the cell which contains the brace, 'R' if it is directed to the right.

The ACCV attribute must be mentioned in the cell located at the intersection of the row which contains the brace and the first column in the group.

## Attributes

### The COL attribute

The mandatory COL attribute is used to specify in which column the cell is located.

## Attributes

### The COLSPAN attribute

When a cell in a row 'A' must be linked to a group of cells in the same row, the first CELL element of this group has to provide the COLSPAN attribute. The value of the COLSPAN attribute is the number of cells in the group. The COL attribute of the first cell indicates the number of the first column in the group.

The use of the COLSPAN attribute is only allowed to relate the value of a cell in several columns within the same row. Its value must be at least equal to '2'.

## Attributes

### The ROWSPAN attribute

When a cell in column 'A' is linked to a cell in row 'B' located just below row 'A', the CELL element of this single cell must provide the ROWSPAN attribute. The value of the ROWSPAN attribute is equal to the number of cells in the group. The CELL element relating to the single cell must be placed within the first [ROW](#) element in the group. The [ROW](#) elements corresponding to the other rows in the group may not contain any CELL elements for the column containing the single cell 'A'.

The use of the ROWSPAN attribute is only authorised to relate the value of a cell in several rows. Its value must be at least equal to '2'.

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---

## CHAP.SE

[element]

### Chapter (Secondary legislation)

The CHAP.SE element is used to mark up a chapter in a secondary legislation publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CHAP.SE" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.SE CHAP.SE DOC.CORR.SE HEADER.SUMMARY.SE PUBLICATION.REF.SE SPEC.ED

#### General rules

#### Element

The CHAP.SE element is used within the [SPEC.ED](#) element.

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---

## CHRON.TABLE

[element]

### Chronological list of cases

In some volumes of ECR publications a chronological list of judgements and orders is published.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CHRON.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.CHRON.TABLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

The CHRON.TABLE element contains a sequence of these mandatory sub-elements:

- [BIB.CHRON.TABLE](#): bibliographic information for the list,
- [TITLE](#): the title of the list,
- [CONTENTS](#): the contents of the list.

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---

## CHRON.TABLE.NP

[element]

### Chronological list of unpublished judgments and orders

In some volumes of ECR publications a chronological list of unpublished judgements and orders is published.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CHRON.TABLE.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

### General rules

### Element

The CHRON.TABLE.NP element contains a sequence of these mandatory sub-elements:

- [BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP](#): bibliographic information for the list,
- [TITLE](#): the title of the list,
- [CONTENTS](#): the contents of the list.

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## CJT

[element]

### Root element for the Court of Justice documents

The CJT element is the root element for marking up documents published in the C series of the Official Journal, in Section I - Communications, under the heading Court of Justice. This heading is divided into three parts, namely:

- the Court of Justice,
- the Court of First Instance,
- the EFTA Court of Justice.

A distinction may be made between various categories of CJT documents. These are:

- judgements,
- orders,
- removals,
- cases, where a distinction is made between:
  - actions,
  - references for preliminary rulings,
  - appeals,
  - petitions,
  - requests for advisory opinions.
- various information, which includes:
  - opinions,
  - taking oaths,
  - decisions taken,
  - decisions adopted,
  - the assignment of judges,
  - the composition of the Court,
  - etc.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CJT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

### General rules

### Element

The CJT element may contain:

- a choice of different elements which may appear in various orders: a specific title structure ([TI.CJT](#)), and an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- a preamble included in a [CONTENTS](#) element,
- and the enacting terms ([ENACTING.TERMS.CJT](#)).

The [BIB.INSTANCE](#) element contains the bibliographic information for a CJT document.

In some cases, the document is accompanied by an annex. This should be marked up separately, using other root elements such as [ANNEX](#), [GENERAL](#), etc. An annex is not always easy to identify. Sometimes it follows on directly from the document. Sometimes it is separated from it by a thin line. In both cases, the annex must be considered a separate document.

**Attention:** A cancellation does not contain all necessary components and therefore has to be marked up with a root [GENERAL](#).

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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## CN

[element]

### Combined nomenclature

The CN element is used to mark up data in the combined nomenclature.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.HEADER"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="GR.CN.UNIT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xd:element ref="CN.UNIT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

It includes the following sub-elements:

- [GR.NOTES](#): is used to mark up the footnotes related to the current nomenclature (optional).
- [CN.HEADER](#): is used to mark up the headers of the columns.
- [CN.UNIT](#): is used to mark up the description of goods.
- [GR.CN.UNIT](#) is used to mark up a group of units.

It is strictly forbidden to use the [NOTE](#) element within the CN element. Any referenced notes have to be grouped together within the [GR.NOTES](#) element.

The CN element must be defined at the beginning of each nomenclature, which may cover several printed pages.

#### Example

```
<CN>
  <CN.HEADER>
    <CN.CODE>Code number</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Description</CN.DESC>
  </CN.HEADER>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
    <CN.CODE>8901</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for the transport of
    persons or goods:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
</CN>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.AUT.RATE

[element]

### Header of the 'Rate of autonomous duties' column

The CN.AUT.RATE element is used in the combined nomenclature in order to mark up the header of the column containing the autonomous rates.

In the English language version, it contains the text 'Rate of autonomous duties' in the suspensions documents or the text 'autonomous (%)' in the combined nomenclature. In the latter case, the column containing the autonomous rates is in fact a subdivision of the 'Rate of duty' column.

In some documents in the combined nomenclature, for example the OJ L 345 of 31 December 1994, the definition of this column may vary in a certain number of tables. In the English language version, it contains the text 'autonomous (%) or levy (AGR)'.

Furthermore, in the combined nomenclature, the autonomous rates column can be subdivided into periods of application such as six-month and three-month periods. In this case, the [PERIOD](#) element must be used to mark up the headers of these new columns.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.AUT.RATE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
      <xd:element ref="PERIOD" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CN.RATE CN.UNIT

## General rules

### Element

The CN.AUT.RATE element consists of the following sub-elements:

- a standard text ([TXT](#)),
- one or more [PERIOD](#) elements.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.CODE

[element]

### Combined nomenclature code

The CN.CODE element is used to mark up the combined nomenclature code.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.CODE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CN.HEADER CN.UNIT UNIT.TA

## General rules

### Element

The spaces in the CN codes are not included in the electronic file.

In some cases, such as in documents relating to suspensions, the CN code is preceded by the indication 'ex'. This indication means that the CN code is developed in various TARIC codes. In the context of suspensions, this means that the suspension is only published in the TARIC code and that it does not cover the complete [CN](#) product, but only an 'ex'tract of this defined by the Taric codes in question.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the CN.CODE element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

For presentation purposes, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Example

```
<CN.UNIT TYPE="NEW" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
  <CN.CODE>01011010</CN.CODE>
  <CN.DESC>Horses
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0016"> </NOTE>
</CN.DESC>
  <CN.CONV.RATE>
  <TXT>Free</TXT>
</CN.CONV.RATE>
  <CN.SUP.UNIT>p/st</CN.SUP.UNIT>
</CN.UNIT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.CONV.RATE

[element]

### Header of the 'Conventional rates' column

The CN.CONV.RATE element is used to mark up the header of the conventional rates column.

In the English language version, it contains the text 'conventional (%)' (combined nomenclature).

The conventional rates column can be subdivided into application periods such as six-month and three-month periods. In this case, the [PERIOD](#) element must be used to mark up the headers of these columns.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.CONV.RATE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
      <xd:element ref="PERIOD" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:choice>
    <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CN.RATE CN.UNIT

## General rules

## Element

The CN.CONV.RATE element contains the following sub-elements:

- a standard text ([TXT](#)),
- one or more [PERIOD](#) elements.

## Attributes

### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the CN.CONV.RATE element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

For presentation purposes, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

## Example

```
<CN>
  <CN.HEADER>
    <CN.CODE ALIAS="1">CN code</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC ALIAS="2">Description</CN.DESC>
    <CN.RATE>
      <CN.CONV.RATE ALIAS="3">
        <TXT>Conventional rate of duty (%)</TXT>
      </CN.CONV.RATE>
    </CN.RATE>
    <CN.SUP.UNIT ALIAS="4">Supplementary unit</CN.SUP.UNIT>
  </CN.HEADER>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
    <CN.CODE>0101</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>010110</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Pure-bred breeding animals:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="NEW" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
    <CN.CODE>01011010</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Horses</CN.DESC>
    <CN.CONV.RATE>
      <TXT>Free</TXT>
    </CN.CONV.RATE>
    <CN.SUP.UNIT>p/st</CN.SUP.UNIT>
  </CN.UNIT>
</CN>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.DESC

[element]

### Header of the 'Description' column

The CN.DESC element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the description of the goods.

In the English language version, the header contains the text 'Description'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.DESC">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
        <xd:attribute name="ASSV" type="xd:positiveInteger"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CN.HEADER CN.UNIT

### General rules

### Element

The CN.DESC element is composed of standard text.

**IMPORTANT:** In the lines identified by a code ([CN.CODE](#)) which is composed of less than 8 digits, the text of the description is terminated by a colon. This character must never be present in the Formex instance; it exists for presentation purposes only.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute is solely used if the CN.DESC element is used to describe a header.

This attribute is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is printed below the main header.

In the context of a description (inside the table), the use of the ALIAS attribute is forbidden.

### Attributes

#### The ASSV attribute

The ASSV attribute is only used in the table itself (not in the context of the header), and only in documents relating to suspensions of the rates of the Common Customs Tariff. In some cases, in fact, the description of the goods and/or the rate of autonomous duties are associated with more than one CN codes. In these cases, the ASSV attribute must be included and its value must correspond to the number of the associated CN codes.

The ASSV attribute is rarely used in the context of suspensions involving aircraft. When several descriptions relate to the same CN code, the descriptions are included in the same CN.DESC element.

### Example

```
<CN.HEADER>
  <CN.CODE>Code number</CN.CODE>
  <CN.DESC>Description</CN.DESC>
</CN.HEADER>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.HEADER

[element]

### Column headers in the combined nomenclature

The CN.HEADER element is used to mark up the column headers in the combined nomenclature.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.HEADER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CN.CODE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.DESC"/>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="CN.RATE"/>
        <xd:element ref="CN.SUP.UNIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CN

### General rules

### Element

The CN.HEADER element is redefined at the beginning of each nomenclature. It contains a sub-element for each header, namely:

- the combined nomenclature code ([CN.CODE](#)),
- the header of the 'Description' column ([CN.DESC](#)),

Optionally followed by:

- the rate of duties ([CN.RATE](#)),
- reference(s) to a supplementary unit ([CN.SUP.UNIT](#)),

### Example

```
<CN.HEADER>
  <CN.CODE ALIAS="1">CN code</CN.CODE>
  <CN.DESC ALIAS="2">Description</CN.DESC>
  <CN.RATE>
    <CN.CONV.RATE ALIAS="3">
      <TXT>Conventional rate of duty (%)</TXT>
    </CN.CONV.RATE>
  </CN.RATE>
  <CN.SUP.UNIT ALIAS="4">Supplementary unit</CN.SUP.UNIT>
</CN.HEADER>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.RATE

[element]

### Header of the 'Rate of duty' column

The CN.RATE element is used to mark up the header which is common to both columns relating to the rates of duties.

In the English language version in the combined nomenclature it contains the text 'Rate of duty'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.RATE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="CN.AUT.RATE" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="CN.CONV.RATE" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CN.HEADER

### General rules

#### Element

The CN.RATE element contains the following information:

- standard text,
- an optional [CN.AUT.RATE](#) element used to mark up the header of the column containing the autonomous rates,
- an optional [CN.CONV.RATE](#) element used to mark up the header of the column containing the conventional rates,

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is printed below the main header.

#### Example

```
<CN>
  <CN.HEADER>
    <CN.CODE ALIAS="1">CN code</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC ALIAS="2">Description</CN.DESC>
    <CN.RATE>
      <CN.CONV.RATE ALIAS="3">
        <TXT>Conventional rate of duty (%)</TXT>
      </CN.CONV.RATE>
    </CN.RATE>
    <CN.SUP.UNIT ALIAS="4">Supplementary unit</CN.SUP.UNIT>
  </CN.HEADER>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
    <CN.CODE>0101</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>010110</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Pure-bred breeding animals:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="NEW" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
    <CN.CODE>01011010</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Horses</CN.DESC>
    <CN.CONV.RATE>
      <TXT>Free</TXT>
    </CN.CONV.RATE>
    <CN.SUP.UNIT>p/st</CN.SUP.UNIT>
  </CN.UNIT>
</CN>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.SUP.UNIT

[element]

### Header of the 'Supplementary unit' column

The CN.SUP.UNIT element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the supplementary units, as well as the supplementary units in each CN description.



In the English language version, the header contains the text 'Supplementary unit'.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.SUP.UNIT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CN.HEADER CN.UNIT

#### General rules

#### Element

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the CN.SUP.UNIT element is only used in the context of a header. It is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

For presentation purposes, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

#### Example

```
<CN.HEADER>
  <CN.CODE ALIAS="1">CN code</CN.CODE>
  <CN.DESC ALIAS="2">Description</CN.DESC>
  <CN.RATE>
    <CN.CONV.RATE ALIAS="3">
      <TXT>Conventional rate of duty (%)</TXT>
    </CN.CONV.RATE>
  </CN.RATE>
  <CN.SUP.UNIT ALIAS="4">Supplementary unit</CN.SUP.UNIT>
</CN.HEADER>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CN.UNIT

[element]

#### Description of goods

The CN.UNIT element is used in the combined nomenclature in order to mark up the description of goods.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CN.UNIT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CN.CODE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.DESC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.AUT.RATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.CONV.RATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.SUP.UNIT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="OLD">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="OLD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="MODIF"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEL"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="HS" default="YES">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEVEL" type="xd:nonNegativeInteger" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CN GR.CN.UNIT

#### General rules

#### Element

Depending on the column concerned, this element may contain the following information:

- the combined nomenclature code ([CN.CODE](#)),
- the header of the 'Description' column ([CN.DESC](#)),
- the rate of autonomous duties ([CN.AUT.RATE](#)),
- the rate of conventional duties ([CN.CONV.RATE](#)),
- the supplementary unit ([CN.SUP.UNIT](#)).

Although all the elements of the model are optional, the CN.UNIT element may never be empty.

There is usually a description. The description is only missing when there is a deleted position, but in this case the CN code is given.

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The code numbers may be marked up by a special symbol:

- a star in the margin indicates the new code numbers,
- a square in the margin indicates the code numbers used previously, but the content of which has been modified,
- square brackets in column 1 indicate that this position has been deleted.

This information is given in the TYPE attribute. The corresponding symbol may not be included in the electronic version. The following values are possible:

- OLD: for codes which have not been changed at all (this is also the default value),
- NEW: for new codes,
- MODIF: for existing codes whose content has been modified,
- DEL: for deleted codes.

### Attributes

#### The HS attribute

When the unit comes from the harmonised system, the description of the goods appears in bold type. Otherwise, it is in normal type.

This information is covered by the HS attribute which has two possible values:

- YES: the unit does come from the harmonised system (this is also the default value),
- NO: the unit does not come from the harmonised system.

### Attributes

#### The LEVEL attribute

The LEVEL attribute is mandatory and is used to identify the level of the unit, which is represented by the number of dashes preceding the description of the goods. If there are no dashes, the value of the LEVEL attribute is equal to '0' (zero).

### Example

```
<CN>
  <CN.HEADER>
    <CN.CODE>Code number</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Description</CN.DESC>
  </CN.HEADER>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
    <CN.CODE>8901</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for the transport of
persons or goods:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>890110</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats and similar vessels principally designed for the transport of persons; ferry-
boats of all kinds:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
    <CN.CODE>89011010</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Sea-going</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>890120</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Tankers:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
</CN>
```

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## COLL

[element]

### Collection of the publication

The COLL element is used to mark up the collection to which the publication belongs.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COLL" type="t_collection"/>
```

## Used by

BIB.OJ COLL.DOC.CORR DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONS HEADER.SUMMARY OJ.CL PUBLICATION.REF REF.OJ SPEC.ED

## General rules

### Element

It can only contain the values defined in the [t\\_collection](#) simple type, namely:

- C: the OJ C collection,
- L: the OJ L collection,
- S: the OJ S collection,
- A: an ECSC decision published between 30/12/1952 and 19/04/1958,
- P: an OJ of the 'P' series, published from 20/04/1958 until 31/12/1967.
- X: unknown collection.

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## COLL.LETTERS

[element]

### Series of letters in an agreement

When an agreement is published in the format of an exchange of letters, all the letters must be marked up within a COLL.LETTERS element.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COLL.LETTERS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="LETTER" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct AGR GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

The COLL.LETTERS element contains one or more [LETTER](#) elements.

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## COM

[element]

### Community concerned

The COM element is used to mark up the code of the community concerned. The position in which the community concerned is placed in the printed text depends on the type of the document. For regulations, the reference to the community concerned is found between brackets in the title of the document, just before the number of the act.

In other cases, the community concerned can be found in the number of the act.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COM" type="xd:string"/>
```

## Used by

BIB.DOC COM NO.DOC NO.DOC

## General rules

### Element

The content of the COM element should correspond to one of the following values, irrespective of the language version of the document:

- EC (European Community)
- EU (European Union)
- EEC (European Economic Community)
- ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)
- EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community)
- CFSP (Common Foreign Security Policy)
- JHA (Justice and Home Affairs)
- COL (EFTA College)
- SC (Standing Committee)
- CMS (Committee Member States)

In exceptional cases the OTHER value may be used. This may only be done with the consent of EUR-OP when the institution or the community concerned is not included in the list of existing values.

For decisions taken by the EEA Joint Committee and decisions taken by the EEA Council, the community concerned is not indicated in the printed text. The COM element must be omitted in these cases.

In all other cases, it is obligatory.

The contents of this list might change in the course of time, so it should not be considered complete.

If a document concerns more than one community, the values have to be integrated in the same COM element, separated by a semicolon ";" and a space.

## Example

```
<NO.DOC FORMAT="NY" TYPE="OJ">
  <NO.CURRENT>457</NO.CURRENT>
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
```

```
<COM>EC</COM>
</NO.DOC>
```

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## COMMENT

[element]

### Comment within a provision

The COMMENT element is used to mark up the annotations, which supplement provisions in internal regulations.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COMMENT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ARTICLE ARTICLE ARTICLE COMMENT PARAG SUBDIV SUBDIV SUBDIV

### General rules

#### Element

The element can appear within articles and paragraphs.

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## COMPETITION

[element]

### Announcement of a competition

The COMPETITION element is the root element for documents relating to the announcement of a competition. These documents are published in the OJ CA collection.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COMPETITION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="COMPETITION.INIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

#### Element

The COMPETITION element contains:

- the metadata for identifying a document within the publication ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)),
- an optional [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element,
- the title of the document ([TITLE](#)),
- the [COMPETITION.INIT](#) element, which is used to mark up the introductory text of the document or the advertisement,
- an optional [TOC](#) element, which is used only if the announcement of a competition is accompanied by a table of contents,
- the body of the document ([CONTENTS](#)).

The illustration below shows the title, the introductory text and the table of contents:

# GUIDE FOR CANDIDATES IN OPEN COMPETITIONS ORGANISED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(2002/C 119 A/01)

*This guide is for information only. In its proceedings the selection board is not required by law to comply with any text other than the notice of competition.*

- A. THE WORK OF SELECTION BOARDS
  - B. CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COMPETITIONS
  - C. TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES
  - D. RECRUITMENT
  - E. CAREER PROGRESSION AND WORKING CONDITIONS
- ANNEX: INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE OPTICAL READER FORM ENCLOSED WITH THE APPLICATION FORM

## Attributes

### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

### Example

```
<COMPETITION>
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>
<HT TYPE="UC">Guide for candidates in open competitions organised by the European Parliament</HT>
</P>
<P>(2002/C 119 A/01)</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<COMPETITION.INIT>
<P>
<HT TYPE="BOX">This guide is for information only. In its proceedings the selection board is not required by law to
comply with any text other than the notice of competition.</HT>
</P>
</COMPETITION.INIT>
<TOC>
<TOC.ITEM>
<NO.ITEM>A.</NO.ITEM>
<ITEM.CONT>
<HT TYPE="UC">The work of selection boards</HT>
</ITEM.CONT>
</TOC.ITEM>
</TOC>
</COMPETITION>
```

## COMPETITION.INIT

[element]

### Introduction to a notice of competition

The COMPETITION.INIT element is used to mark up the introduction to a notice of competition. It concerns one or more sentences that immediately follow the title and that are used to introduce the contents of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="COMPETITION.INIT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct COMPETITION COMPETITION.INIT GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The COMPETITION.INIT element contains mainly [P](#) elements, with an extensive use of [HT](#) elements to take into account the presentation.

### Example

```
<COMPETITION.INIT>
  <P>The European Parliament's Secretariat in Luxembourg is holding an open competition to form a shortlist for the
  recruitment of</P>
  <P>
  <HT TYPE="BOLD">English-language</HT>
</P>
<P>
  <HT TYPE="BOLD">INTERPRETERS (LA 7/LA 6)</HT>
</P>
<P>(female or male)</P>
<P>
  <HT TYPE="BOLD">NB: A thorough knowledge of Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Greek, Portuguese, Spanish or Swedish is
  required</HT>
</P>
</COMPETITION.INIT>
```

## CONCLUSION

[element]

### Conclusion of a case

The CONCLUSION element is used to mark up the conclusion of a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONCLUSION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.CONCLUSION"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERMEDIATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.CONCLUSION"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the following information:

- metadata for the conclusion ([BIB.CONCLUSION](#)),
- the current title ([CURR.TITLE](#)),
- a title ([TITLE](#)),
- optionally the container [INTERMEDIATE](#) with the elements [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [INDEX](#) and [TOC](#) in any sequence,
- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- the contents of the conclusion ([CONTENTS.CONCLUSION](#)).

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

## CONS.ACT

[element]

## Consolidated act

The CONS.ACT element is used to mark up a consolidated text within a given chronological period.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.ACT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.CONSLLEG"/>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.PROD"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

## General rules

## Element

This element may include the following:

- administrative information about the consolidation ([INFO.CONSLLEG](#)),
- production information about the consolidation ([INFO.PROD](#)),
- the consolidated document ([CONS.DOC](#)).

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# CONS.ANNEX

[element]

## Annex in a consolidated document

The CONS.ANNEX element is used to mark up an annex within consolidated documents. Note that all of the components (the act and the annexed documents) are in the same instance.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.ANNEX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.ANNEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.struct CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC QUOT.S

## General rules

## Element

The CONS.ANNEX element may contain:

- a table of contents ([TOC](#)),
- the title of the annex ([TITLE](#)),
- a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- an annotation ([ANNOTATION](#)),
- the content of the annex ([CONTENTS](#)),
- recursive calls of the CONS.ANNEX element in order to take into account annexes to the current one.

## Attributes

### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

## Example

```
<CONS.ANNEX>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Annex I</HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  <STI>
    <P>
      <HT TYPE="UC">Safe harbour privacy principles</HT>
    </P>
    <P>issued by the US Department of Commerce on 21 July 2000</P>
```

```

</STI>
</TITLE>
<CONTENTS TYPE="NORMAL">
  <GR.SEQ>
    <P>The European Union's comprehensive privacy legislation, the Directive on Data Protection (the Directive), became effective on October 25, 1998.</P>
    <P>To diminish this uncertainty and provide a more predictable framework for such data transfers, the Department of Commerce is issuing this document and Frequently Asked Questions.</P>
  </GR.SEQ>
  <GR.SEQ>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <TXT>
          <HT TYPE="UC">Notice</HT>
        </TXT>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <P>An organization must inform individuals about the purposes for which it collects and uses information about them, how to contact the organization with any inquiries or complaints, the types of third parties to which it discloses the information, and the choices and means the organization offers individuals for limiting its use and disclosure.</P>
  </GR.SEQ>
</CONTENTS>
</CONS.ANNEX>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONS.DOC

[element]

### Consolidated document

The CONS.DOC element is used to mark up the composition of the family and the consolidated document itself.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="CONS.DOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:element ref="FAM.COMP"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.ANNEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CONS.ACT

### General rules

#### Element

The CONS.DOC element contains:

- the bibliographical information for the consolidated act ([BIB.INSTANCE](#))
- the composition of the family ([FAM.COMP](#))
- the title of the document ([TITLE](#))
- a choice between the [TOC](#), the [GR.ANNOTATION](#) and the [ANNOTATION](#) elements
- the preamble ([PREAMBLE](#))
- the enacting terms ([ENACTING.TERMS](#))
- the optional final part ([FINAL](#))
- and the optional ([CONS.ANNEX](#)) element for marking up the related annexes.

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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## CONS.DOC.GEN

[element]



## General structure of consolidated documents

The CONS.DOC.GEN element is used to mark up any type (or any fragment) of a consolidated document, which does not follow a regular structure. Its content model is designed to match any structure of documents or related documents, and so to facilitate the re-use of the Formex V3 original instances.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.DOC.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
        <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
        <xd:element ref="ACT.GEN"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.DOC.GEN" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ACT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="ANNEX"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENERAL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTH.ACT"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CONS.DOC.GEN CONS.OTH.DOC

### General rules

#### Element

The CONS.DOC.GEN element consists of three parts:

- an optional header, composed of the table of contents ([TOC](#)), the title of the document ([TITLE](#)) and the annotations ([ANNOTATION](#)) or a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- followed by the contents of the document, which comply to various structures of the original documents,
- and the optional annexes or related documents ([CONS.DOC.GEN](#)).

#### Attributes

##### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the structure of the original document. It also gives a clear indication on the original Formex V3 DTD that was used.

It can take one of the following values :

- ACT, if the original document was marked up using the Formex V3 ACT DTD;
- ANNEX, if it was marked up using the Formex V3 ANNEX DTD;
- GENERAL, if it was marked up using the Formex V3 GENERAL DTD;
- OTH.ACT, if it was marked up using the Formex V3 OTH.ACT DTD.

The use rules of the CONS.DOC.GEN element depend on the TYPE attribute values.

For each value of the TYPE attribute, here is a list of the allowed elements:

- ACT : [TOC](#), [TITLE](#), [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [ANNOTATION](#), [FINAL](#), [PREAMBLE](#), [ENACTING.TERMS](#).
- ANNEX : [TOC](#), [TITLE](#), [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [ANNOTATION](#), [CONTENTS](#).
- GENERAL : [TOC](#), [TITLE](#), [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [ANNOTATION](#), [CONTENTS](#), [FINAL](#).
- OTH.ACT : [TOC](#), [TITLE](#), [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [ANNOTATION](#), [CONTENTS](#), [FINALACT.GEN](#).

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## CONS.LIST

[element]

### Description of a consolidation family

The CONS.LIST element is used to mark up the descriptions for all members of a consolidation family and for all chronological periods.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.LIST">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="FAM.COMP.CL"/>
      <xd:sequence maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="JOB.CONSLEG"/>
        <xd:element ref="EVENT" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="CONSLEG.REF" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CELEX.BASIC" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="LEG.VAL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.EEA"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

    <xd:enumeration value="DEC.ECSC"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DECIMP"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DIR"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DIRDEL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="DIRIMP"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="GENGUID"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="JOINT.ACT"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="PROC"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="REC.ECSC"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="REG"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="REGDEL"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="REGIMP"/>
    <xd:enumeration value="TREATY"/>
  </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="CELEX.PREP" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="DATE.LAST" type="t_date" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="PRODUCER" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="CREATED.BY" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

## Used by

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the composition of the family ([FAM.COMP.CL](#)),
- information on the tasks which have to be carried out for each chronological period ([JOB.CONSLEG](#)),
- the optional indication of events ([EVENTI](#)) which have an impact on the consolidation of a family.

The element is the root element for this kind of instance. It contains at least the description of the family and one job ticket ([JOB.CONSLEG](#)).

### Attributes

#### The CONSLEG.REF attribute

The CONSLEG.REF attribute is mandatory and is used to define the name of the family. The format CCYYTNNNN has to be respected, where

- CC repeats the first two positions of the year,
- YYTNNNN corresponds to the positions 2 to 8 of a CELEX number.

### Attributes

#### The CELEX.BASIC attribute

The CELEX.BASIC attribute is mandatory and contains the CELEX number of the basic act in a consolidation family.

### Attributes

#### The LEG.VAL attribute

The LEG.VAL attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the legal value of the basic act. The following values are accepted:

- DEC (decision),
- DECDEL (delegated decision),
- DEC.EEA (EEA decision),
- DEC.ECSC (ECSC decision),
- DECIMP (implementing decision),
- DIR (directive),
- DIRDEL (delegated directive),
- DIRIMP (implementing directive),
- GENGUID (general guidelines),
- JOINT.ACT (joint actions),
- OTHER (other).
- PROC (rules of procedure).
- REC.ECSC (ECSC recommendation),
- REG (regulation),
- REGDEL (delegated regulation),
- REGIMP (implementing regulation),
- TREATY (treaty),

*Nota bene:* In exceptional cases the value OTHER has to be used, but only with the prior approval of the Publications Office.

### Attributes

#### The CELEX.PREP attribute

The CELEX.PREP attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the date when the last information was extracted from CELEX in order to create this list. The date must respect the format YYYYMMDD where:

- YYYY specifies the year (always four digits),
- MM specifies the month (always two digits),
- DD specifies the day (always two digits).

### Attributes

#### The DATE.LAST attribute

The DATE.LAST attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the publication date of the last modifying act taken into account in this list. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format, namely the YYYYMMDD format (see above).

### Attributes

#### The LG.EXISTS attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the language versions in which the basic act is available. It can contain the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ','.

## Attributes

### The PRODUCER attribute

The PRODUCER attribute is mandatory and contains the producer of the consolidated family. For the time being, only one value is possible: IS.

## Attributes

### The CREATED.BY attribute

The CREATED.BY attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the programme which has been used to create this list or the value 'MANUAL'.

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---

## CONS.OTH

[element]

### Consolidated act with a non-regular structure

The CONS.OTH element is used to mark up a consolidated act, which presents a non-regular structure, within a given chronological period.

If the act follows a regular structure, the [CONS.ACT](#) element must be used.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.OTH">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.CONSOLEG"/>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.PROD"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.OTH.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- administrative information about the consolidation ([INFO.CONSOLEG](#)),
- production information about the consolidation ([INFO.PROD](#)),
- the consolidated document ([CONS.OTH.DOC](#)).

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---

## CONS.OTH.DOC

[element]

### Consolidated document

The CONS.OTH.DOC element is used to mark up consolidated documents which do not follow a regular structure.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONS.OTH.DOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:element ref="FAM.COMP"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.DOC.GEN"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONS.OTH

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the bibliographical information for the consolidated act ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)),
- the description of the family ([FAM.COMP](#)),
- the consolidated document itself ([CONS.DOC.GEN](#)).

## Attributes

### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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---

## CONSID

[element]

### Recital of a legal act

The CONSID element contains one recital of a legal act. Recitals may be numbered.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONSID" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

## General rules

### Element

Depending on the [recitals\\_group](#) structure, each recital may begin with the word *Whereas* (for the english language version). This expression may be marked up using the [GR.CONSID.INIT](#) element before the recitals.

When a recital is numbered, the [NP](#) element is used to mark up its contents, otherwise the element [P](#) has to be used. Generally, if additional structures are necessary, these are marked up with a P element.

### Example

This example shows numbered recitals which are preceded by the GR.CONSID.INIT tag:

```
<GR.CONSID>
  <GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
  <CONSID>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(1)</NO.P>
      <TXT>Article 7(2) (b) of Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4(2) (b) of Directive 90/642/EEC require the Commission to submit to the Standing Committee on Plant Health by 31 December each year a recommendation setting out a coordinated Community monitoring programme to ensure compliance for maximum levels of pesticide residues set out in the Annexes II to the said Directives. Article 1(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 645/2000 provides that such recommendations may cover a period of between one and five years.</TXT>
    </NP>
  </CONSID>
  <CONSID>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(2)</NO.P>
      <TXT>The Commission should progressively work towards a system which would permit the estimation of dietary exposure to actual pesticide, as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 7(3) of Directive 86/362/EEC and the second paragraph of Article 4(3) of Directive 90/642/EEC. To facilitate examination of the feasibility of such estimations, data concerning the monitoring of residues of pesticides in a number of food products which constitute major components of European diets should be available. In view of the resources available at national level for pesticide residue monitoring, Member States are only able to analyse samples of eight products each year within a coordinated monitoring programme. Pesticide uses show changes within the timescale of the five-year rolling programme. Each pesticide should thus generally be monitored in 20 to 30 food products over a series of three-year cycles.</TXT>
    </NP>
  </CONSID>
  <CONSID>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(3)</NO.P>
      <TXT>Member States should adopt continuous monitoring methods, since these facilitate the recognition of changes in the occurrence of pesticides.</TXT>
    </NP>
  </CONSID>
</GR.CONSID>
```

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## CONTENTS

[element]

### Contents

The CONTENTS element is used to mark up the contents of a document.

This element is used in various contexts such as:

- agreements in the form of an exchange of letters to mark up the contents of each letter,
- amended proposals,
- general documents (opinions of committees, documents from the Court of Justice, documents related to state aids etc.)
- notices of competitions,
- annexes,
- etc.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.struct">
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NORMAL">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="BOX"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="NORMAL"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ANNEX APPEAL.TABLE CHRON.TABLE CHRON.TABLE.NP CJT COMPETITION CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC.GEN ECR.GENERAL GENERAL GR.SEQ INTERNAL.ANNEX LETTER QUOT.S REPORT.HEARING

## General rules

### Element

The element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

The content of a letter begins after the indication of the place and the date, or after the title of the letter when this information is not given. It ends before the signature or signatures. If there are no signatures, the end of the content coincides with the end of the document.

In agreements with a general structure, the CONTENTS element includes the part of the text which begins after the title of the agreement and ends before any signatures.

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The attribute TYPE has the value BOX if the text is enclosed in a box. The default value is NORMAL.

### Example

Example of a CONTENTS element in a letter:

```
<LETTER>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Letter No 1</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <PL.DATE>
    <P> Brussels,
      <DATE ISO="19910417">17 April 1991</DATE>
  </P>
  </PL.DATE>
  <CONTENTS TYPE="NORMAL">
    <P>Sir,</P>
    <P>Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.</P>
  </CONTENTS>
  <SIGNATORY>
    <P>For the Government of Barbados</P>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="EPSF" FILEREF="AGR-Letter.2">      </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
  </SIGNATORY>
</LETTER>
```

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## CONTENTS.CONCLUSION

[element]

### Content of a conclusion

The CONTENTS.CONCLUSION element is used to mark up the conclusions of the senior public prosecutor.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.CONCLUSION" type="t_btx.ecr"/>
```

### Used by

CONCLUSION CONTENTS.CONCLUSION

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<CONTENTS.CONCLUSION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Conclusions de l'avocat général M. Alain Dutheillet de Lamothe, présentées le
          <DATE ISO="19710609">9 juin 1971</DATE>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
</CONTENTS.CONCLUSION>
```

</HT>

</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">Monsieur le Président,</HT>

</P>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">Messieurs les Juges,</HT>

</P>

<P>M. Vinck est un fonctionnaire affecté au service de la Commission.</P>

<P>Avant la

<QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> fusion  
<QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>, il dirigeait, au sein de l'Euratom, un service spécialisé pour l'exécution de travaux de sécurité dans les installations nucléaires.</P>

<P>A la suite de la

<QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> fusion  
<QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>, il estima que ce service aurait dû être réorganisé en une division, que lui-même aurait dû être placé à tête de cette division ou éventuellement d'une autre, et en tout cas promu du grade A 4 qu'il détenait au grade A 3.</P>

<P>En 1968-1969, il adressa en ce sens de nombreuses demandes successives à Commission qui les rejeta toutes.</P>

<P>Il vous demande par la présente requête d'annuler une décision du 21 mai 1970 par laquelle le président de la Commission a rejeté la demande qu'il lui avait adressée le 16 février 1970.</P>

<P>La Commission a soulevé

<QUOT.START ID="QS0003" REF.END="QE0003" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> in limine litus  
<QUOT.END ID="QE0003" REF.START="QS0003" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END> une exception d'irrecevabilité tirée de la tardiveté.</P>

<P>Cette exception d'irrecevabilité paraît fondée.</P>

<P>Vous avez jugé en effet à maintes reprises que les recours formés contre des décisions explicites qui sont purement confirmatives de décisions implicites devenues définitives pour n'avoir pas été attaquées dans les délais de recours contentieux, étaient irrecevables.</P>

<P>Vous avez même été plus loin et vous avez jugé dans un arrêt récent (Bode, du 26 mai 1971) que des recours contre des décisions explicites confirmatives de décisions implicites, même introduits dans les délais, étaient irrecevables pour défaut d'intérêt.</P>

<P>Cette jurisprudence est, à notre avis, entièrement applicable en l'espèce.</P>

<P>Par une lettre datée du 16 février 1970, parvenue au plus tard le 18 février, le requérant avait demandé au président de la Commission que soit réparé, sous la forme d'une promotion ou sous la forme de dommages et intérêts, le préjudice de carrière qu'il estimait avoir subi.</P>

<P>Le président n'ayant pas répondu à cette lettre dans le délai de deux mois prévu par l'article 91, paragraphe 2, second alinéa, le requérant devait donc regarder sa demande comme rejetée le 18 ou le 19 avril et se pourvoir contre cette décision implicite au plus tard avant le 20 ou le 21 juin 1970.</P>

<P>Or, son recours n'a été déposé au greffe de la Cour que le 28 août 1970, soit plus de deux mois après l'expiration du délai de recours contentieux contre la décision implicite.</P>

<P>Le requérant fait bien état de l'intervention, le 21 mai 1970, d'une décision explicite rejetant sa demande.</P>

<P>Mais cette décision est purement confirmative de la décision implicite et elle n'a donc pas eu pour effet d'ouvrir un nouveau délai de recours contentieux.</P>

<P>Certes, et c'est la particularité de la présente affaire, cette décision explicite est intervenue alors que le délai de recours contre la décision implicite n'était pas expiré.</P>

<P>Mais cette circonstance est, selon nous, sans influence sur l'application de la jurisprudence que nous vous rappelions tout à l'heure. Dès lors qu'une décision implicite doit être considérée comme acquise, c'est, en application de l'article 91 du statut, à la date à laquelle cette décision est réputée être intervenue, et à cette seule date, que commence à courir le délai de deux mois prévu par cette disposition.</P>

<P>Nous concluons donc:</P>

<LIST TYPE="DASH">

<ITEM>

<P>au rejet de la requête comme irrecevable,</P>

</ITEM>

<ITEM>

<P>à ce que chacune des parties supporte ses propres dépens.</P>

</ITEM>

</LIST>

</CONTENTS.CONCLUSION>

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.CORR

[element]

### Content of a corrigendum

The CONTENTS.CORR element contains a series of corrections which have to be made to the original text.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.CORR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CORRECTION" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRECTION" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.struct CORR QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

The content of a corrigendum follows a strict structure, where each correction has to be marked up within a [CORRECTION](#) element.

In some cases the reference to the correction or modification is split, the first part referring to several corrections. Then the element [GR\\_CORRECTION](#) has to be used.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR

[element]

### Content of a Court decision

The CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR element contains the provisions of a Court decision.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="JURISDICTION"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

DECISION.ECR

## General rules

### Element

The content is composed of an unlimited number of chapters ([GR\\_SEQ](#)), which might be nested, and the [JURISDICTION](#) element.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.JUDGMENT

[element]

### Content of a judgment

The element contains the provisions of a judgment.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="JURISDICTION"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

JUDGMENT

## General rules

### Element

The content is composed of an unlimited number of chapters ([GR\\_SEQ](#)), which might be nested, and the [JURISDICTION](#) element.

## Example

```
<CONTENTS.JUDGMENT>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>ARRÊT</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="2">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Points de fait et de droit</P>
```

</TI>  
</TITLE>  
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="3">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<NP>

<NO.P>I --</NO.P>

<TXT>Exposé des faits</TXT>

</NP>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<P>Attendu que M. Willem Vinck a été engagé par la Commission de la CEEA, le 5 mai 1958, avec un traitement de base correspondant au grade A5, pour y occuper les fonctions de secrétaire de la direction générale

<QUOT.START ID="QS0004" REF.END="QE0004" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> Industrie et économie <QUOT.END ID="QE0004" REF.START="QS0004" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>, plus particulièrement chargé des questions de retraitement et de sécurité technique ; que le traitement de base de M. Vinck a, le 1er mai 1961, été porté à un montant correspondant à l'échelon 1 du grade A4 ; que M. Vinck a été titularisé au grade A4 avec effet au 1er janvier 1962 ; attendu que, le 14 mai 1963, M. Vinck a posé sa candidature à un poste de chef de division, de grade A3, à la direction générale <QUOT.START ID="QS0005" REF.END="QE0005" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> industrie <QUOT.END ID="QE0005" REF.START="QS0005" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END> ; que cette candidature n'a pas été retenue;</P>

<P>que, le 1er juillet et le 11 octobre 1965, M. Vinck a posé à nouveau, sans succès, sa candidature à deux emplois déclarés vacants dans les services de la Commission ;</P>

<P>attendu que, par note interne du 30 mars 1966, la direction générale

<QUOT.START ID="QS0006" REF.END="QE0006" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> Industrie et économie <QUOT.END ID="QE0006" REF.START="QS0006" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END> a décidé que <QUOT.START ID="QS0007" REF.END="QE0007" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> les travaux de sécurité des installations nucléaires sont... exécutés par le service de sécurité, dirigé par M. Vinck ... sous la responsabilité directe du directeur de l'industrie <QUOT.END ID="QE0007" REF.START="QS0007" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END> ;</P>

<P>que, le 2 décembre 1966, M. Vinck a demandé que la création du service spécialisé qu'il dirigeait soit officialisée et retenue dans l'organigramme de la Commission ;</P>

<P>attendu que, par memorandum du 24 août 1967, confirmé le 25 septembre, M. Vinck a demandé au directeur général de la direction générale

<QUOT.START ID="QS0008" REF.END="QE0008" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START> Administration et personnel <QUOT.END ID="QE0008" REF.START="QS0008" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END> que des décisions soient prises à son égard en matière de promotion au grade A 3 au cours de l'année 1967 ;</P>

</GR.SEQ>

</GR.SEQ>

</GR.SEQ>

<JURISDICTION>

<INTRO>

<P>par ces motifs,</P>

<P>vu les actes de procédure;</P>

<P>le juge rapporteur entendu en son rapport;</P>

<P>les parties entendues en leurs plaidoiries;</P>

<P>l'avocat général entendu en ses conclusions;</P>

<P>vu le statut des fonctionnaires;</P>

<P>vu les protocoles sur le statut de la Cour de justice;</P>

<P>vu le règlement de procédure, en particulier son article 91,</P>

<P>LA COUR (deuxième chambre),</P>

<P>rejetant toutes autres conclusions plus amples ou contraires, déclare et arrête:</P>

</INTRO>

<LIST TYPE="ARAB">

<ITEM>

<NP>

<NO.P>1)</NO.P>

<TXT>Le recours est rejeté comme irrecevable;</TXT>

</NP>

</ITEM>

<ITEM>

<NP>

<NO.P>2)</NO.P>

<TXT>Chacune des parties supportera ses propres dépens.</TXT>

</NP>



```
</ITEM>
</LIST>
</JURISDICTION>
</CONTENTS.JUDGMENT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.LSEU

[element]

### Content of a legislation summary

The element contains the provisions of a legislative summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.LSEU">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="HEADER.LSEU" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU"/>
        <xd:element ref="REFERENCE.TABLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="REFERENCES.LSEU"/>
        <xd:element ref="REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUMMARY.LSEU"/>
        <xd:element ref="MENU.LSEU" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

LSEU

### General rules

### Element

It is composed of the following elements:

- a mandatory [HEADER.LSEU](#) element;
- a sequence of [REFERENCES.LSEU](#), which is optional, optionally the contents of the summary itself ([SUMMARY.LSEU](#)) and optionally an unlimited selection of [ADDITIONAL.DOCS.LSEU](#), [REFERENCE.TABLE](#) or [REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU](#) elements, or the element [MENU.LSEU](#)).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.OPINION

[element]

### Content of an opinion

The element contains the provisions of an opinion.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.OPINION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
          <xd:element ref="SUMMARY"/>
          <xd:element ref="ARGUMENTS" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
          <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERNAL.ANNEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

OPINION

### General rules

### Element

The content is composed of the following elements:

- a mandatory [TITLE](#) element;
- the summary of the opinion ([SUMMARY](#));
- optionally the exposition of arguments ([ARGUMENTS](#));
- the preamble of the opinion ([PREAMBLE.GEN](#));
- the provisions of the opinion ([ENACTING.TERMS.CJT](#));
- the final part with date and signature ([FINAL](#));
- optionally an undefined number of annexes ([INTERNAL.ANNEX](#)).

### Example

<CONTENTS.OPINION>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Avis de la Cour</P>

<P>émis le

<DATE ISO="19611213">13 décembre 1961</DATE>

</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>SOMMAIRE DE L'AVIS</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<SUBJECTS>

<NP>

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>

<KEYWORD>Révision du traité C.E.C.A. au sens de l'article 95, alinéa 3</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Modification des pouvoirs de la Haute Autorité conférés à celle-ci par l'article 65, § 2</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Limites</KEYWORD>

</TXT>

</NP>

</SUBJECTS>

<ABSTRACT>

<NP>

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>En principe, l'article 95 ne fait pas obstacle à une adaptation des règles relatives à l'exercice du pouvoir que l'article 65 confère à la Haute Autorité par une modification du paragraphe 2 de cet article, visant à permettre à la Haute Autorité d'autoriser soit des accords d'une autre nature que ceux prévus par le texte actuel, mais poursuivant le même but, soit des accords de même nature que ceux prévus par le texte en vigueur, mais poursuivant un autre but, soit enfin des accords d'une autre nature et poursuivant d'autres buts.</TXT>

<P>Il est cependant indispensable que le texte révisé, d'une part, précise la nature des accords susceptibles d'autorisation et, d'autre part, définisse clairement le but de ces accords, puisque autrement il s'agirait non pas de l'adaptation de l'exercice d'un pouvoir déjà conféré à la Haute Autorité dans le cadre limité des dérogations consenties par le paragraphe 2 de l'article 65, mais de l'attribution d'un pouvoir dont les limites ne seraient pas définies, donc d'un élargissement tellement vaste et incertain des compétences actuelles qu'il s'agirait d'une modification qualitative et non seulement quantitative de ces compétences, en d'autres termes d'un pouvoir nouveau.</P>

</NP>

</ABSTRACT>

</SUMMARY>

<PREAMBLE.GEN>

<PREAMBLE.INIT>

<P>LA COUR DE JUSTICE</P>

<P>composée de</P>

<P>M. A. M. Donner,

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">président</HT>

</P>

<P>MM. O. Riese et J. Rueff,

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">présidents de chambre</HT>

</P>

<P>MM. L. Delvaux, Ch. L. Hammes, R. Rossi et N. Catalane,

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">juges</HT>

</P>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">avocats généraux :</HT> MM. K. Roemer et M. Lagrange</P>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">greffier :</HT> M. A. Van Houtte</P>

</PREAMBLE.INIT>

<GR.VISA>

<VISA>vu la demande d'avis du 20 juillet 1961 formulée par la Haute Autorité et le Conseil spécial de ministres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier au titre de l'article 95, alinéas 3 et 4, du traité instituant la C.E.C.A. ;</VISA>

<VISA>les avocats généraux entendus;</VISA>

</GR.VISA>

<GR.CONSID>

<CONSID>

<P>considérant que l'article 95 du traité dispose que les modifications visées au troisième alinéa de cet article sont soumises à l'avis de la Cour, qui est appelée à connaître de la conformité des propositions aux dispositions dudit alinéa;</P>

</CONSID>

</GR.CONSID>

<GR.VISA>

<VISA>vu l'article 95, alinéas 3 et 4, du traité;</VISA>

<VISA>vu l'article 108 du règlement de procédure de la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes;</VISA>

</GR.VISA>

<PREAMBLE.FINAL>

<P>ÉMET L'AVIS SUIVANT :</P>

</PREAMBLE.FINAL>

</PREAMBLE.GEN>

<ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>

<P>Le projet de modification de l'article 65 du traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, tel qu'il est soumis à la Cour par la Haute Autorité et le Conseil spécial de ministres par lettre du 20 juillet 1961, n'est pas conforme aux dispositions de l'article 95, alinéas 3 et 4, du traité, en ce que :</P>

</ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>

<FINAL>

<P>Arrêté à Luxembourg le

<DATE ISO="19611213">13 décembre 1961</DATE>.</P>

<SIGNATURE>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>DONNER</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>RIESE</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>RUEFF</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>DELVAUX</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>HAMMES</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>ROSSI</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>CATALANO</P>

</SIGNATORY>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>Le greffier</P>

<P>A. VAN HOUTTE</P>

</SIGNATORY>

</SIGNATURE>

</FINAL>

<INTERNAL.ANNEX>

<TITLE>

```

<TI>
  <P>ANNEXE I DE L'AVIS</P>
</TI>
<STI>
  <P>Questions relatives à la demande d'avis 1-61</P>
</STI>
</TITLE>
<CONTENTS>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>A -</NO.P>
          <TXT>Questions quant au texte proposé</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
      <TXT>La Haute Autorité et le Conseil peuvent-ils préciser la nature des accords « concernant l'adaptation aux nouvelles conditions d'écoulement » que les rédacteurs de la proposition ont eus en vue?</TXT>
    </NP>
  </GR.SEQ>
</CONTENTS>
</INTERNAL.ANNEX>
</CONTENTS.OPINION>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.ORDER

[element]

### Content of an order

The element contains the provisions as well as the jurisdiction of an order.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="CONTENTS.ORDER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="JURISDICTION"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

ORDER

### General rules

### Element

The content is composed of an unlimited number of chapters ([GR.SEQ](#)), which might be nested, and the [JURISDICTION](#) element.

### Example

```

<CONTENTS.ORDER>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Ordonnance</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>1</NO.P>
      <TXT>Par son pourvoi, M. Zuazaga Meabe demande l'annulation de l'ordonnance du Tribunal de première instance des Communautés européennes Meabe/OHMI - BBVA(BLUE) (T-15/03, non publiée au Recueil, ci-après l'
        <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="00AB"> ordonnance
        <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="00BB"> ), par laquelle celui-ci a rejeté son recours tendant
        <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="00AB"> OHMI <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" COI
        <DATE ISO="20021024">24 octobre 2002</DATE> (affaire R 918/2001-2) (ci-après la

```

```

<QUOT.START ID="QS0003" REF.END="QE0003" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>décision
litigieuse <QUOT.END ID="QE0003" REF.START="QS0003" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>), rejetant l'opposition de M. Zuazaga Meabe à l'e
verbale BLUE demandé parBanco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA(ci-après
<QUOT.START ID="QS0004" REF.END="QE0004" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>BBVA <QUOT.END ID="QE0004" REF.START="QS0004" CODE=
</TXT>
</NP>
</GR.SEQ>
<JURISDICTION>
<INTRO>Par ces motifs, la Cour (quatrième chambre) ordonne:</INTRO>
<LIST TYPE="ARAB">
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>1)</NO.P>
<TXT>Le pourvoi est rejeté.</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>2)</NO.P>
<TXT>M. Zuazaga Meabe supporte, outre ses propres dépens, ceux exposés par Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA.</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>3)</NO.P>
<TXT>L'Office de l'harmonisation dans le marché intérieur (marques, dessins et modèles) (OHMI) supporte ses propres dépens.</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
</LIST>
</JURISDICTION>
</CONTENTS.ORDER>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.RULING

[element]

### Content of a ruling

The element contains the provisions of a ruling.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="CONTENTS.RULING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUMMARY"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARGUMENTS" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERNAL.ANNEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

RULING

### General rules

### Element

The content is composed of the following elements:

- a mandatory [TITLE](#) element;
- the summary of the ruling ([SUMMARY](#));
- optionally the exposition of arguments ([ARGUMENTS](#));
- the preamble of the ruling ([PREAMBLE.GEN](#));
- the provisions of the ruling ([ENACTING.TERMS.CJT](#));
- the final part with date and signature ([FINAL](#));
- optionally an undefined number of annexes ([INTERNAL.ANNEX](#)).

### Example

<CONTENTS.RULING>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Délibération arrêtée en vertu de l'article 103, alinéa 3, du traité CEEA</P>

</TI>

<STI>

<P>«Projet de convention de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique sur la protection des matières, installations et transports nucléaires»</P>

<P>Délibération 1/78</P>

</STI>

</TITLE>

<SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Sommaire</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<SUBJECTS>

<NP>

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>

<KEYWORD>CEEA</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Projets d'accords ou de conventions des États membres</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Compatibilité avec le traité</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Appréciation par la Cour</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD>Étendue</KEYWORD>

<KEYWORD> </KEYWORD>

</TXT>

<P>(Traité CEEA, art. 103, alinéa 3)</P>

</NP>

</SUBJECTS>

<ABSTRACT>

<NP>

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>Il résulte de l'article 103, alinéa 3, du traité CEEA que l'appréciation de la Cour sur la compatibilité d'un projet d'accord ou de convention avec les règles du traité doit être portée sous l'angle de vue de toutes les dispositions pertinentes du traité, que celles-ci concernent des questions de fond, de compétence ou de procédure. </TXT>

</NP>

</ABSTRACT>

</SUMMARY>

<PREAMBLE.GEN>

<P>La Cour de justice a été saisie, le 7 juin 1978, d'une requête, introduite par le gouvernement du royaume de Belgique, au titre de l'article 103 du traité instituant la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (Euratom).</P>

<P>Par sa requête, le gouvernement belge sollicite de la Cour une décision sur la question de savoir si, en l'absence de participation concomitante de la Communauté, le royaume de Belgique peut adhérer à la convention sur la protection physique des matières, installations et transports nucléaires, en voie d'élaboration sous l'égide de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA).</P>

<PREAMBLE.FINAL>

<P>Par ces motifs,</P>

<P>LA COUR,</P>

<P>statuant sur la requête du gouvernement du royaume de Belgique en vertu de l'article 103 du traité CEEA, a arrêté la délibération suivante:</P>

</PREAMBLE.FINAL>

</PREAMBLE.GEN>

<ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>

<NP>

<NO.P>1)</NO.P>

<TXT>La participation des États membres à une convention relative à la protection physique des matières, installations et transports nucléaires, telle que la convention en voie de négociation au sein de PAIEA, n'est compatible avec les dispositions du traité CEEA qu'à la condition que, pour les domaines de ses compétences propres, la Communauté en tant que telle soit partie à la convention au même titre que les États.</TXT>

```

</NP>
<NP>
  <NO.P>2) </NO.P>
  <TXT>L'exécution des engagements contractés en vertu de la convention sera assurée, pour la part de la Communauté,
dans le cadre du système institutionnel établi par le traité CEEA, conformément à la répartition des compétences entre la
Communauté et ses États membres.</TXT>
</NP>
</ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>
<FINAL>
  <SIGNATURE>
    <PL.DATE>
      <P>Fait à Luxembourg le 14 novembre 1978.</P>
    </PL.DATE>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Kutscher</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Mertens de Wilmars</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Mackenzie Stuart</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Donner</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Pescatore</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Sørensen</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>O'Keefe</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Bosco</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
    <SIGNATORY>
      <P>Touffait</P>
    </SIGNATORY>
  </SIGNATURE>
</FINAL>
</CONTENTS.RULING>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CONTENTS.SE

[element]

### Content of a special edition volume

The CONTENTS.SE element is used to mark up the content of a special edition volume.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="CONTENTS.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SUMMARY"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.CONTENTIS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.PUB" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

**General rules****Element**

The CONTENTS.SE element contains:

- the title of the volume ([TITLE](#)),
- an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- the number of pages of the publication ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)),
- the number of pages of the summary part ([PAGE.SUMMARY](#)),
- the number of pages of the main content ([PAGE.CONTENTS](#)),
- an unlimited number of items ([ITEM.PUB](#)), i.e. references to the documents which are published in the given volume.

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**CONTENTS.SUMMARY**

[element]

**Description of the body of the table of contents (Official Journal)**

The element describes the body of the table of contents on the OJ cover page(s).

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="EDITION"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.COLL"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.INFO.NO" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.PAGE"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SECTION.SUMMARY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

SUMMARY.PDF

**General rules****Element**

The element contains:

- the description of the edition ([EDITION](#));
- the title of the series ([TI.COLL](#));
- the header of the information number column ([TI.INFO.NO](#)) - C journals only;
- the header of the contents column ([TI.CONTENTS](#));
- the header of the page column ([TI.PAGE](#));
- optionally a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#));
- the description of the various sections ([SECTION.SUMMARY](#)).

The content consists of at least one section, even if no title indicates this fact.

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**CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT**

[element]

**Content of a judgment's summary**

The element contains the provisions of a summarised judgment.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTIES"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

**General rules****Element**

The element contains:

- a mandatory title ([TITLE](#));
- optionally an unlimited number of physical paragraphs ([P](#));
- the exposition of the parties ([PARTIES](#));
- an unlimited number of chapters ([GR.SEQ](#)) and/or physical paragraphs ([P](#)).

**Example**



<CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>

<HT TYPE="UC">Ordonnance de la Cour</HT> (quatrième chambre)</P>

<P>

<DATE ISO="19890126">26 janvier 1989</DATE>

<NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="STAR" TYPE="FOOTNOTE">

<P>Langue de procédure: le français.</P>

</NOTE>

</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<P>Dans l'affaire 259/88,</P>

<PARTIES>

<PLAINTIFS>

<P>

<HT TYPE="BOLD">Ursula Godfroy, née Wagner,</HT> fonctionnaire de la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes, domiciliée à Hagsfelder Weg 5, 7513 Blankenloch, République fédérale d'Allemagne, représentée par Me Edmond Lebrun, avocat au barreau de Bruxelles, ayant élu domicile à Luxembourg, en l'étude de Me Tony Bieber, 83, boulevard G.-D.-Charlotte,</P>

<P>partie requérante,</P>

</PLAINTIFS>

<AGAINST>contre</AGAINST>

<DEFENDANTS>

<P>

<HT TYPE="BOLD">Cour de justice des Communautés européennes,</HT> représentée par M. Francis Hubeau, chef de division, en qualité d'agent, assisté de Me Denis Waelbroeck, avocat au barreau de Bruxelles, ayant élu domicile à Luxembourg dans le bureau du premier nommé au Palais de la Cour (n° 1081), Kirchberg,</P>

<P>partie défenderesse,</P>

</DEFENDANTS>

</PARTIES>

<P>ayant pour objet la réintégration de la partie requérante à l'issue du congé de convenance personnelle expirant le 15 septembre 1972,</P>

<GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>LA COUR (quatrième chambre),</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<P>composée de MM. T. Koopmans, président de chambre, C. N. Kakouris et M. Diez de Velasco, juges,</P>

<P>l'avocat général entendu,</P>

<P>ordonne:</P>

<LIST TYPE="ARAB">

<ITEM>

<NP>

<NO.P>1</NO.P>

<TXT>Le recours est rejeté comme irrecevable.</TXT>

</NP>

</ITEM>

<ITEM>

<NP>

<NO.P>2</NO.P>

<TXT>Chacune des parties supportera ses propres dépens.</TXT>

</NP>

</ITEM>

</LIST>

</GR.SEQ>

</CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT>

## CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE

[element]

### Description of the body of the table of contents (special edition)

The element describes the body of the table of contents on the special edition cover page(s).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="EDITION"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.COLL"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.SUMMARY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

SUMMARY.PDF

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains:

- the description of the edition ([EDITION](#));
- the title of the series ([TI.COLL](#));
- the list of items (documents) ([ITEM.SUMMARY](#)).

## COPYRIGHT

[element]

### Copyright

The element is used to mark up the copyright of general publications.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="COPYRIGHT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

COPYRIGHT.INFO.PUBLISHER

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain the elements defined in the complex type [t\\_btx.seq](#).

## CORPUS

[element]

### Corpus of a table

The CORPUS element is used to mark up the cells containing the data in a table. The method to mark up a table is similar to the HTML method, in so far as the table has to be processed row by row.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORPUS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ROW"/>
      <xd:element ref="BLK"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

TBL

#### General rules

#### Element

The CORPUS element consists of any combination of rows ([ROW](#)) and a logical group of rows ([BLK](#)).

In complex table structures, the rows may be grouped together in a 'block' and introduced by a title. These groups are encoded with the [BLK](#) element. Each [BLK](#) element may itself contain other blocks, in order to reflect the hierarchy the author wishes to use.

The CORPUS element is mandatory and must always contain at least one row or one group of rows.

#### Example

Simple table which consists of two rows:

Expert group	First name and surname of the expert
Information society	John DANIEL Tarja CRONBERG Jacob VORTMAN
Controlled thermonuclear fusion	Heikki KALLI
Improving the socioeconomic knowledge base	Helga NOWOTNY

```

<TBL COLS="2" NO.SEQ="0001">
  <CORPUS>
    <ROW TYPE="HEADER">
      <CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">Expert group</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2" TYPE="HEADER">First name and surname of the expert</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="3">Information society</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">John DANIEL</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="2">Tarja CRONBERG</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="2">Jacob VORTMAN</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">Controlled thermonuclear fusion</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">Heikki KALLI</CELL>
    </ROW>
    <ROW>
      <CELL COL="1">Improving the socioeconomic knowledge base</CELL>
      <CELL COL="2">Helga NOWOTNY</CELL>
    </ROW>
  </CORPUS>
</TBL>

```

This one consists of rows where some of them are grouped in a block:

**List of products covered by the specific supply arrangements under Title I for the smaller Aegean islands**

Description	CN code
Wheat flour	1101 and 1102
Durum wheat	1001 10 00
Wheat of bread-making quality	1001 90 99
Feedingstuffs	
— cereals	
— wheat	1001
— rye	1002
— barley	1003
— oats	1004
— maize	1005
— cotton seeds	1207 20 90
— alfalfa and fodder	1214
— food industry wastes and residues	2302 to 2308
— preparations of a kind used in animal fee	2309 90'

```

<TBL COLS="2" NO.SEQ="0001">
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>List of products covered by the specific supply arrangements under Title I for the smaller Aegean islands</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<CORPUS>
<ROW TYPE="HEADER">
<CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">Description</CELL>
<CELL COL="2" TYPE="HEADER">CN code</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Wheat flour</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">
<FT TYPE="CN">1101</FT> and <FT TYPE="CN">1102</FT>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Durum wheat</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">10011000</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">Wheat of bread-making quality</CELL>
<CELL COL="2">10019099</CELL>
</ROW>
<BLK>
<TI.BLK COL.START="1" COL.END="1">Feedingstuffs</TI.BLK>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- cereals</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
<CELL COL="1">- wheat</CELL>

```

```
<CELL COL="2">1001</CELL>
</ROW>
</BLK>
</CORPUS>
</TBL>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CORR

[element]

### Root element for corrigenda

The CORR element is the root element for corrigenda. Corrigenda are published in the 'Corrigenda' section of the C and L collections of the OJ. In some cases, they may be published in other sections (Section III for example).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.CORR"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

### Element

The element contains a mandatory [BIB.INSTANCE](#) sub-element and an optional [GR.ANNOTATION](#) sub-element.

The title of a corrigendum provides a reference to the OJ which published the original document. This reference is marked up inside the [TITLE](#) element.

A corrigendum contains a series of corrections to be made to the original document. These corrections are encoded with the [CONTENTS.CORR](#) element.

### Attributes

### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CORR.ACTION

[element]

### Text correction

The element contains the correction that has to be executed in full text.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORR.ACTION" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

CORR.ACTION CORRIG.ECR

### General rules

### Element

The element must contain only text.

### Example

```
<CORR.ACTION>au point 2, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CORRECTION

[element]

### Grouping of corrections within corrigenda

A correction in a corrigendum generally consists of three parts:

- the description of the correction, *i.e.* the location of the correction and its nature (deletion, replacement, insertion etc.);
- possibly, the original text, in case of a deletion or a replacement ([OLD.CORR](#));
- and the new text, in case of an insertion or a replacement ([NEW.CORR](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORRECTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DESCRIPTION"/>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="OLD.CORR" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```
<xd:element ref="NEW.CORR" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.CORR GR.CORRECTION

#### General rules

#### Element

The description of the correction is marked up using the [DESCRIPTION](#) element.

If the document contains several corrections, each of them may be numbered or prefixed by a symbol. The number or the symbol is marked up inside the [DESCRIPTION](#) element.

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---

## CORRIG

[element]

### Description of a corrigendum

The CORRIG element is used to mark up the description of a corrigendum.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORRIG">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="RELEVANT" default="YES">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

GR.CORRIG

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains a mandatory [BIB.DATA](#) element for marking up the bibliographical data of the corrigendum and an optional group of corrigenda ([GR.CORRIG](#)).

#### Attributes

#### The RELEVANT attribute

The RELEVANT attribute is used to indicate whether the contents of the correction are relevant to the consolidation or not. The default value is 'YES'.

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---

## CORRIG.CL

[element]

### Description of a corrigendum within consolidation

The CORRIG.CL element is used to mark up the description of a corrigendum within consolidation.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORRIG.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA.CL"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG.CL" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="RELEVANT" default="YES">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

GR.CORRIG.CL

#### General rules

#### Element

This element contains a section with bibliographic information ([BIB.DATA.CL](#)) and optionally another group of corrigenda ([GR.CORRIG.CL](#)), which relates to the corrigendum itself.

#### Attributes

## The RELEVANT attribute

This attribute allows to indicate if the corrigendum has an impact on the consolidation process or not. The values of the attribute may be 'YES' or 'NO'.

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## CORRIG.ECR

[element]

### Description of a corrigendum

The CORRIG.ECR element is used to mark up the description of a corrigendum. It is composed of the following sub-elements:

- [REF.ORIGINAL](#): contains the reference to the corrected page;
- [CORR.ACTION](#): describes the type of correction to be made to the original document
- [P](#): the content of the corrigendum in the form of a simple paragraph;
- [NP](#): the content of the corrigendum in the form of a numbered paragraph;
- [GR.SEQ](#): the content of the corrigendum in the form of a chapter.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORRIG.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ORIGINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CORR.ACTION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
        <xd:element ref="NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

GR.CORRIG.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

The CORRIG.ECR element must contain only one of the GR.SEQ, NP and P elements. The REF.ORIGINAL and CORR.ACTION elements may be integrated in full text. In this case they are optional and the content has to be marked-up with the GR.SEQ element.

### Example

```
<CORRIG.ECR>
  <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4939" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4939, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
  <CORR.ACTION>au point 7, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
  <P>
    <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>À cet égard, le demandeur en intervention expose qu'il a été nommé fonctionnaire stagiaire de la Commission le 1er décembre 1994. Considérant qu'il possédait des qualifications exceptionnelles susceptibles de justifier son classement au grade LA 6, il a contesté et introduit, devant le Tribunal de première instance, un recours en annulation contre la décision du 12 mars 1996 de l'autorité investie du pouvoir de nomination le classant définitivement au grade LA 7, échelon 3. Ce recours est inscrit sous le numéro de rôle T-289/97. <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
  </P>
</CORRIG.ECR>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## CORRIGENDUM.ECR

[element]

### Description of a corrigendum published in the European Court Reports

The CORRIGENDUM.ECR element is used to mark up a corrigendum published in the European Court Reports.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="CORRIGENDUM.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.CORRIG.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG.ECR" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.CORRIG.ECR](#): contains the metadata for the corrigendum;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): contains the current title;
- [TITLE](#): contains the title of the corrigendum;

- optionally a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)) or a table of contents ([TOC](#));
- [GR.CORRIG.ECR](#): contains the corrigenda of a volume; corrigenda to other volumes have to be grouped by separate GR.CORRIG.ECR elements.

All elements are mandatory except for the [CURR.TITLE](#) element which is optional.

## Attributes

### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is 'NO'.

### Example

```
<CORRIGENDUM.ECR>
  <BIB.CORRIG.ECR>
    <REF.CASE FILE="ECR1998FR.01r005701.case.xml"> </REF.CASE>
    <NO.SEQ>0001.0001</NO.SEQ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>LVII</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <PAGE.LAST>LVII</PAGE.LAST>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  </BIB.CORRIG.ECR>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Corrigendum</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <GR.CORRIG.ECR>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>(Volume 1998) </P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <CORRIG.ECR>
      <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4939" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4939, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
      <CORR.ACTION>au point 7, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
      <P>
        <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>À cet égard, le demandeur en
        intervention expose qu'il a été nommé fonctionnaire stagiaire de la Commission le 1er décembre 1994. Considérant qu'il
        possédait des qualifications exceptionnelles susceptibles de justifier son classement au grade LA 6, il a contesté et
        introduit, devant le Tribunal de première instance, un recours en annulation contre la décision du 12 mars 1996 de
        l'autorité investie du pouvoir de nomination le classant définitivement au grade LA 7, échelon 3. Ce recours est inscrit
        sous le numéro de rôle T-289/97. <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
      </P>
    </CORRIG.ECR>
    <CORRIG.ECR>
      <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4943" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4943, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
      <CORR.ACTION>au point 2, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
      <P>
        <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>Procédure – Intervention – Personnes
        intéressées – Litige ayant un objet comparable à un autre litige pendant devant le Tribunal – Nonadmission à intervenir –
        Violation des droits de la défense –
        Absence <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
      </P>
    </CORRIG.ECR>
    <CORRIG.ECR>
      <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4947" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4947, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
      <CORR.ACTION>au point 7, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
      <P>
        <QUOT.START ID="QS0003" REF.END="QE0003" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>À cet égard, le demandeur en
        intervention expose qu'il a été nommé fonctionnaire stagiaire de la Commission le 1er mars 1996. Considérant qu'il
        possédait des qualifications exceptionnelles susceptibles de justifier son classement au grade A 6, il a contesté et
        introduit, devant le Tribunal de première instance, un recours en annulation contre la décision du 12 mars 1997 de
        l'autorité investie du pouvoir de nomination le classant définitivement au grade A 7. Ce recours est inscrit sous le
        numéro de rôle T-147/96. <QUOT.END ID="QE0003" REF.START="QS0003" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
      </P>
    </CORRIG.ECR>
  </GR.CORRIG.ECR>
</CORRIGENDUM.ECR>
```



## CRIT

[element]

### Admission criteria for varieties of vegetable or agricultural plant species per Member State

The CRIT element is used to mark up the admission criteria per country for each variety of vegetable or agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="CRIT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="QUALIF" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ID.RESP" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="AREA" type="t_area" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="COUNTRY" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="AT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="BE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="BG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CH"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CY"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CZ"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DK"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="EE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="EL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="ES"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="FI"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="FR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="HR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="HU"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="IE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="IS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="IT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="LI"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="LT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="LU"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="LV"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="MT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="RO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SI"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SK"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="UK"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

UNIT.VI

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the following information:

- the seed properties ([QUALIF](#)) and
- the identifier of the person responsible for the maintenance breeding ([ID.RESP](#)).

#### Attributes

##### The AREA attribute

The AREA attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the regional area of the concerned country. The allowed values, defined in the [t\\_area](#) simple type, are:

- 'EFTA' for countries of the European Free Trade Association,
- 'EU' for member states.

#### Attributes

##### The COUNTRY attribute

The COUNTRY attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the member state or the EFTA country which has officially admitted the variety. The allowed values are constrained by the model. The values are based on ISO 3166 (two-byte version).

## CURR.TITLE

[element]

### Current title in ECR documents

The element CURR.TITLE specifies the current title which will be put at the top of all pages. It may only be used for documents published in the context of European Court Reports.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="CURR.TITLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="LEFT"/>
        <xd:element ref="RIGHT"/>
      </xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.HEADER"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

ANNEX CASE CONCLUSION CORRIGENDUM.ECR DECISION.ECR GENERAL JUDGMENT OPINION ORDER REPORT.HEARING RULING SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

#### General rules

##### Element

It is composed of these two mandatory sub-elements:

- [LEFT](#) contains the title of verso pages,
- [RIGHT](#) contains the title or recto pages.

##### Example

```

<CURR.TITLE>
  <LEFT>CONCLUSIONS DE L'AVOCAT GÉNÉRAL</LEFT>
  <RIGHT>AFFAIRE C-123/02</RIGHT>
</CURR.TITLE>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DATE

[element]

#### Date

The DATE element is used to mark up full dates (day, month and year), as well as range dates (start date and end date).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DATE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ISO" type="t_date" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq BIB.CASE BIB.DATA BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONS BIB.OJ BIB.SE DOC.CORR DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB HEADER.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY.SE KEYWORD LAST.MODIFICATION OJ.CL OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PUBLICATION.REF REF.DOC.ECR SPEC.ED

#### General rules

##### Element

The DATE element contains only the date comprising the day, the month and the year. A date can be expressed in full-text.

The connecting words and any spaces surrounding the date are not part of the DATE element.

In no case the DATE element may be empty. If no value is available on text level, it has to be filled by the value of the ISO attribute.

All dates in a document which fulfill the abovementioned conditions have to be marked up. The only exception from this rule is a date within a [REF.DOC.OJ](#) element.

#### Attributes

##### The ISO attribute

The ISO attribute is mandatory and its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format, namely the YYYYMMDD format, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

The ISO attribute indicates the full date, even if the date is not explicitly complete in the document. If the full date cannot be deduced from the context, the use of the DATE element is forbidden (see the last example below).

##### Example

The date below is fully expressed :

```

<P>Saturday,
  <DATE ISO="20020126">january 26th, 2002</DATE>.</P>

```

In the two following examples, the start dates and the end dates may be marked up using DATE tags:

```

<P>and from
  <DATE ISO="20020203">3</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20020210">february 10th, 2002</DATE>.</P>

```

```
<P>and from
```

```
<DATE ISO="20020211">february 11th</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20020303">march 3rd, 2002</DATE>.</P>
```

On the other hand, the range date expressed here cannot be deduced from the context, the DATE element could then not be used:

```
<P>From June until within September...</P>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DATE.ADOPT

[element]

### The adoption date

The element contains the date of adoption.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DATE.ADOPT" type="t_date"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.DATA.CL DATE.ADOPT

### General rules

### Element

The date format is defined in the [t\\_date](#) simple type.

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## DECISION

[element]

### Court of Justice decision

The DECISION element is used to mark up a Court of Justice decision.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DECISION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules

### Element

The element contains the title of a decision ([TITLE](#)) and an unlimited number of paragraphs ([P](#)).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DECISION.ECR

[element]

### Description of a Court decision

The element is used to mark up the different components of a Court decision. It consists of these elements:

- [BIB.DECISION.ECR](#): contains metadata for a Court decision;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): contains the current title;
- [TITLE](#): contains the title of the judgment;
- optionally a range of keywords ([INDEX](#)),
- [GR.ANNOTATION](#) and [TOC](#): optional elements which may be used an unlimited number of times,
- [DECISION.ECR.INIT](#): introduction to a Court decision;
- [LIST](#), [NP](#) and [P](#): optional elements which may be used an unlimited number of times for describing any additional information;
- [PREAMBLE](#): preamble of a judgment;
- [CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR](#): contains the reasoning of a Court decision;
- [SIGNATURE.CASE](#): contains the signatures of a judgment;
- [GR.SEQ](#), [P](#) and/or [TOC](#): optional elements which may be used an unlimited number of times.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DECISION.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DECISION.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="DECISION.ECR.INIT"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATURE.CASE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
  <xd:element ref="P"/>
  <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

Except for the P elements, all elements are mandatory.

#### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DECISION.ECR.INIT

[element]

#### Introduction of a judgment

The element is used to mark-up the introduction of a judgment, which generally contains the number of a Court decision.

It may only contain the elements defined in the complex type [t\\_btx](#).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DECISION.ECR.INIT" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

DECISION.ECR DECISION.ECR.INIT

#### General rules

#### Element

#### Example

```

<JUDGMENT.INIT>
  <P>Dans l'affaire 53-70</P>
</JUDGMENT.INIT>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.AREA

[element]

#### Definition of an economic area

The element is used in the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up the 'Country of admission' column header and each Member State country having officially admitted a variety.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DEF.AREA">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.AREA.HD"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.COUNTRY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="optional"/>
    <xd:attribute name="AREA" type="t_area" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DEF.HEAD.VI

#### General rules

#### Element

The DEF.AREA element contains the following sub-elements:

- the header of the column ([DEF.AREA.HD](#)),
- at least one country ([DEF.COUNTRY](#)).

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.VARIETY element is used to describe a second definition for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column.

#### Attributes

#### The AREA attribute

The AREA attribute indicates the economic area of the concerned country. The allowed values are:

- 'EFTA' for countries of the European Free Trade Association,
- 'EU' for member states.

### Example

```
<DEF.AREA AREA="EU" ALIAS="2">
  <DEF.AREA.HD>Country of admission / Pays d'admission / Paese d'admission</DEF.AREA.HD>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>E</DEF.COUNTRY>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>F</DEF.COUNTRY>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>I</DEF.COUNTRY>
</DEF.AREA>
<DEF.AREA AREA="EFTA" ALIAS="3">
  <DEF.AREA.HD>AELC / EFTA / EZES / AELE / EVA</DEF.AREA.HD>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>NO</DEF.COUNTRY>
</DEF.AREA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.AREA.HD

[element]

### Definition of the 'Country of admission' column header

The element is used in the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up the header of the column, which contains the abbreviation of each Member State country having officially admitted a variety.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.AREA.HD" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DEF.AREA DEF.AREA.HD

### General rules

### Element

The character used to separate the definitions in each language must be entered in the electronic file.

### Example

```
<DEF.AREA.HD>País de admisión / Optagelsesland / Zulassungsland / Country of admission / Pays d'admission / Paese d'admissione / Land van toelating / País de admissão / Hyväksymismaa / Godkännandeland</DEF.AREA.HD>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.CN.CODE

[element]

### Definition of the 'CN code' column header

The DEF.CN.CODE element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the CN codes ([CN.CODE](#) element).

In the English language version, the header contains the words 'CN code'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.CN.CODE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

### Attributes

### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.CN.CODE element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

This attribute is not always used. For example, in the context of suspensions, column headers do not contain an alias.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.COUNTRY

[element]

### Definition of the 'Country of admission' column

The element is used in the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up each Member State country having officially admitted a variety.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.COUNTRY" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

## Used by

DEF.AREA DEF.COUNTRY

## General rules

### Element

Irrespective of the language, the following codes may be found:

- AT: Austria,
- BE: Belgium,
- DE: Germany,
- DK: Denmark,
- EL: Greece,
- ES: Spain,
- FI: Finland,
- FR: France,
- IT: Italy,
- IE: Ireland,
- LU: Luxembourg,
- NL: Netherlands,
- PT: Portugal,
- SV: Sweden,
- UK: United Kingdom,
- etc.

### Example

```
<DEF.AREA AREA="EU" ALIAS="2">
  <DEF.AREA.HD>Country of admission / Pays d'admission</DEF.AREA.HD>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>E</DEF.COUNTRY>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>F</DEF.COUNTRY>
</DEF.AREA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.DESC

[element]

### Definition of the 'Description' column header

The DEF.DESC element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the description of the goods ([DESC](#) element). In the English language version, the header contains the word 'Description'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.DESC">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

## General rules

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.DESC element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

This attribute is not always used. For example, in the context of suspensions, column headers do not contain an alias.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.EXPORT

[element]

### Definition of the 'Export' column header

The DEF.EXPORT element is used to mark up the header of the 'Export' column ([EXPORT](#) element).

This column is a subdivision of the 'Remarks' header column ([DEF.REM](#) element).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.EXPORT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

DEF.REM

## General rules

## Attributes

### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.EXPORT element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

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---

## DEF.FORMA.H

[element]

### Definition of the 'Forma H' column header

The DEF.FORMA.H element is used in the context of the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species in the extended observations in order to mark up the header of the 'Forma H' column ([FORMA.H](#) element).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.FORMA.H" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DEF.FORMA.H DEF.OBS.VARX

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<DEF.FORMA.H>Forma H
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0030" > </NOTE>
</DEF.FORMA.H>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## DEF.GEN.OBS

[element]

### Definition of the general extended observations column

The DEF.GEN.OBS element is used to mark up the column which contains the general extended observations.

This is a subdivision of the extended observations column of the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.GEN.OBS" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DEF.GEN.OBS DEF.OBS.VARX

### General rules

### Element

If this definition is not provided, the 'is empty' element ([IE](#)) is used to mark up its contents.

### Example

```
<DEF.GEN.OBS>
  <IE> </IE>
</DEF.GEN.OBS>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## DEF.HEAD.TA

[element]

### Definition of the Taric column headers

The DEF.HEAD.TA element is a container for the Taric column headers.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.HEAD.TA">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.CN.CODE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.SH.TARIC"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.DESC"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.SUP.UNIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.REM"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.TA.CODE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.THIRD.RATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.PART.RATE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

TARIC

### General rules

### Element

This element contains a sub-element for each header, namely:

- [DEF.CN.CODE](#): is used to mark up the 'CN code' column header,
- [DEF.SH.TARIC](#): is used to mark up the 'Taric subheading' column header,
- [DEF.DESC](#): is used to mark up the 'Description' column header,
- [DEF.SUP.UNIT](#): is used to mark up 'Supplementary unit' column header,
- [DEF.REM](#): is used to mark up the 'Remarks' column header,
- [DEF.TA.CODE](#): is used to mark up the 'Taric Code' column header,
- [DEF.THIRD.RATE](#): is used to mark up the 'Rates of duties of third countries' column header,
- [DEF.PART.RATE](#): is used to mark up the 'Rates of particular duties' column header.

This element is redefined at the beginning of each table, which may cover several printed pages.

#### Example

```
<DEF.HEAD.TA>
  <DEF.CN.CODE ALIAS="1">CN code</DEF.CN.CODE>
  <DEF.SH.TARIC ALIAS="2">TARIC subhead</DEF.SH.TARIC>
  <DEF.DESC ALIAS="3">Description</DEF.DESC>
  <DEF.SUP.UNIT ALIAS="4">Supplementary unit</DEF.SUP.UNIT>
  <DEF.REM>
    <P>Trade policy measures</P>
  <DEF.IMPORT ALIAS="5a">Import</DEF.IMPORT>
  <DEF.EXPORT ALIAS="5b">Export</DEF.EXPORT>
</DEF.REM>
  <DEF.TA.CODE ALIAS="6">TARIC code</DEF.TA.CODE>
  <DEF.THIRD.RATE ALIAS="7">Rates of duty third countries (S = suspension) (K = quota)</DEF.THIRD.RATE>
  <DEF.PART.RATE>
    <P>Preferential rates of duty (S = suspension, K = quota, P = ceiling)</P>
  <DEF.SPG ALIAS="8">GSP</DEF.SPG>
  <DEF.OPREF ALIAS="9">EEA (IS, NO, LI), CH, EE, LT, LV, PHC (CZ, HU, PL, SK), BG, RO, SI</DEF.OPREF>
  <DEF.OPREF ALIAS="10">AD, SM, TR</DEF.OPREF>
  <DEF.OPREF ALIAS="11">ABH (AL, BA, YU), CY, FO, HR, IL, LOMAB (LOMA, LOMB), MCH (EG, JO, LB, SY), MGB (DZ, MA, TN),
  MK, MT, MX, PS, XC, XL, ZA</DEF.OPREF>
</DEF.PART.RATE>
</DEF.HEAD.TA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.HEAD.VI

[element]

### Column definitions (VAR.INFO)

The DEF.HEAD.VI element is used to mark up all the column definitions in the context of the common catalogue of varieties of vegetable species or agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.HEAD.VI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.VARIETY"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.AREA" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="2"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="DEF.OBS.VAR"/>
        <xd:element ref="DEF.OBS.VARX"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

VAR.INFO

#### General rules

#### Element

This element contains a sub-element for each column definition, namely:

- [DEF.VARIETY](#): is used to mark up the definition of the column containing the varieties,
- [DEF.AREA](#): is used to mark up the definition of all the columns concerning the countries of admission,
- [DEF.OBS.VAR](#): is used to mark up the definition of the column containing simple observations,
- [DEF.OBS.VARX](#): is used to mark up the definition of the column containing extended observations.

For the time being, the [DEF.OBS.VARX](#) only concerns the species ZEA MAYS L. (maize) in the catalogue of agricultural plant species.

The complete definition of the columns is only given for the first species of a catalogue. In the following tables the main definitions are represented by their alias. In the electronic version, the complete definition must be given for each table.

#### Example

```
<DEF.HEAD.VI>
  <DEF.VARIETY ALIAS="1">Variety</DEF.VARIETY>
```



```
<DEF.AREA ALIAS="2" AREA="EU">
  <DEF.AREA.HD>EU country of admission</DEF.AREA.HD>
  <DEF.COUNTRY>E</DEF.COUNTRY>
</DEF.AREA>
<DEF.OBS.VAR ALIAS="4">Observations</DEF.OBS.VAR>
</DEF.HEAD.VI>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.IMPORT

[element]

### Definition of the 'Import' column header

The DEF.IMPORT element is used to mark up the header of the 'Import' column ([IMPORT](#) element).

This column is a subdivision of the 'Remarks' header column ([DEF.REM](#) element).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.IMPORT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.REM

### General rules

### Attributes

### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.IMPORT element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.INDEX

[element]

### Definition of the 'Index Maturitas' column

The DEF.INDEX element is used in the context of the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species in order to mark up the 'Index Maturitas' column.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.INDEX" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DEF.INDEX DEF.OBS.VARX

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<DEF.INDEX>Index Maturitas
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0029"> </NOTE>
</DEF.INDEX>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.OBS.VAR

[element]

### Definition of the simple observations column

The DEF.OBS.VAR element is used to mark up the column which contains observations concerning the varieties.

The observations column consists of multilingual text. In the English language version, this text contains the word 'Observations'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.OBS.VAR">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="optional"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.VI

## General rules

### Element

The DEF.OBS.VAR element is used when the observations column does not contain any subdivisions. This is currently the case for the observations column of all vegetable species and agricultural plant species, with the exception of the agricultural plant species ZEA MAYS L. (maize), for which the [DEF.OBS.VARX](#) element is used.

The definition 'Observations' is given in the various languages of the European Communities.

The separating character between the different definitions must be entered in the electronic file. For reasons of presentation, the text of this definition may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.OBS.VAR element is used to describe a second definition for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column.

### Example

```
<DEF.OBS.VAR ALIAS="4">Observaciones / Bemærkninger / Bemerkungen / Observations / Observations / Osservazioni /  
Opmerkingen / Observações / Huomautukset / Anmärkninga</DEF.OBS.VAR>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.OBS.VARX

[element]

### Definition of the extended observations column

The DEF.OBS.VARX element is used to mark up the data within the column which contains extended observations concerning the varieties. The observations column consists of multilingual text. In the English language version, this text contains the word 'Observations'.

This element includes the following sub-elements:

- [DEF.OBS.VARX.HD](#): to mark up the header of the extended observations column,
- [DEF.INDEX](#): to mark up the definition of the extended observations column which concerns calculated values,
- [DEF.FORMA.H](#): to mark up the definition of the extended observations column which concerns the form of hybrid,
- [DEF.GEN.OBS](#): to mark up the definition of the extended observations column.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.OBS.VARX">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:sequence>  
      <xd:element ref="DEF.OBS.VARX.HD"/>  
      <xd:element ref="DEF.INDEX"/>  
      <xd:element ref="DEF.FORMA.H"/>  
      <xd:element ref="DEF.GEN.OBS"/>  
    </xd:sequence>  
    <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="optional"/>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.VI

### General rules

#### Element

The DEF.OBS.VARX element is used when the observations column is subdivided. This is currently the case only for the agricultural plant species ZEA MAYS L. (maize). For all the other vegetable species and agricultural plant species, the [DEF.OBS.VAR](#) element is used.

The definition 'Observations' is given in the various languages of the European Communities. The separating character between the different language versions must be omitted from the electronic file.

For reasons of presentation, the text of this definition may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.OBS.VARX element is used to describe a second definition for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.OBS.VARX.HD

[element]

### Definition of the extended observations column header

The DEF.OBS.VARX.HD element is used to mark up the header of the column which contains extended observations about the varieties.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.OBS.VARX.HD" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DEF.OBS.VARX DEF.OBS.VARX.HD

### General rules

#### Element

The separating character between the different expressions must be entered in the electronic file. For reasons of presentation, the text of the header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Example

```

<DEF.OBS.VARX ALIAS="4">
  <DEF.OBS.VARX.HD>Observations / Observations</DEF.OBS.VARX.HD>
  <DEF.INDEX>Index Maturitas
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0029"> </NOTE>
</DEF.INDEX>
  <DEF.FORMA.H>Forma H
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0030"> </NOTE>
</DEF.FORMA.H>
  <DEF.GEN.OBS>
  <IE> </IE>
</DEF.GEN.OBS>
</DEF.OBS.VARX>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.OPREF

[element]

### Definition of the OPREF column

The DEF.OPREF element is used to mark up the header of the column which contains the preferential rates other than SPG rates ([OPREF](#) element). The column header contains the codes of the countries for which the rates should be applied.

This column is a subdivision of the 'Rate of particular duties' column ([DEF.PART.RATE](#) element).

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DEF.OPREF">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

DEF.PART.RATE

### General rules

### Element

For reasons of presentation, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.OPREF element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.PART.RATE

[element]

### Definition of the particular rates column header

The DEF.PART.RATE element is used:

- to mark up the header of the column containing particular rates. In the English language version, the header contains the words 'Rates of particular duties (S=suspension, K=contingent, P=ceiling)',
- as a container for the [DEF.SPG](#) and [DEF.OPREF](#) elements.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DEF.PART.RATE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.SPG"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.OPREF" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

### Element

All elements are mandatory.

The text of the column header containing particular rates is included in a [p](#) element.

The [DEF.OPREF](#) element can appear an unlimited number of times.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.REM

[element]

### Definition of the 'Remarks' column header

The DEF.REM element is used:

- to mark up the header of the column entitled 'Remarks',
- as a container for the [DEF.IMPORT](#) and [DEF.EXPORT](#) elements.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.REM">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.IMPORT"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.EXPORT"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

#### Element

All elements are mandatory.

The text of the column header entitled 'Remarks' is included in a [P](#) element.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.SH.TARIC

[element]

### Definition of the 'Taric subheading' column header

The DEF.SH.TARIC element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the Taric subheadings ([SH.TARIC](#) element).

In the English language version, the header contains the words 'Taric subheading' or simply 'TARIC' (for suspensions).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.SH.TARIC">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

#### Element

For reasons of presentation, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.SH.TARIC element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

This attribute is not always used. For example, in the context of suspensions, the column headers do not include an alias.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.SPG

[element]

### Definition of the SPG column

The DEF.SPG element is used to mark up the header of the column which contains the preferential rates according to a generalised system ([SPG](#) element).

This column is a subdivision of the 'Rate of particular duties' column ([DEF.PART.RATE](#) element).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.SPG">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.PART.RATE

### General rules

#### Element

For reasons of presentation, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.SPG element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## DEF.SUP.UNIT

[element]

### Definition of the 'Supplementary unit' column header

The DEF.SUP.UNIT element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the supplementary units ([SUP.UNIT](#) element). In the English language version, the header contains the words 'Supplementary unit'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.SUP.UNIT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

### Element

For presentation purposes, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.SUP.UNIT element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## DEF.TA.CODE

[element]

### Definition of the 'Taric Code' column header

The DEF.TA.CODE element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the Taric codes ([TA.CODE](#) element).

In the English language version, the header contains the words 'Taric Code'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.TA.CODE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

### General rules

### Element

For reasons of presentation, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.TA.CODE element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header. In the context of documents relating to suspensions, the tables only have one header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## DEF.THIRD.RATE

[element]

### Definition of the 'Rates of duties of third countries' column header

The DEF.THIRD.RATE element is used to mark up the header of the column containing the rates of duties of third countries ([THIRD.RATE](#) element). In the English language version, the header contains the words 'Rates of duties of third countries (S=suspension) (K=contingent)'.

This column, except for its header, is subdivided into several columns.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEF.THIRD.RATE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">

```

```

    <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:string"/>
  </xd:extension>
</xd:complexContent>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DEF.HEAD.TA

#### General rules

#### Element

For reasons of presentation, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.THIRD.RATE element is used to define a second header for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to facilitate reference to this column. This number is given below the main header.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEF.VARIETY

[element]

#### Definition of the varieties column

The DEF.VARIETY element is used to mark up the column which contains the names of the different varieties of a vegetable species or an agricultural plant species.

The varieties column consists of multilingual text. In the English language version, the text contains the word 'Variety'.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DEF.VARIETY">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ALIAS" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="optional"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DEF.HEAD.VI

#### General rules

#### Element

The definition 'Variety' is given in the different official languages of the European Communities.

The separating character between the different definitions must be entered in the electronic file.

#### Attributes

#### The ALIAS attribute

The ALIAS attribute of the DEF.VARIETY element is used to describe a second definition for the column. This is usually a sequence number attributed to the column in order to be able to facilitate reference to this column.

#### Example

```
<DEF.VARIETY ALIAS="1">Variedad/Sort/Sorte/Variety/Variété/Varietà/Ras/Variedade/Lajike/Sort</DEF.VARIETY>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEFENDANTS

[element]

#### Defending party in a case

The DEFENDANTS element is used to mark up the defending party in a juridical case.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DEFENDANTS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTY.STATUS" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

PARTIES

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains one or more physical paragraphs (P) and an optional description of the status of the party participating in a case (PARTY.STATUS).

#### Example

```
<DEFENDANTS>
```

```
<P>COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES, représentée par son conseiller juridique, M. Louis de la Fontaine, en qualité d'agent, ayant élu domicile à Luxembourg auprès de son conseiller juridique, M. Emile Reuter, 4, boulevard Royal,</P>

<PARTY.STATUS>partie défenderesse,</PARTY.STATUS>

</DEFENDANTS>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEFINITION

[element]

### Definition of a term

The DEFINITION element is used to mark up the definition associated with a term ([TERM](#)) in the context of a list of definitions ([DLIST](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEFINITION" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

DEFINITION DLIST.ITEM

### General rules

#### Element

The DEFINITION element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the complex type [t\\_btx](#).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DEGREE

[element]

### Degree of a root

The DEGREE element is used to mark up the degree of a mathematical root ([ROOT](#)).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DEGREE" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

### Used by

DEGREE ROOT

### General rules

#### Element

The DEGREE element may contain a mathematical expression or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DESC

[element]

### Description of goods

The DESC element is used to mark up the description of goods.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DESC">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="ASSV" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

UNIT.TA

### General rules

#### Element

Dashes are processed according to the context:

- in the combined nomenclature and Taric, any dashes preceding the description must be omitted in the electronic file. However, this information is retained using the LEVEL attribute of the [UNIT.TA](#) element. For example, a LEVEL attribute whose value is '4' indicates the presence of four dashes.
- in the case of suspensions, dashes must be retained in the EM-DASH form. When the DESC element contains several descriptions, the content must be processed as a list.

#### Attributes

##### The ASSV attribute

The ASSV attribute of the DESC element is only used in documents relating to suspensions of the rates of the Common Customs Tariff. In some cases, in fact, the description of the goods and/or the rate of autonomous duties is associated with more than one CN codes. In these cases, the ASSV attribute must be included and its value must correspond to the number of associated CN codes.

The ASSV attribute is rarely used in the context of suspensions involving aircraft. When several descriptions relate to the same CN code, the descriptions are encoded with the same DESC element.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DESCRIPTION

[element]

### Description of a correction

The DESCRIPTION element is used in the context of corrigenda in order to mark up the subject and/or the location of a correction.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DESCRIPTION" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

CORRECTION DESCRIPTION GR.CORRECTION

#### General rules

##### Element

The DESCRIPTION element may consist of the location of the correction in the original text, as well as the correction itself.

For example, in the case of the deletion of a whole structure, we may have a simple text such as 'the first annex is deleted'. This text is then marked up using the DESCRIPTION element.

If the correction is numbered, the number is encoded within the DESCRIPTION element using a [NP](#).

#### Example

```
<CORRECTION>
  <DESCRIPTION>On page 29, in Annex I, Part 3, section 4, left column:</DESCRIPTION>
  <OLD.CORR FOR.READ="YES">
    <TXT>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="2018">
        </QUOT.START>Money/market fund
      shares/units <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="2019">
        </QUOT.END>
    </TXT>
  </OLD.CORR>
  <NEW.CORR FOR.READ="YES">
    <TXT>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="2018">
        </QUOT.START>Money market fund
      shares/units <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="2019">
        </QUOT.END>.</TXT>
    </NEW.CORR>
  </CORRECTION>
```

```
<CORRECTION>
  <DESCRIPTION>Page 39 shall be replaced by the following text:</DESCRIPTION>
  <NEW.CORR>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002057EN.004701.tif">
      </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </NEW.CORR>
  </CORRECTION>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DIV.CONSID

[element]

#### A subsection of recitals

The DIV.CONSID element is used to gather topic related recitals.

From a layout point of view, such a recitals group is introduced by a title, which is generally centered.

As recitals may be grouped on various levels, with regards to the hierarchy the author wishes to use, the DIV.CONSID model provides a recursive structure.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DIV.CONSID">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONSID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct DIV.CONSID GR.CONSID GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

The [TITLE](#) element is used to mark up the mandatory title. This title may consist of various structures: simple text, numbered text, number etc.

Optionally a [LIST](#) or a [TBL](#) element may be introduced between the title and the recitals ([CONSID](#)) or other subsections.

#### Example



## Whereas:

### I

- (1) By letter of 22 November 2000, Germany notified the Commission, in accordance with Article 9(1) of Decision No 3632/93/ECSC, of the financial measures it intended to take for the coal industry in 2002.
- (2) Decision No 3632/93/ECSC expires on 23 July 2002. Accordingly, the Commission can, in accordance with the aforementioned Decision, only decide on aid to be granted to the coal industry up to 23 July 2002. Consequently, by letter of 30 January 2001 the Commission asked Germany to specify the amounts for each type of aid to be granted in the period from 1 January to 23 July 2002.

```
<GR.CONSID>
  <GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>I</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <CONSID>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>(1)</NO.P>
        <TXT>By letter of 22 November 2000, Germany notified the Commission, in accordance with Article 9(1) of Decision
No 3632/93/ECSC, of the financial measures it intended to take for the coal industry in 2002.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </CONSID>
    <CONSID>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>(2)</NO.P>
        <TXT>Decision No 3632/93/ECSC expires on
          <DATE ISO="20020723">23 July 2002</DATE>. Accordingly, the Commission can, in accordance with the aforementioned
Decision, only decide on aid to be granted to the coal industry up to <DATE ISO="20020723">23 July 2002</DATE>.
Consequently, by letter of <DATE ISO="20010130">30 January 2001</DATE> the Commission asked Germany to specify
the amounts for each type of aid to be granted in the period from 1 January to <DATE ISO="20020723">23 July
2002</DATE>.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </CONSID>
  </DIV.CONSID>
</GR.CONSID>
```

The following example shows a more complex recitals group, where DIV.CONSID elements are structured with a four level hierarchy. The first three levels have title and subtitle, while the lowest one just consists of a title followed by the CONSID elements:

considérant ce qui suit:

**PARTIE I**

**LES FAITS**

**SECTION I**

**LA PROCEDURE**

*CHAPITRE 1*

*La procédure de l'enquête et la procédure après la communication des griefs*

**1. Introduction**

La présente décision fait suite à des vérifications entreprises d'avril 1989 à juillet 1990, au titre de l'article 14 paragraphes 2 et 3 du règlement n. 17, auprès de producteurs européens de ciment et d'associations

↑

*First CONSID element*

professionnelles et à des demandes de renseignements, au sens de l'article 11 dudit règlement, qui leur ont été adressées.

**2. L'engagement de la procédure et la communication des griefs et les recours devant le TPI**

(1) Le 12 novembre 1991, la Commission a engagé la procédure dans les affaires ciment et arrêté les griefs.

Par lettre du 25 novembre 1991, les griefs ont été communiqués aux entreprises. La communication des griefs distingue essentiellement deux ordres de griefs,

↗

*Second CONSID element*

```

<GR.CONSID>
  <GR.CONSID.INIT>considérant ce qui suit:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>PARTIE I</P>
      </TI>
    <STI>
      <P>LES FAITS</P>
    </STI>
  </TITLE>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>SECTION I</P>
      </TI>
    <STI>
      <P>LA PROCEDURE</P>
    </STI>
  </TITLE>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>CHAPITRE 1</P>

```

```

</TI>
<STI>
  <P>La procédure de l'enquête et la procédure après la communication des griefs</P>
</STI>
</TITLE>
<DIV.CONSID>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
        <TXT>Introduction</TXT>
      </NP>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <CONSID>La présente décision fait suite à ...</CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
<DIV.CONSID>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>2.</NO.P>
        <TXT>L'engagement de la procédure et la communication des griefs et les recours devant le TPI</TXT>
      </NP>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <CONSID>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(1)</NO.P>
      <TXT>Le 12 Novembre 1991, la Commission a engagé la procédure...</TXT>
      <P>Par lettre du 25 novembre 1991, les griefs ont été...</P>
    </NP>
  </CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
<DIV.CONSID>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Partie II</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <CONSID>...</CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
</GR.CONSID>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DIVIDEND

[element]

### Dividend in a fraction

The DIVIDEND element is used to mark up the upper part of a mathematical fraction.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DIVIDEND" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

### Used by

DIVIDEND FRACTION

### General rules

### Element

The DIVIDEND element may contain a mathematical expression or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## DIVISION

[element]

### Group of legal articles within the enacting terms division

The DIVISION element is used to mark-up a group of legal articles within the enacting terms, when the articles are grouped together and introduced by a title. Generally the titles are numbered or lettered.

As legal articles may be grouped on various levels, with regards to the hierarchy the author wishes to use, the content model of the DIVISION element provides a recursive structure.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DIVISION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARTICLE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIVISION" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct DIVISION ENACTING.TERMS GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

A group of legal articles must contain a title ([TITLE](#)).

Depending on the structure of the group of legal articles, we may have:

- one or more articles ([ARTICLE](#)), and/or
- one or more second-level groups of articles (recursive use of the [DIVISION](#) element).

### Example

This example shows a part of enacting terms structured with nested DIVISION elements.

L 126/24	EN	Official Journal of the European Communities	26.5.2000
TITLE V			
<b>PRINCIPLES AND TECHNICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION</b>			
CHAPTER 1		<i>Article 29</i>	
<b>PRINCIPLES OF PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION</b>		<b>On-the-spot verification of branches established in another Member State</b>	
	<i>Article 26</i>		
<b>Competence of control of the home Member State</b>			
1. The prudential supervision of a credit institution, including that of the activities it carries on accordance with Articles 18 and 19, shall be the responsibility of the competent authorities of the home Member State, without			1. Host Member States shall provide that, where a credit institution authorised in another Member State carries on its activities through a branch, the competent authorities of the home Member State may, after having first informed the competent authorities of the host Member State, carry out themselves or through the intermediary of persons they appoint for that purpose on-the-spot verification of the information referred to in Article 28.

```
<DIVISION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>TITLE V</P>
    </TI>
  <STI>
    <P>PRINCIPLES AND TECHNICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION</P>
  </STI>
</TITLE>
<DIVISION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>CHAPTER 1</P>
    </TI>
```

```

<STI>
  <P>PRINCIPLES OF PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION</P>
</STI>
</TITLE>
<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="026">
  <TI.ART>Article 26</TI.ART>
  <STI.ART>Competence of control of the home Member State</STI.ART>
  <PARAG IDENTIFIER="026.001">
    <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>The prudential supervision of a credit institution...</ALINEA>
  </PARAG>
</ARTICLE>
</DIVISION>
</DIVISION>

```

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## DIVISOR

[element]

### Divisor in a fraction

The DIVISOR element is used to mark up the lower part of a mathematical fraction.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DIVISOR" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

### Used by

DIVISOR FRACTION

### General rules

### Element

The DIVISOR element may contain a mathematical expression or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

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## DLIST

[element]

### List of term definitions

The DLIST element is used to mark-up a list of term definitions.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DLIST">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="FORM"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TBL"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SEPARATOR" type="xd:string"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

The presentation of a DLIST follows these formats:

- two columns,
- a form,
- or at least the term clearly separated from the definition,
- etc.

The following structures are considered as DLIST elements:

- lists of definitions such as those found in foodstuff batches,
- lists of definitions in the form of a tabular structure,
- etc.

Each entry in the list (the term with its optional definition) is marked up using a [DLIST.ITEM](#) element.

The DLIST element can be used to represent, for example, glossaries and simple forms. The DLIST element should not be used in case there is a sentence which explains the term.

If a DLIST is presented in columns, its elements (see [DLIST.ITEM](#)) have to be ordered in the sequence in which they should be read.

The DLIST element must not be used, if the definition is embedded in a sentence, of which the verb plays the role of a separator between the term and the explanation.

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute of the DLIST element is used to define the way in which the list is presented. It can only contain the following values:

- FORM
- TBL

A DLIST is of the FORM type if its contents refer to a form.

This is the case for foodstuff batches, for example. The text which is presumed to be on the blank form constitutes the term, while the text which has been written on the form constitutes the definition. Consequently, in foodstuff batches lists of countries or towns never constitute a DLIST.

Blank forms are never considered as DLIST and should be marked up using the [INCL.ELEMENT](#) element.

A DLIST is of the TBL type if it is given in tabular form, i.e. in two columns, one of which contains the terms and the other the definitions.

To distinguish between a TBL type DLIST and a table marked up using TBL, it is necessary to check whether the following rule applies or not: "It is a DLIST if the term can be replaced by its definition".

If the list of definitions has neither the format of a form, nor that of a table, the TYPE attribute may not be used.

### Attributes

#### The SEPARATOR attribute

The SEPARATOR attribute of the DLIST element is used to define the separating character(s) between the term and the definition.

It is only indicated when all the occurrences of the list have the same separator. This separating character should not be encoded in the electronic document. Otherwise, if the occurrences do not have the same separating character, the separator must be marked up within the term ([TERM](#)) element.

### Example

	C	36/99	WFP/Georgia
BLT:		Common wheat	
FBLT:		Common wheat flour	
CBL:		Long grain milled rice	
CBM:		Medium grain milled rice	
CBR:		Round grain milled rice	
BRI:		Broken rice	
FHAF:		Oat flakes	
FROF:		Processed cheese	
WSB:		Wheat soya blend	
SUB:		Sugar	
ORG:		Barley	
SOR:		Sorghum	
DUR:		Durum wheat	
GDUR:		Durum wheat groats	
MAI:		Maize	
FMAI:		Maize flour	

```

<DLIST TYPE="TBL" SEPARATOR=":">

  <DLIST.ITEM>

    <TERM>BLT</TERM>

    <DEFINITION>Common wheat</DEFINITION>

  </DLIST.ITEM>

  <DLIST.ITEM>

    <TERM>FBLT</TERM>

    <DEFINITION>Common wheat flour</DEFINITION>

  </DLIST.ITEM>

  <DLIST.ITEM>...</DLIST.ITEM>

</DLIST>

```

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## DLIST.ITEM

[element]

### Encoding of each term within a list of term definitions

The DLIST.ITEM element is used to mark-up each term with its associated definition within a list of term definitions.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DLIST.ITEM">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PREFIX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TERM"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEFINITION" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct DLIST GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

Each term within a list of term definitions may be preceded by a symbol (or any other numbering scheme). This symbol is marked up using the optional [PREFIX](#) element.

The term is marked up using the mandatory [TERM](#) element, while the optional [DEFINITION](#) element marks up its associated definition.

Note that the separator between the term and the definition is not encoded in the electronic file, if the SEPARATOR attribute of the [DLIST](#) element is defined.

#### Example

```

<DLIST TYPE="FORM" SEPARATOR=":">

  <DLIST.ITEM>

    <TERM>Date of adoption of the decision</TERM>

    <DEFINITION>19.9.2001</DEFINITION>

  </DLIST.ITEM>

  <DLIST.ITEM>

    <TERM>Member State</TERM>

    <DEFINITION>Germany</DEFINITION>

  </DLIST.ITEM>

  <DLIST.ITEM>

    <TERM>Aid No</TERM>

    <DEFINITION>N 176/01</DEFINITION>

  </DLIST.ITEM>

</DLIST>

```

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## DOC

[element]

### Root element for the description of documents

The DOC element is the root element for the description of documents. This FORMEX instance also describes the different parts (main document and annexed or related documents) which effectively build the whole document.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="DOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>

```

```

        <xd:element ref="PUBLICATION.REF"/>
        <xd:element ref="PUBLICATION.REF.SE"/>
    </xd:choice>
    <xd:element ref="FMX"/>
    <xd:element ref="PAPER" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xd:element ref="PDF" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

## Used by

ENV.BIBLIO

## General rules

### Element

The DOC element consists of the following sub-elements:

- the bibliographical description of the document ([BIB.DOC](#)),
- a reference to the publications instance (use [PUBLICATION.REF](#) for the OJ or [PUBLICATION.REF.SE](#) for the special edition)
- information relating to the Formex version of the publication ([FMX](#)),
- information relating to the paper version of the publication ([PAPER](#)),
- information relating to the PDF version of the publication ([PDF](#)).

Each published document consists of at least a primary document. For example, for legal acts, the primary document is the text comprising the title, the preamble, the articles and the final part. Each primary document is marked up in a separate instance where the root element is the [ACT](#) element. Primary documents are first-level documents. Also for each primary document and its associated secondary documents a separate DOC XML instance should be created, where the root element is the DOC element. The [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) element is used to describe information related to a primary document: the OJ in which the document is published and the reference to the Formex instance of the primary document.

In most cases, one or more secondary documents are related to the same primary document. These are annexes or other related documents such as protocols, final acts, agreements, etc. These are second-level documents (secondary documents). The [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) element is used to describe information related to a secondary document.

In a few more exceptional cases, some second-level documents may relate to lower-level documents, which are therefore considered as third-level documents. For example: an annex is related to an agreement, which is itself related to an act. In principle, the number of levels is unlimited. However, in practice, documents are usually first or second level.

## Example

The following example deals with a document which consists of a single first-level act:

```

<DOC>
  <BIB.DOC>
    <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN" TYPE="INTERNAL">
      <NO.CURRENT>56</NO.CURRENT>
      <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
      <COM>CFSP</COM>
    </NO.DOC>
    <DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>
    <AUTHOR>COUNCIL</AUTHOR>
  </BIB.DOC>
  <PUBLICATION.REF FILE="L_200202EN.toc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>020</NO.OJ>
    <DATE ISO="20020123">20020123</DATE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </PUBLICATION.REF>
  <FMX>
    <DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0001">
      <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
      <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
      <PAGE.LAST>1</PAGE.LAST>
      <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
      <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
      <REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002020EN.01000101.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
    </DOC.MAIN.PUB>
  </FMX>
  <PAPER>
    <VOLUME.PAPER>
      <ITEM.VOLUME>
        <TITLE ID.TITLE="T0001">
          <TI>

```



```

        <P>Council Common Position of 21 January 2002 repealing Common Position 2001/56/CFSP on Afghanistan</P>
    </TI>
</TITLE>
<ITEM.REF>1</ITEM.REF>
</ITEM.VOLUME>
</VOLUME.PAPER>
</PAPER>
<PDF>
    <ITEM.VOLUME>
        <TITLE REF.TITLE="T0001"> </TITLE>
        <ITEM.REF REF.PDF="l_02020020123en00010001.pdf">1</ITEM.REF>
    </ITEM.VOLUME>
</PDF>
</DOC>

```

This one consists of a regulation with an annex:

```

<DOC>
<BIB.DOC>
    <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN" TYPE="INTERNAL">
        <NO.CURRENT>56</NO.CURRENT>
        <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
        <COM>CFSP</COM>
    </NO.DOC>
    <DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>
    <AUTHOR>COUNCIL</AUTHOR>
</BIB.DOC>
<PUBLICATION.REF FILE="L_200202EN.toc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>020</NO.OJ>
    <DATE ISO="20020123">20020123</DATE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
</PUBLICATION.REF>
<FMX>
    <DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0001">
        <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
        <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.LAST>1</PAGE.LAST>
        <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
        <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
        <REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002020EN.01000101.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
    </DOC.MAIN.PUB>
    <DOC.SUB.PUB NO.SEQ="0001.0001" TYPE="ANNEX">
        <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
        <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
        <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
        <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
        <REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002020EN.01000201.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
    </DOC.SUB.PUB>
</FMX>
<PAPER>
    <VOLUME.PAPER>
        <ITEM.VOLUME>
            <TITLE ID.TITLE="T0001">
                <TI>

```

```

        <P>Council Common Position of 21 January 2002 repealing Common Position 2001/56/CFSP on Afghanistan</P>
    </TI>
</TITLE>
<ITEM.REF>1</ITEM.REF>
</ITEM.VOLUME>
</VOLUME.PAPER>
</PAPER>
<PDF>
    <ITEM.VOLUME>
        <TITLE REF.TITLE="T0001"> </TITLE>
        <ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1_02020020123en00010001.pdf">1</ITEM.REF>
    </ITEM.VOLUME>
</PDF>
</DOC>

```

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## DOC.CORR

[element]

### Reference to a corrected document

Within the bibliographical description of a corrigendum, the DOC.CORR element contains the references used to identify unequivocally the document to which the corrigendum refers.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DOC.CORR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

BIB.DOC

### General rules

### Element

This element is solely mandatory for corrigenda.

The original document is identified by the following sub-elements:

- the collection of the OJ or act ([COLL](#)),
- the optional OJ number ([NO.OJ](#)), to be used also in a production Act by Act, if the reference to the OJ number is clearly mentioned,
- the OJ or act publication date ([DATE](#)),
- one or more document numbers ([NO.DOC](#)),
- the first page of the document ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)).

The information contained in this element usually appears on the title of the corrigendum itself. If the information cannot be found in the document, it's necessary to contact the production service of the Publications Office to get it.

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## DOC.CORR.SE

[element]

### Reference to a corrected document (special edition)

Within the bibliographical description of a corrigendum, the DOC.CORR.SE element contains the references used to identify unequivocally the document to which the corrigendum refers. This element should be used to refer to documents that were published in the special edition.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DOC.CORR.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CHAP.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOME.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

BIB.DOC

### General rules

## Element

This element is solely mandatory for corrigenda (correcting documents published in a special edition).

The original document is identified by the following sub-elements:

- the chapter of the publication ([CHAP.SE](#)),
- the volume of the publication ([TOME.SE](#)),
- the year of the special edition ([YEAR](#)),
- the document number, if available ([NO.DOC](#)),
- the first page of the document in the special edition ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the page in the special edition ([PAGE.SEQ](#)).

The information contained in this element usually appears in the title of the corrigendum itself. If the information cannot be found in the document, it is necessary to contact the production service of the Publications Office to get it.

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## DOC.MAIN.PUB

[element]

### Main document

The DOC.MAIN.PUB element is used within the bibliographical description of a document in order to mark up information concerning the main document part.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOC.MAIN.PUB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC"/>
      <xd:element ref="LEGAL.VALUE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PHYS" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="LINK.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ASSOCIATES" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="ASSOCIATED.TO" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.SEQ" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="\d{4}"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SYNOPTISM" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="D\d{4}"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="IN.SUMMARY" default="YES">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="RELATION" default="AUTONOMOUS">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ASSOCIATION"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="AUTONOMOUS"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

FMX

### General rules

### Element

The DOC.MAIN.PUB element may contain the following information, provided that this is available:

- the language version of the document ([LG.DOC](#)),
- the legal value or type of document ([LEGAL.VALUE](#)),
- the CELEX number ([NO.CELEX](#)),
- the date of the document ([DATE](#) mandatory element), generally provided within its title. If this information is not present, then the date of the publication has to be used,
- the number of the first page of the document ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the number of the last page of the document ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages in the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the name of the file containing the text of the document ([REF.PHYS](#)),
- the link(s) to other OJ document(s) or publication(s) ([LINK.OJ](#)),
- the name(s) of associated document(s) ([ASSOCIATES](#)),
- the name of the document the current one is associated to ([ASSOCIATED.TO](#)).

The DOC.MAIN.PUB element has a [NO.SEQ](#) attribute.

The [LG.DOC](#) element is obligatory to the extent that the language of the document differs from that of the publication.

The legal value ([LEGAL.VALUE](#)) gives precise information on whether the document is for example a regulation, directive or similar. In some cases, however, it is impossible to indicate the legal value, in particular for documents published in the OJ C. In such cases the element should not be used.

A distinction is made between two types of primary documents:

- documents with a number,
- documents without a number.

The texts of the acts are usually of the first type, although there are some texts of acts without a number. These documents are regularly followed by secondary documents, such as annexes, for example.

Corrigenda, notes to readers, declarations and information are of the second type. These documents are not usually followed by secondary documents.

In most cases, documents including a date of entry into force are considered to be primary documents. In some exceptional cases, the date of entry into force appears in a second document in the same publication. In this case, the document giving the entry into force must be considered as a secondary document related to the document to which it refers.

'Final Act' documents must, in any case, be considered as related documents.

## Attributes

### The NO.SEQ attribute

The NO.SEQ attribute of the DOC.MAIN.PUB element is used to indicate a sequence number. This attribute is mandatory and must contain a numerical value. This value corresponds to the sequence number of the primary document. This number is calculated on the basis of the position of the document in the publication.

The value attributed must always be represented by a four digit number. If necessary, the initial positions have to be filled by zeros.

For example, for the second document in a publication, the value attributed will be '0002'.

In exceptional cases, a special markup may be used in an OJ A. This involves OJ As containing secondary documents which correspond to a primary document published in the regular OJ.

The following elements then require particular attention:

- the [BIB.DOC](#) and DOC.MAIN.PUB elements contain information relating to the primary document published in the 'regular' OJ,
- the [REF.PHYS](#) element within the DOC.MAIN.PUB element will be omitted.

## Attributes

### The SYNOPTISM attribute

This attribute is mandatory and helps to identify the same content in different language versions, which cannot always be done by other means. A frequent example is the corrigenda with different target documents (documents which will be corrected). The illustration below shows that there are equal corrigenda in English and French (D0018) beside other ones, which only exist in one language (D0017 and D0019).

The value of the attribute consists of the letter 'D' (always capital) followed by four digits.

See also [DOC.SUB.PUB](#).

## Attributes

### The IN.SUMMARY attribute

Some documents are not always present in the summary of the *Official Journal*, in particular, the notes to the reader. This attribute indicates whether the title of the document appears (value 'YES', default) in the summary or not (value 'NO').

## Attributes

### The RELATION attribute

The RELATION attribute is used to identify whether the main document has a related secondary document (value ASSOCIATION) or not (value AUTONOMOUS, default).

## Example

```
<DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0002">
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <LEGAL.VALUE>REGULATION</LEGAL.VALUE>
  <NO.CELEX>32002R0457</NO.CELEX>
  <PAGE.FIRST>3</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>3</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <LINK.OJ>
    <REF.OJ>
      <COLL>L</COLL>
      <NO.OJ>073</NO.OJ>
      <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
      <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    </REF.OJ>
  </LINK.OJ>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002073EN.01000103.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</DOC.MAIN.PUB>
```

## DOC.NOR

[element]

### Document without relevance to the consolidation process

The DOC.NOR element is used to mark up a document which has no impact on the consolidation process.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOC.NOR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.CELEX" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="COMMENT" type="xd:string"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

GR.DOC.NOR

#### General rules

##### Element

The element is empty. The necessary information is specified by attributes.

##### Attributes

##### The NO.CELEX attribute

The attribute is mandatory and references the document by its CELEX number.

##### Attributes

##### The COMMENT attribute

This attribute allows to add any comment in the document.

## DOC.REF

[element]

### Reference to a document or part of a document

The DOC.REF element is used to mark-up the reference to a document or part of a document.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOC.REF" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

DOC.REF LINK.OJ

#### General rules

##### Element

The DOC.REF element is used within the [LINK.OJ](#) element in order to mark-up the reference to a document or part of a document.

## DOC.SUB.PUB

[element]

### Secondary document

The DOC.SUB.PUB element is used to mark-up information concerning secondary documents.

A distinction is made between two types of secondary documents:

- annexes,
- related documents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOC.SUB.PUB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="LG.DOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LEGAL.VALUE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PHYS" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.SUB.PUB" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="LINK.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.SEQ" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="\d{4}(\.\d{4})+"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SYNOPTISM" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="D\d{4}(\.\d{4})+"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:enumeration value="ANNEX"/>
      <xd:enumeration value="ASSOCIATION"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="IN.SUMMARY" default="NO">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
      <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

DOC.SUB.PUB FMX FMX

### General rules

#### Element

The DOC.SUB.PUB element can contain the following information, provided that it is available:

- the language version of the document, if it differs from that of the hierarchical parent ([LG.DOC](#)),
- the legal value or type of the document ([LEGAL.VALUE](#)), if it differs from that of the hierarchical parent,
- the CELEX number ([NO.CELEX](#)),
- the date of the document ([DATE](#)) if it is different from the hierarchical parent document,
- the number of the first page of the document ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the number of the last page of the document ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages in the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the name of the file containing the text of the document ([REF.PHYS](#)),
- the link(s) to other OJ document(s) or publication(s) ([LINK.OJ](#)),
- one or more lower-level secondary documents (for example: one or more annexes relating to the related document), marked up using DOC.SUB.PUB tags.

The [LG.DOC](#) element is obligatory to the extent that the language of the document differs from that of the publication.

The elements :

- [LEGAL.VALUE](#)
- [NO.CELEX](#)
- [DATE](#)

are mandatory to the extent that their content differs from the content of the same elements in the corresponding [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) element.

### Attributes

#### The NO.SEQ attribute

The NO.SEQ attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate a sequence number. This number is used to identify:

- the level of the document;
- the position of the document within its level;
- the position of the higher-level document to which the document in question relates.

The level and sequence are always represented by a series of four digits separated by a dot. If necessary, empty places should be filled with zeros.

The value of the NO.SEQ attribute of a secondary document must comply with the format 'xxxx.yyyy':

- 'xxxx': numerical value corresponding to the sequence number of the primary document to which the secondary document relates;
- a dot;
- 'yyyy': numerical value representing the sequence number of the secondary document. This number is calculated on the basis of the relative position of the secondary document within the document.

For example, the value attributed to the first annex of the second document in a publication will be '0002.0001'.

The use of the NO.SEQ attribute is illustrated below in a fictitious example, which is so complicated that there is virtually no probability of encountering such a situation in reality. It concerns a document which is in the first position and which consists of the following:

- the text of the act,
- an agreement related to the act,
- two annexes related to the agreement,
- an appendix related to the second annex of the agreement,
- an annex related to the act.

The values attributed to NO.SEQ are therefore the following:

- '0001' for the text of the act,
- '0001.0001' for the agreement related to the act,
- '0001.0001.0001' for the first annex of the agreement,
- '0001.0001.0002' for the second annex of the agreement,
- '0001.0001.0002.0001' for the appendix related to the second annex of the agreement,
- '0001.0002' for the annex related to the act.

### Attributes

#### The SYNOPTISM attribute

The attribute is mandatory and is used to define the synoptic correspondences between different language versions. The identification consists of the value of the same attribute on the [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) level which is completed recursively by a dot and four digits.

The example shows a document with two annexes in English, but only one annex in French, the first one of the English version being absent. As the English annex II corresponds to the sole annex in French, both have the same attribute value.

## Attributes

### The TYPE attribute

The attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the type of the document.

The attribute can have two values:

- 'ANNEX': if the secondary document is:
  - an annex,
  - an addendum,
  - an appendix or subappendix,
  - a list of annexes,
  - a synoptic table of annexes,
  - etc.
- 'ASSOCIATION': if the secondary document is a related document.

## Attributes

### The IN.SUMMARY attribute

For sub-documents or associated documents it is not always evident if they are referenced by an entry in the table of contents of the publication. This attribute indicates whether the title of the document appears (value 'YES') in the summary or not (value 'NO', default).

### Example

```
<DOC.SUB.PUB NO.SEQ="0001.0001" TYPE="ANNEX">
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002073EN.01000201.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</DOC.SUB.PUB>
```

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## DOCUMENT.REF

[element]

### Reference to the document instance

The DOCUMENT.REF element contains the reference to the document instance which is encoded within the [DOC](#) element.

It contains the choice between one element NO.DOC (for a production Act by Act) or the sequence group NO.OJ/YEAR (for an OJ publications).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOCUMENT.REF">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="YEAR" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.INSTANCE

### General rules

#### Element

The DOCUMENT.REF element contains the following sub-elements:

- the collection to which the document belongs ([COLL](#)),
- a choice between the number of document ([NO.DOC](#)), or the OJ number to which the document belongs ([NO.OJ](#)),
- the year when the document was published ([YEAR](#)),
- the language in which the publication appears ([LG.OJ](#)),
- the page number on which the document begins ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the reference to the volume to which the document belongs ([VOLUME.REF](#)),

## Attributes

### The FILE attribute

The FILE attribute provides the name of the file which contains the document instance.

### Example

```

<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <DOCUMENT.REF FILE="L_2002056EN.01002401.doc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>056</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>24</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </DOCUMENT.REF>
  <DATE ISO="20020227">20020227</DATE>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <NO.SEQ>0006</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>24</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>26</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>3</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <DOC.TYPE>DECISION</DOC.TYPE>
  <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN">
    <NO.CURRENT>1</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <COM>EC-Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Cooperation Council</COM>
  </NO.DOC>
  <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN">
    <NO.CURRENT>170</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <COM>EC</COM>
  </NO.DOC>
</BIB.INSTANCE>

```

## Specific rules

### Element

If this element is used inside the [BIB.INSTANCE](#) element in the context of a consolidated act, only the following sub-elements are mandatory:

- the language of the [virtual (because it does not exist)] OJ ([LG.OJ](#))
- the first page ([PAGE.FIRST](#)).

All other elements are optional in this specific context.

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## DOCUMENT.REF.CONS

[element]

### Reference to the document instance in the context of consolidation

The DOCUMENT.REF.CONS element contains the reference to the document instance in the context of consolidation.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="DOCUMENT.REF.CONS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0"/>
        <xd:element ref="NO.DOC" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="YEAR" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ELI" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

BIB.INSTANCE.CONS

### General rules

### Element



The DOCUMENT.REF.CONNS element contains the following optional sub-elements:

- the collection to which the document belongs ([COLL](#)),
- a choice between the number of document ([NO.DOC](#)), or the OJ number to which the document belongs ([NO.OJ](#)),
- the year when the document was published ([YEAR](#)),
- the language in which the publication appears ([LG.OJ](#)),
- the page number on which the document begins ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEO](#)),
- the reference to the volume to which the document belongs ([VOLUME.REF](#)),
- the reference to the European Legislation Identifier ([NO.ELI](#)).

#### Example

```
<BIB.INSTANCE.CONNS>
  <DOCUMENT.REF.CONNS>
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>113</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>14</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEO>1</PAGE.SEO>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </DOCUMENT.REF.CONNS>
  <DATE ISO="20010425">20010425</DATE>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <PAGE.FIRST>14</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEO>1</PAGE.SEO>
  <PAGE.LAST>14</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
</BIB.INSTANCE.CONNS>
```

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## DOI.OJ

[element]

### DOI for OJ issues

The DOI.OJ element contains a universal identifier for each Official Journal issue. It serves as a permanent link.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DOI.OJ" type="t_doi.oj"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.VOLUME DOI.OJ

#### General rules

#### Element

The DOI is composed as defined by the corresponding simple type [t\\_doi.oj](#).

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## DURAB

[element]

### Legal durability of a document

The DURAB element provides information on the validity period of a document. This information cannot easily be deduced from the content of the document and will therefore be provided by the production service.

As regards the durability of primary documents: the nature of the document determines the way in which the titles are printed *in the table of contents of the OJ*. The titles of the documents which are valid for a limited period are printed in light type. The titles of the lasting documents, on the other hand, are printed in bold type and are preceded by an asterisk.

As regards the durability of secondary documents: these are given the same value as the primary document to which they relate.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="DURAB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NA">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DUR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="EPH"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NA"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.DOC ITEM.SUMMARY SUBITEM.SUMMARY

#### General rules

## Element

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The following values are accepted:

- DUR: lasting
- EPH: limited
- NA: not applicable

The 'NA' value must, for example, be used for the notes to readers.

As regards corrigenda, they must have the same value of the corrected documents.

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## ECR

[element]

### Description of ECR documents

The ECR element is used to mark up the European Court Report documents, which are published in volumes (fascicles). Therefore it mainly consists of a table of contents, i.e. the titles of the cases as well as links to the case files.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.NOTICE"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.APPEAL.TABLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.CHRON.TABLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.PDF.ECR"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.ECR](#): contains the metadata of the publication;
- [TITLE](#): contains the title of the volume;
- [GR.SEQ](#): contains any additional text published on the cover page(s);
- [REF.NOTICE](#): reference to a notice;
- [TOC](#): contains the table of contents and the references to the cases;
- [REF.APPEAL.TABLE](#): references a list of appeals;
- [REF.CHRON.TABLE](#): references a chronological list of judgments, orders etc.;
- [REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP](#): references a chronological list of unpublished judgments and orders;
- [REF.PDF.ECR](#): contains a reference to the PDF instance of the European Court Report document;

All sub-elements except the GR.SEQ element are mandatory.

The elements GR.SEQ and REF.NOTICE may be repeated according to the needs and constraints.

### Example

```
<ECR>
  <BIB.ECR>
    <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
    <NO.FASCICLE>10</NO.FASCICLE>
    <PART.ECR>I</PART.ECR>
    <LG.PUB>FR</LG.PUB>
    <NO.ISSN>10193170</NO.ISSN>
  </BIB.ECR>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Recueil</P>
      <P>de la</P>
      <P>Jurisprudence</P>
      <P>de la Cour ce justice</P>
      <P>et</P>
      <P>du Tribunal de première instance</P>
    </TI>
    <STI>
      <P>Partie I</P>
    </STI>
  </TITLE>
</ECR>
```

```

    <P>Cour de justice</P>
  </STI>
</TITLE>
<REF.NOTICE>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Note informative sur la citation des articles des Traités dans les textes de la Cour et du
        Tribunal</HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="ECR2003FR.10.notice.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</REF.NOTICE>
<TOC>
  <TOC.BLK>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Actes des institutions</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <TOC.ITEM>
      <ITEM.CONT>Règlements – Règlements de base et règlements d’exécution – Compétences d’exécution réservées par le
      Conseil – Conditions – Cas spécifiques et motivés – Mesures d’exécution des modalités d’application des règles relatives
      au franchissement des frontières extérieures et aux visas: arrêt du
        <DATE ISO="20050118">18 janvier 2005</DATE> ( <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Commission/Conseil</HT>, C-257/01)
      </ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>ECR2005FR.010034501.case.xml</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
  </TOC.BLK>
  <TOC.BLK>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Agriculture</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <TOC.ITEM>
      <ITEM.CONT>Organisation commune des marchés – Céréales – Régime des importations – Contingent tarifaire – Orge –
      Contingent visant uniquement l’orge de qualité supérieure – Violation du principe de nondiscrimination – Absence: arrêt du
        <DATE ISO="20050113">13 janvier 2005</DATE> ( <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Heineken Brouwerijen</HT>, C-126/04)
      </ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>ECR2005FR.010033101.case.xml</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
  </TOC.BLK>
  <TOC.BLK>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Rapprochement des législations – Additifs dans l’alimentation des animaux – Directive 70/524 – Teneur
        en vitamines – Réglementation nationale interdisant la commercialisation d’un aliment complémentaire produit conformément
        à la règle générale mais présentant une teneur en vitamine D dépassant celle autorisée dans l’État membre concerné –
        Inadmissibilité: arrêt du
        <DATE ISO="20050113">13 janvier 2005</DATE> ( <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Denkavit</HT>, C-145/02)</ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>ECR2005FR.01005101.case.xml</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
  </TOC.BLK>
</TOC>
</ECR>

```

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## ECR.GENERAL

[element]

### Notice to the user of an ECR publication

The ECR.GENERAL element is used to mark up the notice to the user of an ECR publication.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="ECR.GENERAL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.ECR.GENERAL"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the metadata for the notice ([BIB.ECR.GENERAL](#)), an optional title ([TITLE](#) the element is unrepeatable) as well as the content of the notice ([CONTENTS](#)).

#### Example

```

<ECR.GENERAL>
  <BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
    <REF.ECR FILE="ECR2003FR.10.xml">
      <YEAR>2003</YEAR>
      <VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
    </REF.ECR>
    <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>
    <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
  </BIB.ECR.GENERAL>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Note informative sur la citation des articles des Traités dans les textes de la Cour et du Tribunal</HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <CONTENTS>
    <P>À la suite notamment de la renumérotation des articles du traité sur l'Union européenne (UE) et du traité instituant la Communauté européenne (CE), effectuée par le traité d'Amsterdam, la Cour et le Tribunal ont mis en place, depuis le
      <DATE ISO="19990501">1
      <HT TYPE="SUP">er</HT> mai 1999</DATE>, une nouvelle méthode de citation des articles des traités UE, CE, CECA et Euratom. </P>
    <P>Cette nouvelle méthode est conçue principalement afin d'éviter tout risque de confusion entre la version d'un article avant le
      <DATE ISO="19990501">1
      <HT TYPE="SUP">er</HT> mai 1999</DATE> et celle postérieure à cette date. Les principes de cette méthode sont exposés ciaprès: </P>
    <LIST TYPE="BULLET">
      <ITEM>
        <P>Lorsqu'il est fait référence à un article d'un traité
          <HT TYPE="ITALIC">tel qu'en vigueur après</HT> le <DATE ISO="19990501">1
          <HT TYPE="SUP">er</HT> mai 1999</DATE>, le numéro de l'article est immédiatement suivi de deux lettres indiquant le traité dont il s'agit: </P>
        <P>
          <LIST TYPE="DASH">
            <ITEM>
              <P>UE pour le traité sur l'Union européenne,</P>
            </ITEM>
            <ITEM>
              <P>CE pour le traité CE,</P>
            </ITEM>
          </LIST>
        </P>
      </ITEM>
    </LIST>
  </CONTENTS>
</P>

```

```
</ITEM>
</LIST>
</CONTENTS>
</ECR.GENERAL>
```

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## EDITION

[element]

### Description of the edition of an OJ issue

This element is used to describe the edition of an Official Journal issue.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="EDITION" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE EDITION

### General rules

### Element

The information encoded within this element is language dependent; in the English language version it contains the words 'English edition'.

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## EEA

[element]

### Documents with EEA relevance

Within the bibliographical description of a document, the EEA element is used to mark-up the relevance of the document to the European Economic Area.

When this information is provided, it is represented in two ways:

- a sentence indicating that the text is EEA relevant is found after the title of the document. In English, for example, this sentence reads: 'Text with EEA relevance'.
- in the table of contents of the publication, this sentence is found as a footnote, which is called in the title of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="EEA">
  <xd:complexType/>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.DOC BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONC

### General rules

### Element

Within the bibliographic instance ([DOC](#)), this information must be marked up in two ways:

- the EEA element, which is an empty tag, is used within the bibliographic information ([BIB.DOC](#)) in order to mark up that the text is EEA relevant,
- within the title ([TITLE](#)) the footnote is marked up as such using the [NOTE](#) tag. This tag appears at the point of the note reference.

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## ENACTING.TERMS

[element]

### The enacting terms of a legal document

The enacting terms begin immediately after the preamble and consist of all the legal definitions.

In most cases, the legal article constitutes the 'basic division' of the compelling acts.

The articles can be grouped together in parts, titles, chapters and sections. These collections are referred to in the documentation as groups of legal articles.

The enacting terms may consist of a combination of a series of articles and groups of articles.

However, in some cases, especially when the document does not present a regular structure, the content of the enacting terms consist of physical paragraphs or structured text blocks.

A table of contents may precede the legal definitions.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ENACTING.TERMS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          nbsp; <xd:element ref="ARTICLE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          <xd:element ref="DIVISION" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="NP" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT ACT.GEN AGR CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

In a legal act, the ENACTING.TERMS element is mandatory and it contains an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)) and at least one article ([ARTICLE](#)) or one physical paragraph ([P](#)).

Groups of articles ([DIVISION](#)) render the text easier to read and usually appear in long acts.

When the enacting terms do not consist of articles or group of articles, they must be structured using text block elements. Depending on the complexity, [NP](#), [P](#) or [GR.SEQ](#) elements are used to mark up the contents.

### Example

The enacting terms follow a regular structure which consists of two legal articles (*Official Journal L 024 , 16/02/2002 p. 0001*):

```
<ENACTING.TERMS>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">
    <TI.ART>Article 1</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>In Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2531/98, the reference to Article 3(7) of Regulation (EC) No 2532/98 shall be deleted.</ALINEA>
  </ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
    <TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the
      <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Official Journal of the European Communities</HT>.</ALINEA>
    <ALINEA>This Regulation shall apply to requests which are made after the date of entry into force of this Regulation. For this purpose, the date on which the request is received by the ECB shall be the relevant date.</ALINEA>
  </ARTICLE>
</ENACTING.TERMS>
```

This one is structured into [DIVISION](#) (*Official Journal L 330 , 14/12/2001 p. 0003 - 0013*):

```
<ENACTING.TERMS>
  <DIVISION>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>TITLE I</P>
      </TI>
    <STI>
      <P>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</P>
    </STI>
  </TITLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">
    <TI.ART>Article 1 (SAA Article 2)</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>Respect for the democratic principles and human rights as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as defined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, respect for international law principles and the rule of law as well as the principles of market economy as reflected in the Document of the CSCE Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation, shall form the basis of the domestic and external policies of the Parties and constitute essential elements of this Agreement.</ALINEA>
  </ARTICLE>
</DIVISION>
<DIVISION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>TITLE II</P>
    </TI>
  <STI>
    <P>FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS</P>
  </STI>
</TITLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
    <TI.ART>Article 2 (SAA Article 15)</TI.ART>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.001">
      <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
    </PARAG>
  </ARTICLE>
</DIVISION>
```

```
<ALINEA>The Community and Croatia shall gradually establish a free trade area over a period lasting a maximum of six years starting from the entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in conformity with those of the GATT 1994 and the WTO. In so doing they shall take into account the specific requirements laid down hereinafter.</ALINEA>
```

```
</PARAG>
```

```
</ARTICLE>
```

```
</DIVISION>
```

```
</ENACTING.TERMS>
```

The example below (*Official Journal L 063, 04/03/1997 p. 0002 - 0006*) shows the non-regular structure of the enacting terms of a Joint Action:

```
<ENACTING.TERMS>
<GR.SEQ>
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>TITOLO I</P>
</TI>
<STI>
<P>Obiettivi</P>
</STI>
</TITLE>
<NP>
<NO.P>A.</NO.P>
<TXT>Come ausilio agli Stati membri nell'applicazione della presente azione comune, e fatte salve le definizioni più specifiche esistenti nelle legislazioni degli Stati membri, nel contesto della presente azione comune si applicano le seguenti definizioni:</TXT>
<P>
<LIST TYPE="roman">
<ITEM>
<NP>
<NO.P>i)</NO.P>
<TXT> ...</TXT>
</NP>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>...</ITEM>
</LIST>
</P>
</NP>
</GR.SEQ>
<GR.SEQ>
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>TITOLO IV</P>
</TI>
<STI>
<P>Impegno e controllo</P>
</STI>
</TITLE>
<NP>
<NO.P>A.</NO.P>
<TXT>Ciascuno Stato membro presenta proposte adeguate per l'attuazione della presente azione comune, affinché le autorità competenti le esaminino ai fini dell'adozione.</TXT>
</NP>
</GR.SEQ>
</ENACTING.TERMS>
```

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## ENACTING.TERMS.CJT

[element]

Enacting terms of a Court of Justice document

The ENACTING.TERMS.CJT element is used to mark-up the enacting terms of a Court of Justice document, namely:

- judgements,
- opinions,
- orders.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct CJT CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING ENACTING.TERMS.CJT GR.SEQ JUDGMENT.NP ORDER.NP QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

In the English language version, the enacting terms are introduced by one of the following phrases:

- ... a judgement, the operative part of which is as follows:
- ... an order, the operative part of which is as follows:
- ... the following opinion.

The text of the enacting terms is usually given in italics.

The ENACTING.TERMS.CJT element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the ([t\\_btx.struct](#)) complex type.

#### Example

```
<ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>
  <LIST TYPE="ARAB">
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
        <TXT>Dismisses the action as unfounded.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>2.</NO.P>
        <TXT>Orders the Kingdom of the Netherlands to pay the costs.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>3.</NO.P>
        <TXT>Orders the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, and the Commission of the European Communities to bear their own costs.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
  </LIST>
</ENACTING.TERMS.CJT>
```

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## ENV.BIBLIO

[element]

#### Envelop for bibliographic information

The element encapsulates all bibliographic information concerning a given publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ENV.BIBLIO">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PUBLICATION"/>
      <xd:element ref="DOC" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

#### General rules

##### Element

The element is for internal use only. No supplier of Formex instances is obliged to deliver this type of document.

The element contains:

- a [PUBLICATION](#) element and
- an unlimited number of [DOC](#) elements.

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**Indication of events with an impact on the consolidation family**

This element is used to mark-up the events that might have happened in the OJ and have an impact on the consolidation family.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="EVENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.SEQ" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END.DATE" type="t_date" default="99999999"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="GIVEN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEXT.VERS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REPEALED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.MOD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.COR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SOURCE.END" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="EVENT.DATE" type="t_date"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

CONS.LIST

**General rules****Element**

The content of the element is empty. The information is encoded within attributes.

**Attributes****The LG.EXISTS attribute**

The attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. It can contain the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ','.

**Attributes****The PROD.SEQ attribute**

This attribute is mandatory and is used to identify the historical phase of the consolidation. The format of the value is 'xxx.nnn.e' where

- xxx represents the start date of a production sequence,
- nnn is a sequence number; in general the value is 1, as only one version of the historical level exists; in particular cases, however, it is necessary to create supplement versions which replace the preceding ones; a new version may be created because of technical problems, a new corrigendum being published in the OJ, a new modifying act being published with the same start date as that of the version already published,
- e indicates external events which influenced one of the attributes END.DATE, END, SOURCE.END or EVENT.DATE without any effect on the consolidated version itself.

The example '000.001.0' refers to a consolidation which takes into account the modifications published with the same start date as the basic act.

**Attributes****The END.DATE attribute**

This attribute specifies the end of the validity of a historical phase. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format. If the value is still unknown, the value becomes '99999999' by default. In general, this date corresponds to the day before the start date of a later historical phase.

**Attributes****The END attribute**

This attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the END.DATE information. One of the following values has to be used:

- NONE: the value of the END.DATE attribute is 99999999 (condition 1),
- GIVEN: the date of end of validity is explicitly given by the text which leads to the new historical phase (condition 2),
- NEXT.VERS: a later historical phase exists (condition 3),
- NEW.MOD: a new modifier exists, but has not yet been taken into account (condition 4),
- NEW.COR: a new corrigendum exists, but has not yet been taken into account (condition 5),
- REPEALED: the consolidation family was completely repealed (condition 6).

**Attributes****The SOURCE.END attribute**

This attribute allows to add supplement information on the END.DATE and END attributes. The value corresponds to the CELEX number of the document referenced in END.DATE. This is why the attribute may not be used if the value of the END.DATE is still 99999999.

If various documents have to be referenced, each CELEX number is integrated in this value, separated by a space.

**Attributes****The EVENT.DATE attribute**

This attribute specifies the date of updating the END.DATE, END or SOURCE.END attributes. It may only be used if the value of the END attribute is NEXT.VERS, NEW.MOD, NEW.COR or REPEALED. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format.

## EXPONENT

[element]

### Exponent in a mathematical expression

This element describes an exponent as part of a mathematical expression.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="EXPONENT" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.formula EXPONENT

#### General rules

#### Element

The EXPONENT element may contain a mathematical expression or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

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## EXPORT

[element]

### Exports

The EXPORT element is used to mark up information relating to exports in the context of Taric.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="EXPORT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

EXPORT UNIT.TA

#### General rules

#### Element

For presentation purposes, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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## EXPR

[element]

### Mathematical expressions

In the framework of mathematical (or scientific) expressions the EXPR element is used to group together various elements in a formula. It is also used to mark up brackets, square brackets, etc.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="EXPR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.formula">
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NONE">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="BAR"> </xd:enumeration>
              <xd:enumeration value="BRACE"> </xd:enumeration>
              <xd:enumeration value="BRACKET"> </xd:enumeration>
              <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="SQBRACKET"> </xd:enumeration>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.formula FORMULA FORMULA ROOT

#### General rules

#### Element

To mark up the delimiters of an expression, the EXPR element is used to mark up the expression and its optional TYPE attribute is used to give the type of delimiters used. The list of arguments of the TYPE attribute and the corresponding delimiters are given below:

- BAR: vertical bars: [...],
- BRACE: braces: {...},
- BRACKET: brackets: (...),
- SQBRACKET: square brackets: [...].

The EXPR element also groups together various elements included within a formula. By grouping these elements together it is possible to apply a common processing procedure to them or to extend the scope of an operator to a complete mathematical expression, isolated by EXPR within the formula. In this case, the EXPR element will only have a TYPE attribute if the expression it isolates is surrounded by typographical signs such as brackets and other delimiters included in the list of the values permitted for TYPE. The use of the EXPR element specific to each element of [FORMULA](#) will be described in detail in the rules for the use of these elements. It is for instance mandatory the both sides of an equation are marked up by means of this element.

#### Example

```
<FORMULA>
  <EXPR>Z
  <IND>a</IND>
```

```

</EXPR>
<OP.CMP TYPE="EQ"> </OP.CMP>
<EXPR>
  <FRACTION>
    <DIVIDEND>4
    <OP.MATH TYPE="MULT"> </OP.MATH>
    <EXPR TYPE="BRACKET">A
    <OP.MATH TYPE="PLUS"> </OP.MATH>B</EXPR>
  </DIVIDEND>
  <DIVISOR>2
  <OP.MATH TYPE="MINUS"> </OP.MATH> C</DIVISOR>
</FRACTION>
</EXPR>
</FORMULA>

```

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## FAM.COMP

[element]

### Composition of a family

The FAM.COMP element is used to mark up the bibliographic data of the members of a family (i.e. basic acts, modifying acts, corrigenda).

### Model

```

<xd:element name="FAM.COMP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.MOD.ACT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="LEG.VAL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.EEA"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENGUID"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="JOINT.ACT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PROC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TREATY"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CONS.DOC CONS.OTH.DOC

### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the bibliographical data of the basic act ([BIB.DATA](#)),
- optionally, a group of corrigenda modifying the basic act ([GR.CORRIG](#)),
- optionally, a group of modifying acts modifying the basic act ([GR.MOD.ACT](#)).

#### Attributes

#### The LEG.VAL attribute

The LEG.VAL attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the legal value of the basic act.

The legal values used must correspond to one of the codes in the following list:

- DEC (decision),
- DECDEL (delegated decision),
- DEC.EEA (EEA decision),
- DEC.ECSC (ECSC decision),
- DECIMP (implementing decision),
- DIR (directive),
- DIRDEL (delegated directive),
- DIRIMP (implementing directive),
- GENGUID (general guidelines),
- JOINT.ACT (joint actions),
- OTHER (other).

- PROC (rules of procedure),
- REC.ECSC (ECSC recommendation),
- REG (regulation),
- REGDEL (delegated regulation),
- REGIMP (implementing regulation),
- TREATY (treaty),

In exceptional cases the value OTHER has to be used, but only with the prior approval of the Publications Office.

### Example

```

<FAM.COMP LEG.VAL="DEC">
<BIB.DATA>
  <BIB.INSTANCE>
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>215</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2000</YEAR>
    <DATE ISO="20000825">20000825</DATE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <EEA> </EEA>
    <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
    <PAGE.FIRST>7</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <PAGE.LAST>47</PAGE.LAST>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>41</PAGE.TOTAL>
    <DOC.TYPE>DECISION</DOC.TYPE>
    <NO.DOC FORMAT="YN">
      <NO.CURRENT>520</NO.CURRENT>
      <YEAR>2000</YEAR>
      <COM>EC</COM>
    </NO.DOC>
  </BIB.INSTANCE>
  <NO.CELEX>300D0520</NO.CELEX>
  <DATE ISO="20000726">20000726</DATE>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Commission Decision</HT>
        &nbsp; </P>
        <P>of 26 July 2000</P>
        <P>pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequacy of the protection
        provided by the safe harbour privacy principles and related frequently asked questions issued by the US Department of
        Commerce</P>
        <P>(notified under document number C(2000) 2441)</P>
        <P>(Text with EEA relevance)</P>
        <P>(2000/520/EC)</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  </BIB.DATA>
  <GR.CORRIG>
    <CORRIG RELEVANT="YES">
      <BIB.DATA>
        <BIB.INSTANCE>
          <COLL>L</COLL>
          <NO.OJ>115</NO.OJ>
          <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
          <DATE ISO="20010425">20010425</DATE>
          <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
          <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
          <PAGE.FIRST>14</PAGE.FIRST>
          <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
          <PAGE.LAST>14</PAGE.LAST>

```

```

    <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>

    <DOC.TYPE>CORRIGENDUM</DOC.TYPE>

</BIB.INSTANCE>

<NO.CELEX>300D0520R(01)</NO.CELEX>

<TITLE>

    <TI>

        <P>Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2000/520/EC of 26 July 2000 pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the
        European Parliament and of the Council on the adequacy of protection provided by the safe harbour privacy principles and
        related frequently asked questions issued by the US Department of Commerce</P>

        <P>(

            <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" NO.OJ="215" DATE.PUB="20000825">Official Journal of the European Communities L 215 of
            25 August 2000</REF.DOC.OJ></P>

        </TI>

    </TITLE>

</BIB.DATA>

</CORRIG>

</GR.CORRIG>

</FAM.COMP>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FAM.COMP.CL

[element]

### Composition of a family within consolidation

The FAM.COMP.CL element is used to mark up the bibliographic data of all the members (i.e. basic acts, modifying acts, corrigenda) of a family within consolidation.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="FAM.COMP.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA.CL"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG.CL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.MOD.ACT.CL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.DOC.NOR" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CONS.LIST

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- bibliographic information for the basic act ([BIB.DATA.CL](#)),
- optionally, a group of corrigenda modifying the basic act ([GR.CORRIG.CL](#))
- optionally, a group of modifying acts ([GR.MOD.ACT.CL](#)),
- optionally, a group of acts without relevance to the consolidation process ([GR.DOC.NOR](#)).

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## FIN.ID

[element]

### Financial identifier

The financial identifier is managed by the financial management system. It is transferred on the Request for publication.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="FIN.ID" type="t_fin.id"/>

```

#### Used by

BIB.DOC FIN.ID

#### General rules

#### Element

It's value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_fin.id](#) simple type.

Sometimes various documents are packaged and treated as a single document in the management system. In this case each document in the package has to get the same FIN.ID value.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FINAL

[element]

### Final part of a legal act

The final part takes place after the enacting terms in a legal document. It contains the signatures. This part sometimes also gives the rule of application, which exists in regulations, in some decisions and agreements.

A typical sentence for the rule of application is (in the case of a regulation): "This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States".

From a layout point of view, the rule of application is usually located apart from the enacting terms and it is printed through the standard two-column presentation.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FINAL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATURE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT ACT.GEN AGR CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING GENERAL GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

The optional rule of application must be marked up using a [p](#) tag.

The [SIGNATURE](#) element marks up information related to the date and place of signing, and to the signatories.

##### Example

This first example deals with a decision. The final part does not contain any rule of application.

### Article 1

The period of validity set out in Article 3 of Decision 1999/427/EC for the product group definition and the criteria of the product group bearing the administrative code number 15 is prolonged until 30 November 2003.

### Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 February 2002.

*For the Commission*

Margot WALLSTRÖM

*Member of the Commission*

```
<ENACTING.TERMS>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">...</ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
    <TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>This Decision is addressed to the Member States.</ALINEA>
  </ARTICLE>
</ENACTING.TERMS>
<FINAL>
  <SIGNATURE>
  <PL.DATE>
```

```

<P>Done at Brussels,
  <DATE ISO="20020225">25 February 2002</DATE>.</P>
</PL.DATE>
<SIGNATORY>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">For the Commission</HT>
  </P>
  <P>Margot
    <HT TYPE="UC">Wallström</HT>
</P>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Member of the Commission</HT>
  </P>
</SIGNATORY>
</SIGNATURE>
</FINAL>

```

In the case of the regulation above, note both presence and location of the rule of application:

<p>Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001 of 8 October 2001 on detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards export refunds on fruit and vegetables <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 226/2002 <sup>(2)</sup> set the indicative refund rates and the indicative quantities for A2 export licences, other than those applied for in the context of food aid.</li> <li>(2) For tomatoes, in view of the economic situation and taking account of information received by operators via their applications for A2 licences, the definitive refund rate should be set at a different rate from the indicative rate. The percentage for the issuing of licences for the quantities applied for should also be set. The definitive rate may not be more than 50 % more than the indicative rate.</li> <li>(3) Pursuant to Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001, applications for rates in excess of the cor-</li> </ol>	<p>HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 1</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For A2 export licences for which applications have been submitted pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 226/2002 the actual date of application referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001 is hereby set at 15 March 2002.</li> <li>2. The licences referred to in the first paragraph shall be issued at the definitive refund rate and at the percentage for the quantities applied for as indicated in the Annex to this Regulation.</li> <li>3. Pursuant to Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001, applications referred to in the first paragraph for rates in excess of the corresponding definitive rate set out in the Annex shall be considered null and void.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 March 2002.</p>
<p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.</p> <p>Done at Brussels, 14 March 2002.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;"><i>For the Commission</i> Franz FISCHLER <i>Member of the Commission</i></p>	

```

<ENACTING.TERMS>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">...</ARTICLE>
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
    <TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>
    <ALINEA>This Regulation shall enter into force on
      <DATE ISO="20020315">15 March 2002</DATE>.</ALINEA>
    </ARTICLE>
</ENACTING.TERMS>
<FINAL>
  <P>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.</P>
<SIGNATURE>
  <PL.DATE>
    <P>Done at Brussels,
      <DATE ISO="20020314">14 March 2002</DATE>.</P>

```

```

</PL.DATE>
<SIGNATORY>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">For the Commission</HT>
  </P>
  <P>Franz
    <HT TYPE="UC">Fischler</HT>
</P>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Member of the Commission</HT>
  </P>
</SIGNATORY>
</SIGNATURE>
</FINAL>

```

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## FINAL.SUMMARY

[element]

### Final information on the cover page

The FINAL.SUMMARY element is used to mark-up the different formatting of the document titles in the summary.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="FINAL.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

SUMMARY.PDF

#### General rules

#### Element

The element consists of a sequence of paragraphs (P), usually two. The content of the element is language dependent; the English version reads as follows:

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FMT.VALUE

[element]

### Formatted decimal value

This element is used to markup a decimal value within a formula.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="FMT.VALUE">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:pattern value="[+-±]?[0-9]+(,[0-9]+)?" />
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx.formula

#### General rules

#### Element

The markup is mandatory for decimal values > 999, but not forbidden for smaller ones. The content must not have any formatting spaces; the value of 1 500,99 has to be marked up as follows:

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FMX

[element]

### Composition of a document on Formex level

The FMX element is used to mark up the components of a document e.g. main document and its annex(es).

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="FMX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.SUB.PUB" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:sequence>
        <xd:element ref="DOC.MAIN.PUB"/>
        <xd:element ref="DOC.SUB.PUB" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```



```
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the description of the main document ([DOC.MAIN.PUB](#)) and the sub-documents (annexes, associated document) ([DOC.SUB.PUB](#)), if there are any. In some cases the main document is published in another OJ issue, therefore the DOC.MAIN.PUB is missing.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FMX.GEN

[element]

#### References to the physical document components

The FMX.GEN element is used to mark-up the references to the physical components of a document within a general publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FMX.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PHYS" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The element only takes into account the XML instances and contains an unlimited number of [REF.PHYS](#) elements.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FORMA.H

[element]

#### Hybrid form of a variety

The FORMA.H element is used to mark up the hybrid form of a variety of agricultural plant species in the 'Forma H' column.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FORMA.H" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

FORMA.H OBS.VARX

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

#### Example

```
<OBS.VARX>
  <INDEX.MAT>500</INDEX.MAT>
  <FORMA.H>D</FORMA.H>
</OBS.VARX>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FORMULA

[element]

#### Mathematical formula

The FORMULA element is used to mark up mathematical formulas and expressions.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FORMULA">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="EXPR"/>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="OP.CMP"/>
        <xd:element ref="EXPR"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="INLINE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OUTLINE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

The FORMULA element has to be used when, for example, an expression cannot be marked up using the standard character set and markup. The list below gives a series of situations which require the use of the FORMULA element:

- presence of a fraction ([FRACTION](#)),
- presence of a root ([ROOT](#) element),
- presence of the integral symbol ([INTEGRAL](#)),
- presence of the sum symbol ([SUM](#)),
- presence of the function symbol ([FUNCTION](#)),
- presence of indices placed to the left of an expression or a variable,
- presence of indices placed above or below an expression,
- particular layout of the formula,
- etc.

In a formula the [EXPR](#) element has to be used at least once for the complete expression or in the case of an equation for both sides.

In the context of **chemical formulas**, expressions in which links are represented graphically have to be inserted into the electronic version in the form of an [INCL.ELEMENT](#).

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE defines if the formula is part of a running text (value INLINE) or a separate physical paragraph (value OUTLINE). The attribute is mandatory.

### Example

```
<FORMULA TYPE="OUTLINE">
  <EXPR>PCE
    <IND>red</IND>
  </EXPR>
  <OP.CMP TYPE="EQ"> </OP.CMP>
  <EXPR>0,4
    <OP.MATH TYPE="CARTPROD"> </OP.MATH> PCE <IND>gross</IND> <OP.MATH TYPE="PLUS"> </OP.MATH> 0,6
    <OP.MATH TYPE="CARTPROD"> </OP.MATH> NGR <OP.MATH TYPE="CARTPROD"> </OP.MATH> PCE <IND>gross</IND>
  </EXPR>
</FORMULA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FRACTION

[element]

### Fraction in a mathematical formula

The FRACTION element is used to mark up fractions in mathematical formulas and expressions.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="FRACTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DIVIDEND"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIVISOR"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula

## General rules

### Element

The FRACTION element consists of these two mandatory elements:

- DIVIDEND ([DIVIDEND](#)) for the part over the fraction bar,
- DIVISOR ([DIVISOR](#)) for the part under the fraction bar.

### Example

```
<FRACTION>
  <DIVIDEND>PCE
    <IND>red</IND>
  </DIVIDEND>
  <OP.CMP TYPE="EQ"> </OP.CMP>
  <DIVISOR>0,4 * PCE
    <IND>gross</IND> <OP.MATH TYPE="PLUS"> </OP.MATH> 0,6 * NGR * PCE <IND>gross</IND>
  </DIVISOR>
```

## FRAGMENT

[element]

### Root element for XML external fragments

The FRAGMENT element is the root element used to encapsulate fragments of a valid Formex v4 instance which are located in a separate file. It is used in relation to an [INCL.ELEMENT](#) element located in another Formex v4 file.

The purpose of the FRAGMENT element is to make easier the validation process of external documents, which are fragments of a valid Formex v4 instance.

The encapsulation of an XML external fragment is based on the General Entity mechanism.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="FRAGMENT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

FRAGMENT

### General rules

#### Element

The XML instance, which includes the FRAGMENT element contains:

- the XML declaration,
- a document type declaration, which establishes the link towards the XML external fragment,
- a FRAGMENT element which is the root and single element of the instance. This root element contains a general-entity reference '&frag;'. When expanded this entity will be replaced by the fragment of the valid Formex v4 instance which is defined in the document type declaration.

### Example

The following annex consists of the quotation of two external fragments:

```
<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>ANNEX</P>
  </TI>
</TITLE>
<CONTENTS>
  <QUOT.S LEVEL="1">
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="FORMEX.FRAGMENT" FILEREF="L_2002020EN.000902.frg" </INCL.ELEMENT>
  </QUOT.S>
  <QUOT.S LEVEL="1">
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="FORMEX.FRAGMENT" FILEREF="L_2002020EN.001001.frg" </INCL.ELEMENT>
  </QUOT.S>
</CONTENTS>
```

The following example corresponds to a fragment included in a separate file:

```
<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="2018"> </QUOT.START>Regulation (EC) No
      1257/1999 <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="2019"> </QUOT.END>;</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
```

## FT

[element]

### Formatted text

The FT element is used to mark-up the semantic meaning of parts of text, such as decimal and non-decimal numbers, codes related to European nomenclatures, etc.

In general, these semantic concepts have a specific layout.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="FT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="CN"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="CODE"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

        <xd:enumeration value="DECIMAL"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="NUMBER"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="TARIC"/>
    </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:extension>
</xd:complexContent>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq KEYWORD

#### General rules

#### Element

The FT element contains the TYPE attribute which is used to identify the semantic meaning of a text (which may lead to a specific layout). The following values can be attributed:

- CN: a code from the combined nomenclature
- CODE: any sequence representing a code different from CN and TARIC
- DECIMAL: a decimal value
- TARIC: a code from TARIC
- NUMBER: a number which needs a specific presentation

#### Attributes

#### The CN and TARIC values of the TYPE attribute

The CN and TARIC values are provided to format codes from the combined nomenclature (CN) and from Taric. A code identified by an FT tag cannot contain separators such as spaces or full stops.

However, the asterisk which appears in some Taric codes must be included in the tag. Since 1 January 1996 the TARIC codes no longer contain any asterisks.

For example, the CN code '0810 30 10' must be marked up as <FT TYPE=CN>08103010</FT>

If the code CN is preceded by the text "ex", this one should be placed inside the tag, without spaces, as follows: <FT TYPE=CN>ex200819</FT>

#### Attributes

#### The NUMBER value of the TYPE attribute

The NUMBER value is used to identify numbers, irrespective of their presentation (which may vary depending on the language). A number identified using an FT tag cannot contain any spaces.

For example: <FT TYPE=NUM>1000000</FT>

#### Attributes

#### The CODE value of the TYPE attribute

The CODE value is used to mark up text parts related to various codification systems different from the CN or Taric ones.

#### Attributes

#### The DECIMAL value of the TYPE attribute

Like the NUMBER value, the DECIMAL value is used to identify numbers which have a decimal part. It cannot contain any space. The comma must be given no matter the language.

#### Example

This table contains CN and country codes, and decimal values. They are marked up using the FT element:

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code (%)	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	65,8
	204	96,0
	212	121,5
	624	242,6
	999	131,5
0707 00 05	052	158,3
	628	191,7
	999	175,0
0709 90 70	052	151,0
	204	323,4
	999	237,2
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	55,9
	204	57,7
	212	44,5
	220	51,9
	508	13,4
	999	44,7

```

<TBL COLS="3" NO.SEQ="0001">
<GR.NOTES>
  <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB" TYPE="TABLE">  </NOTE>
</GR.NOTES>
<CORPUS>
  <ROW TYPE="NOTCOL">
    <CELL COL="1" COLSPAN="3">(EUR/100 kg)</CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW TYPE="HEADER">
    <CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">CN code</CELL>
    <CELL COL="2" TYPE="HEADER">Third country code
    <NOTE NOTE.REF="E001">  </NOTE>
  </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3" TYPE="HEADER">Standard import value</CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="5">
      <FT TYPE="CN">07020000</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="2">
      <FT TYPE="CODE">052</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">
      <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">65,8</FT>
    </CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="2">
      <FT TYPE="CODE">204</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">
      <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">96,0</FT>
    </CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="2">
      <FT TYPE="CODE">212</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">
      <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">121,5</FT>
    </CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="2">
      <FT TYPE="CODE">624</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">
      <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">242,6</FT>
    </CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="2">
      <FT TYPE="CODE">999</FT>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">
      <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">131,5</FT>
    </CELL>
  </ROW>

```

```
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="3">
    <FT TYPE="CN">07070005</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">052</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">158,3</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">628</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">191,7</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">999</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">175,0</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="3">
    <FT TYPE="CN">07099070</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">052</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">151,0</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">204</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">323,4</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">999</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">237,2</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
```

```

<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="6">
    <FT TYPE="CN">08051010</FT>,      <FT TYPE="CN">08051030</FT>,      <FT TYPE="CN">08051050</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">052</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">55,9</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">204</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">57,7</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">212</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">44,5</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">220</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">51,9</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">508</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">13,4</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="CODE">999</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">44,7</FT>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
</CORPUS>
</TBL>

```

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## Plenipotentiaries

Between the reasons for the agreement and the closing phrase of the preamble, there may be a part which describes the plenipotentiaries. This part must be marked up using the FULL.POWER element.

This part may consist of the following elements:

- an introductory phrase ([FULL.POWER.INIT](#)),
- a list of plenipotentiaries with their affiliation, function and name ([PLENIPOTENTIARY](#)),
- a closing phrase ([FULL.POWER.FINAL](#)).

## Model

```
<xd:element name="FULL.POWER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.INIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="PLENIPOTENTIARY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.FINAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ PREAMBLE QUOT.S

## General rules

### Element

All elements are mandatory.

The introductory phrase is marked up using the [FULL.POWER.INIT](#) element.

The data relating to each of the plenipotentiaries are marked up using the [PLENIPOTENTIARY](#) element.

The closing phrase is marked up using the [FULL.POWER.FINAL](#) tag.

## Example

The following illustration shows the location of the document part describing the plenipotentiaries:



WHEREAS:

- (1) The Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Croatia, of the other part, was signed at Luxembourg, on 29 October 2001.
- (2) The Stabilisation and Association Agreement is intended to establish a close and lasting relationship based on reciprocity and mutual interest, which should allow Croatia to formalise and strengthen the existing relationship with the European Union.
- (3) It is necessary to ensure the development of trade links through the establishment of a contractual relation.
- (4) To this end it is necessary to implement as speedily as possible, by means of an Interim Agreement, the provisions of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement on trade and trade-related matters.
- (5) Some of the provisions included in Protocol 6 to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement on land transport, which are related to road transit traffic, are directly linked to free movement of goods and consequently have to be included in this Interim Agreement.
- (6) It is necessary to ensure that pending the entry into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the establishment of the Stabilisation and Association Council, and in the absence of any other contractual institutional structure a specific framework is created to assist in the implementation of the Interim Agreement,

HAVE DECIDED to conclude this Agreement and to this end have designated as their plenipotentiaries:

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:

— Louis MICHEL

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium  
President-in-Office of the Council of the European Union

— Christopher PATTEN

Member of the Commission of the European Communities,

CROATIA:

— Tonino PICULA

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia

WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

<GR.CONSID>

<GR.CONSID.INIT>WHEREAS:</GR.CONSID.INIT>

<CONSID>

<NP>

<NO.P> (6) </NO.P>

<TXT>It is necessary to ensure that pending the entry into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the establishment of the Stabilisation and Association Council, and in the absence of any other contractual institutional structure a specific framework is created to assist in the implementation of the Interim Agreement,</TXT>

</NP>

</CONSID>

</GR.CONSID>

<FULL.POWER>

<FULL.POWER.INIT>HAVE DECIDED to conclude this Agreement and to this end have designated as their plenipotentiaries:  
</FULL.POWER.INIT>

<PLENIPOTENTIARY>

```
<P>THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</P>
<P>- Louis MICHEL</P>
<P>Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium</P>
<P>President-in-Office of the Council of the European Union</P>
<P>- Christopher PATTEN</P>
<P>Member of the Commission of the European Communities,</P>
</PLENIPOTENTIARY>
<PLENIPOTENTIARY>
<P>CROATIA:</P>
<P>- Tonino PICULA</P>
<P>Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia</P>
</PLENIPOTENTIARY>
<FULL.POWER.FINAL>WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form,</FULL.POWER.FINAL>
</FULL.POWER>
<PREAMBLE.FINAL>HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:</PREAMBLE.FINAL>
```

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## FULL.POWER.FINAL

[element]

### Closing phrase of the plenipotentiaries

In the framework of agreements, the FULL.POWER.FINAL element is used to mark up the closing phrase of the part mentioning the plenipotentiaries.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FULL.POWER.FINAL" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

```
t_btx t_btx.struct FULL.POWER FULL.POWER.FINAL GR.SEQ QUOT.S
```

#### General rules

#### Element

The closing phrase of the plenipotentiaries usually consists of a standardized text, which in the English language version may be the following:

- 'WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form,' or
- 'WHO, having exchanged credentials of their full powers, found in good and due form,'

#### Example

```
<FULL.POWER.FINAL>
<HT TYPE="UC">who</HT>, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, </FULL.POWER.FINAL>
```

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## FULL.POWER.INIT

[element]

### Introduction of the plenipotentiaries

In the framework of agreements, the FULL.POWER.INIT element is used to mark up the introductory phrase of the part mentioning the plenipotentiaries

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="FULL.POWER.INIT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

```
t_btx t_btx.struct FULL.POWER FULL.POWER.INIT GR.SEQ QUOT.S
```

#### General rules

#### Element

The introduction of the plenipotentiaries usually consists of standardized text, which in the English language version may be the following:

- 'HAVE DECIDED to conclude this Agreement and to this end have designated as their plenipotentiaries:', or
- 'HAVE DECIDED to conclude this Agreement and for this purpose have designated as their plenipotentiaries:'

#### Example

```
<FULL.POWER.INIT>
<HT TYPE="UC">Have decided</HT> to conclude this Agreement and to this end have designated as their plenipotentiaries:
</FULL.POWER.INIT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## FUNCTION

[element]

### Function in a mathematical formula

The FUNCTION element is used to mark up a function within mathematical formulas and expressions. In general, the symbol *f* is used.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="FUNCTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="OVER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNDER" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.formula

## General rules

### Element

The FUNCTION element consists of these two optional elements:

- OVER ([OVER](#)) for the part over the function symbol,
- UNDER ([UNDER](#)) for the part under the fraction bar.

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## GEN.OBS

[element]

### General extended observations on a variety

The GEN.OBS element is used to mark up information which may be found in the general extended observations column of a variety of agricultural plant species.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="GEN.OBS" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

## Used by

GEN.OBS OBS.VARX

## General rules

### Element

The element has mixed content. It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

## Example

```
<UNIT.VI NAME.TYPE="OF.SYN">
  <NAME.VAR>Maddaléna</NAME.VAR>
  <OBS.VARX>
    <GEN.OBS>= Maddalena</GEN.OBS>
  </OBS.VARX>
</UNIT.VI>
```

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## GENERAL

[element]

### Root element for a 'general' document

The GENERAL element is used to mark up documents which cannot be processed from one of the other more specific root elements.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="GENERAL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.INSTANCE"/>
      <xd:element ref="PL.DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.COM" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PROLOG" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

## General rules

### Element

The GENERAL element can contain the following:

- the bibliographical references ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)),
- an optional [PL.DATE](#) element,
- an optional [NO.COM](#) element,
- an optional [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element,
- an optional title ([TITLE](#)) followed or preceded by an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)),

- an optional element for current titles ([CURR.TITLE](#)),
- information on the prologue of an opinion ([PROLOG](#)),
- the content of the document ([CONTENTS](#)),
- and the final part of the document ([FINAL](#)).

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

In some special cases, the numbering of footnotes does not restart on every page, but continues from 1 to n. For those cases the attribute NNC [notes numbering continued] takes the value 'YES'. The default value of this attribute is 'NO'. So the attribute should not be used if the numbering of footnotes follows the general rules and restarts on a new page.

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## GR.AMEND

[element]

### Group of amendments

The GR.AMEND element is used to mark up amendments which are logically grouped together.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.AMEND">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="AMEND" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ LIST.AMEND QUOT.S

#### General rules

#### Element

The GR.AMEND element contains the following subelements:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)), which indicates the subject covered by the group of amendments,
- and at least one amendment ([AMEND](#)).

#### Example

```
<GR.AMEND>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Le Comité économique et social</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <AMEND>
    <OLD>
      <P>(1)
        <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Article 198, premier paragraphe</HT>
    </P>
    </OLD>
    <NEW>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Article 198, premier paragraphe</HT>
      </P>
    </NEW>
  </AMEND>
  <AMEND>
    <OLD>
      <ALINEA>Le Comité est obligatoirement consulté par le Conseil ou par la Commission dans les cas prévus au présent traité. Il peut être consulté par ces institutions dans tous les cas où elles le jugent opportun. Il peut prendre l'initiative d'émettre un avis dans les cas où il le juge opportun. </ALINEA>
    </OLD>
    <NEW>
      <ALINEA>Le Comité est obligatoirement consulté par le Conseil ou par la Commission dans les cas prévus au présent traité. Il peut être consulté par ces institutions dans tous les cas où elles le jugent opportun. Il peut prendre l'initiative d'émettre un avis dans les cas où il le juge opportun.
        <HT TYPE="ITALIC">La Commission, avant de prendre une décision dans un domaine concernant les intérêts représentés au sein du Comité, doit consulter ce dernier.</HT>
      </ALINEA>
    </NEW>
  </AMEND>
```

## GR.ANNOTATION

[element]

### Group of annotations

The GR.ANNOTATION element is used to logically group together [ANNOTATION](#) elements (it does not concern footnotes).

It is used mainly in documents relating to the combined nomenclature, but can also be used after a table, in a group of referenced annotations, within a referenced annotation, etc.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.ANNOTATION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ADD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GEN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SUBH"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT ACT AGR ANNEX BIB.VOLUME CJT COMPETITION COMPETITION CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN CONTENTS.SE CONTENTS.SUMMARY CORR CORRIGENDUM.ECR DECISION.ECR GENERAL GR.NOTES GR.SEQ INTERMEDIATE LETTER QUOT.S REPORT.HEARING RULING SUMMARY.JUDGMENT SUMMARY.PDF VOLUME

### General rules

#### Element

The GR.ANNOTATION element contains the following subelements:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- one or more annotations ([ANNOTATION](#)),

Generally speaking, the use of the GR.ANNOTATION element is obligatory in two cases:

- when the document contains several non-referenced annotations one after the other,
- when several annotations are introduced by a title which is given in a separate paragraph.

In documents relating to the combined nomenclature, the GR.ANNOTATION element is always obligatory, even for a single annotation.

These documents comprise three types of annotations:

- general notes,
- subheading notes,
- additional notes,

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The type of the annotation is identified by indicating one of the following values in the TYPE attribute:

- GEN for general notes,
- SUBH for subheading notes,
- ADD for additional notes,

### Example

```
<GR.ANNOTATION TYPE="GEN">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Note:</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ANNOTATION>
    <P>Empty fields mean that there are no answers given or that the answers proposed do not respond to the question appropriately. In those cases further explanations and comments will be given in the particular chapter of the Member State.</P>
  </ANNOTATION>
</GR.ANNOTATION>
```

## GR.CN.UNIT

[element]

### Group of units in the combined nomenclature

The GR.CN.UNIT element is used to mark up a group of units in the combined nomenclature.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.CN.UNIT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TI.GR.CN.UNIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN.UNIT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CN

### General rules

#### Element

The GR.CN.UNIT element contains the following subelements:

- a title ([TI.GR.CN.UNIT](#)), which describes the scope of the grouped units,
- one or more units ([CN.UNIT](#)).

#### Example

```

<CN>
  <CN.HEADER>
    <CN.CODE>Code number</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Description</CN.DESC>
  </CN.HEADER>
  <GR.CN.UNIT>
    <TI.GR.CN.UNIT>Boats</TI.GR.CN.UNIT>
    <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
      <CN.CODE>8901</CN.CODE>
      <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for the transport of
persons or goods:</CN.DESC>
    </CN.UNIT>
    <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
      <CN.CODE>890110</CN.CODE>
      <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats and similar vessels principally designed for the transport of persons; ferry-
boats of all kinds:</CN.DESC>
    </CN.UNIT>
    <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
      <CN.CODE>89011010</CN.CODE>
      <CN.DESC>Sea-going</CN.DESC>
    </CN.UNIT>
    <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
      <CN.CODE>890120</CN.CODE>
      <CN.DESC>Tankers:</CN.DESC>
    </CN.UNIT>
  </GR.CN.UNIT>
</CN>

```

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## GR.CONSID

[element]

### Group of recitals

The GR.CONSID element is used to mark up a group of recitals, which explain the reasons for drafting the act. This group may consist of:

- an introductory phrase, followed by
- a series of recitals, and
- a series of subdivisions (recitals grouped together on a related topic).

The recitals group must contain either paragraphs or subdivisions.

As regards the structure, there are two possible formats:

- in general recitals begin with the word 'whereas' in the English language version or the equivalent term in the other languages;
- the expression 'whereas' is replaced by an introductory phrase before the series of recitals, thus applying to all of them.

Although the second one is the most commonly used, both formats are possible in each language. Nevertheless, when the recitals are grouped together in subdivisions, the second format is usually used, irrespective of the language. When the recitals group only consists of one single recital, the first format is often applied.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.CONSID">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>

```

```

    <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
  </xd:choice>
  <xd:element ref="CONSID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ PREAMBLE PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The [GR.CONSID.INIT](#) element is used to mark up the introductory phrase for all the recitals collectively.

Optionally a [LIST](#) or a [TBL](#) element may be introduced between the initial part and the recitals themselves.

The [CONSID](#) element is used to mark up each recital.

When the recitals are grouped together in subdivisions, the [DIV.CONSID](#) element is used to mark up each subdivision.

### Example

The following recitals group consists of several subdivisions, and an introductory phrase opens the series of subdivisions:

```

<GR.CONSID>
  <GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>A.</NO.P>
          <TXT>PROCEDURE</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <DIV.CONSID>
      <TITLE>
        <TI>
          <NP>
            <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
            <TXT>Proceedings concerning other countries</TXT>
          </NP>
        </TI>
      </TITLE>
      <CONSID>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>(1)</NO.P>
          <TXT>By Regulation (EC) No 584/96, ...</TXT>
        </NP>
      </CONSID>
      <CONSID>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>(2)</NO.P>
          <TXT>Following the publication, in September 2000,...</TXT>
        </NP>
      </CONSID>
    </DIV.CONSID>
  </DIV.CONSID>
  <DIV.CONSID>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>B.</NO.P>
          <TXT>DUMPING</TXT>
        </NP>

```

```

</TI>
</TITLE>
<CONSID>
  <NP>
    <NO.P> (13) </NO.P>
    <TXT>Four countries subject to ...</TXT>
  </NP>
</CONSID>
</DIV.CONSID>
</GR.CONSID>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## GR.CONSID.INIT

[element]

### Introductory phrase to a recitals group

The GR.CONSID.INIT element is used to mark up the introductory phrase of a [recitals group](#).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.CONSID.INIT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.CONSID GR.CONSID.INIT GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

#### Element

The introductory phrase may appear in all the languages, and here are usual expressions in some of them (the text may vary, however):

- BG: 'като има предвид, че:'
- CS: 'Vzhledem k těmto důvodům:'
- DA: 'ud fra følgende betragtninger:'
- DE: 'in Erwägung nachstehender Gründe:'
- EL: 'Εκτιμώντας τα ακόλουθα:'
- EN: 'whereas:'
- ES: 'Considerando lo siguiente:'
- ET: 'ning arvestades järgmist:'
- FI: 'sekä katsoo seuraavaa:'
- FR: 'considérant ce qui suit:'
- GA: 'De bhri an mhéid seo a leanas:'
- HR: 'budući da:'
- HU: 'mivel:'
- IT: 'considerando quanto segue:'
- LT: 'kadangi:'
- LV: 'tā kā:'
- MT: 'Billi:'
- NL: 'Overwegende hetgeen volgt:'
- PL: 'a także mając na uwadze, co następuje:'
- PT: 'Considerando o seguinte:'
- RO: 'întrucât:'
- SK: 'kedže:'
- SL: 'ob upoštevanju naslednjega:'
- SV: 'av följande skäl:'

This text usually consists of #PCDATA inside the GR.CONSID.INIT tag.

#### Example

```

<GR.CONSID>
  <GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>...</GR.CONSID>

```

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## GR.CORRECTION

[element]

### A group of correction instructions

The GR.CORRECTION element is used to mark up a group of correction instructions.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.CORRECTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DESCRIPTION"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="CORRECTION"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.CORRECTION"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.CORR GR.CORRECTION

#### General rules



## Element

The group is always introduced by the [DESCRIPTION](#) element. It is followed by the [CORRECTION](#) element or other GR.CORRECTION groups or a mixture of both types.

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## GR.CORRIG

[element]

### Group of corrigenda

The GR.CORRIG element is used to mark up a group of corrigenda that refer to the same document. This document may be:

- a basic act,
- a modifying act,
- a corrigendum

### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.CORRIG">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CORRIG" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CORRIG FAM.COMP MOD.ACT

### General rules

#### Element

The GR.CORRIG element contains one or more [CORRIG](#) elements.

#### Example

```
<GR.CORRIG>
  <CORRIG RELEVANT="YES">
    <BIB.DATA>
      <BIB.INSTANCE>
        <COLL>L</COLL>
        <NO.OJ>115</NO.OJ>
        <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
        <DATE ISO="20010425">20010425</DATE>
        <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
        <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
        <PAGE.FIRST>14</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
        <PAGE.LAST>14</PAGE.LAST>
        <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
        <DOC.TYPE>CORRIGENDUM</DOC.TYPE>
      </BIB.INSTANCE>
      <NO.CELEX>300D0520R(01)</NO.CELEX>
      <TITLE>
        <TI>
          <P>Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2000/520/EC of 26 July 2000 pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequacy of protection provided by the safe harbour privacy principles and related frequently asked questions issued by the US Department of Commerce</P>
          <P>(
            <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" NO.OJ="215" DATE.PUB="20000825">Official Journal of the European Communities L 215 of 25 August 2000</REF.DOC.OJ></P>
          </TI>
        </TITLE>
      </BIB.DATA>
    </CORRIG>
  </GR.CORRIG>
```

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## GR.CORRIG.CL

[element]

### Group of corrigenda modifying the basic act

The GR.CORRIG.CL element is used to mark up a group of corrigenda in the context of consolidated acts.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.CORRIG.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CORRIG.CL" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CORRIG.CL FAM.COMP.CL MOD.ACT.CL

#### General rules

#### Element

The element has to be used even if it only refers to one object. Therefore it contains an unlimited number of [CORRIG.CL](#) elements.

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## GR.CORRIG.ECR

[element]

### Group of corrigenda in an ECR publication volume

The GR.CORRIG.ECR element is used to mark up all corrigenda within an ECR publication volume.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.CORRIG.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CORRIG.ECR" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CORRIGENDUM.ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#));
- one or more corrections ([CORRIG.ECR](#)).

#### Example

```

<GR.CORRIG.ECR>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>(Volume 1998) </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <CORRIG.ECR>
    <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4939" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4939, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
    <CORR.ACTION>au point 7, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
    <P>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>À cet égard, le demandeur en intervention
      expose qu'il a été nommé fonctionnaire stagiaire de la Commission le 1er décembre 1994. Considérant qu'il possédait des
      qualifications exceptionnelles susceptibles de justifier son classement au grade LA 6, il a contesté et introduit, devant
      le Tribunal de première instance, un recours en annulation contre la décision du 12 mars 1996 de l'autorité investie du
      pouvoir de nomination le classant définitivement au grade LA 7, échelon 3. Ce recours est inscrit sous le numéro de rôle
      T-289/97. <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
    </P>
  </CORRIG.ECR>
  <CORRIG.ECR>
    <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4943" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4943, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
    <CORR.ACTION>au point 2, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
    <P>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>Procédure – Intervention – Personnes
      intéressées – Litige ayant un objet comparable à un autre litige pendant devant le Tribunal – Nonadmission à intervenir –
      Violation des droits de la défense – Absence <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="00BB"> </QUOT.END>
    </P>
  </CORRIG.ECR>
  <CORRIG.ECR>
    <REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4947" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4947, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
    <CORR.ACTION>au point 7, lire le texte comme suit:</CORR.ACTION>
    <P>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0003" REF.END="QE0003" CODE="00AB"> </QUOT.START>À cet égard, le demandeur en intervention

```

```
expose qu'il a été nommé fonctionnaire stagiaire de la Commission le 1er mars 1996. Considérant qu'il possédait des
qualifications exceptionnelles susceptibles de justifier son classement au grade A 6, il a contesté et introduit, devant
le Tribunal de première instance, un recours en annulation contre la décision du 12 mars 1997 de l'autorité investie du
pouvoir nomination le classant définitivement au grade A 7. Ce recours est inscrit sous le numéro de rôle T-
147/96.      <QUOT.END ID="QE0003" REF.START="QS0003" CODE="00BB" >      </QUOT.END>
</P>
</CORRIG.ECR>
</GR.CORRIG.ECR>
```

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## GR.DOC.NOR

[element]

### Group of documents without relevance to the consolidation process

The GR.DOC.NOR element is used to mark up a group of references to documents which have no impact on the consolidation process.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.DOC.NOR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.NOR" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

FAM.COMP.CL MOD.ACT.CL

#### General rules

#### Element

The element has to be used even if it only refers to one object. Therefore it contains an unlimited number of [DOC.NOR](#) elements.

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## GR.MOD.ACT

[element]

### Group of modifying acts

The GR.MOD.ACT element is used to mark up the modifying acts that refer to the same document. This document may be:

- a basic act, or
- a modifying act.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.MOD.ACT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MOD.ACT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

FAM.COMP MOD.ACT

#### General rules

#### Element

The GR.MOD.ACT element contains at least one [MOD.ACT](#) element.

#### Example

```
<GR.MOD.ACT>
  <MOD.ACT TYPE="MOD" LEG.VAL="OTHER" EXISTS="YES">
    <BIB.DATA>
      <BIB.INSTANCE>
        <COLL>C</COLL>
        <NO.OJ>52</NO.OJ>
        <YEAR>1990</YEAR>
        <DATE ISO="19900303">19900303</DATE>
        <LG.OJ>FR</LG.OJ>
        <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>
        <PAGE.FIRST>11</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
        <PAGE.LAST>11</PAGE.LAST>
        <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
        <DOC.TYPE>OTHER</DOC.TYPE>
      </BIB.INSTANCE>
      <NO.CELEX>390Y0303 (03) </NO.CELEX>
```

```

<DATE ISO="19900303">19900303</DATE>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Modification de la liste des boissons spiritueuses énumérées à l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) n

<HT TYPE="SUP">o</HT> 1576/89 du Conseil dont le titre alcoométrique minimal déterminé par les législations
nationales est supérieur aux valeurs fixées par la réglementation communautaire pour la catégorie à laquelle elles
appartiennent</P>

<NO.DOC.C>(90/C 52/05)</NO.DOC.C>

<P>Publié en vertu de l'article 3 paragraphe 2 du règlement (CEE) n

<HT TYPE="SUP">o</HT> 1576/89</P>

<P>

<QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="2018"> </QUOT.START>Journal officiel des Communautés
européennes <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="2019"> </QUOT.END>
n <HT TYPE="SUP">o</HT> C 1 du 4 janvier 1990.)</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

</BIB.DATA>

</MOD.ACT>

</GR.MOD.ACT>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## GR.MOD.ACT.CL

[element]

### Group of modifying acts in the context of consolidation

The GR.MOD.ACT.CL element is used to mark up a group of modifying acts in the context of consolidation.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.MOD.ACT.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MOD.ACT.CL" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

FAM.COMP.CL MOD.ACT.CL

#### General rules

#### Element

The element has to be used even if it only refers to one object. Therefore it contains an unlimited number of [MOD.ACT.CL](#) elements.

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## GR.NOTES

[element]

### Group of notes

The GR.NOTES element is used to group together the notes referenced by callouts located in a table or in tabular structures in particular documents, such as the ones related to the varieties of agricultural plant or vegetable species, the ones related to the combined nomenclature etc.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.NOTES">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
        <xd:element ref="NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
        <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct CAT.PLANT CAT.VEGET CN GR.PLANT GR.SEQ GR.TBL QUOT.S SPECIE TARIC TBL

#### General rules

#### Element

The GR.NOTES element may contain the following subelements:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- notes ([NOTE](#)),
- lists ([LIST](#)),
- numbered paragraphs ([NP](#)),

- paragraphs ([P](#)),
- groups of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)),
- table structures ([TBL](#)).

### Example

```
<GR.NOTES>

<TITLE>

  <TI>Notes</TI>

</TITLE>

<NOTE NOTE.ID="E0101" NUMBERING="ARAB" NUMBER.ORG="1">

  <P>Monthly maturity breakdown applicable only to loans to other resident sectors than MFIs and general government of the participating Member States and the monthly maturity breakdown at one year, for loans to the rest of the world. Quarterly maturity breakdowns for loans to general government other than central government of the participating Member States.</P>

</NOTE>

<NOTE NOTE.ID="E0102" NUMBERING="ARAB" NUMBER.ORG="2">

  <P>Monthly maturity breakdown relates only to holdings of securities issued by MFIs located in the participating Member States. As quarterly data, holdings of securities issued by non-MFIs in the participating Member States are split into

  <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="0060">          </QUOT.START>up to one
  year <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="0060">      </QUOT.END> and
  <QUOT.START ID="QS0002" REF.END="QE0002" CODE="0060">          </QUOT.START>over one
  year <QUOT.END ID="QE0002" REF.START="QS0002" CODE="0060">      </QUOT.END> . </P>

</NOTE>

</GR.NOTES>
```

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## GR.PLANT

[element]

### Group of agricultural plant species

The GR.PLANT element is used to mark up the subdivisions in the catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species.

Such subdivisions consist of a title introducing the group of agricultural plant species. The text of the footnotes called in the subdivision is given at the end, after the species description.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.PLANT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.GR.PLANT"/>
      <xd:element ref="SPECIE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CAT.PLANT

### General rules

### Element

The GR.PLANT element may contain the following subelements:

- [GR.NOTES](#): this element groups together any referenced notes, however it is only used when these notes concern the entire group of species,
- [TI.GR.PLANT](#): title of the group of agricultural plant species
- [SPECIE](#): one or more varieties of a vegetable or an agricultural plant species.

### Example

```
<GR.PLANT>

  <TI.GR.PLANT>

    <NO.SEQ>I.</NO.SEQ>

    <TXT>REMOLACHAS / BEDEROER / BETARÜBEN / TEZTAA / BEET / BETTERAVES / BARBABIETOLA / BIETEN / BETERRABAS / JUURIKAAT / BETOR</TXT>

  </TI.GR.PLANT>

  <SPECIE> </SPECIE>

</GR.PLANT>
```

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## GR.SEQ

[element]

### Structured text block

The GR.SEQ element is used to mark up parts of structured text blocks. These parts may be introduced by a title and/or a group number.

The text may contain various structures, such as:

- lists of definitions or groups of lists of definitions,
- physical paragraphs (numbered or not),

- tables or groups of tables,
- other structured text blocks,
- etc.

## Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.SEQ">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="NO.GR.SEQ"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ACT.GEN"/>
        <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
        <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
        <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="ARTICLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="CAT.PLANT"/>
        <xd:element ref="CAT.VEGET"/>
        <xd:element ref="CN"/>
        <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
        <xd:element ref="COMPETITION.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="CONSID"/>
        <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
        <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID"/>
        <xd:element ref="DIVISION"/>
        <xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM"/>
        <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
        <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
        <xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
        <xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
        <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER"/>
        <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.FINAL"/>
        <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.AMEND"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
        <xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="ITEM"/>
        <xd:element ref="LETTER"/>
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="LIST.AMEND"/>
        <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
        <xd:element ref="NP"/>
        <xd:element ref="NP.ECR"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
        <xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
        <xd:element ref="PL.DATE"/>
        <xd:element ref="PLENIPOTENTIARY"/>
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.FINAL"/>
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
        <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
        <xd:element ref="STI.ART"/>
        <xd:element ref="TARIC"/>
        <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
        <xd:element ref="TI.ART"/>
        <xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="VISA"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="LOC.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="LEVEL" type="xd:positiveInteger" default="1"/>
    <xd:attribute name="BOX" default="NO">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.structure CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR CONTENTS.JUDGMENT CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.ORDER  
 CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT CORRIG.ECR DECISION.ECR ECR ENACTING.TERMS GR.SEQ GR.TBL JUDGMENT OPINION.INIT  
 PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S TBL

## General rules

### Element

The GR.SEQ element is used to mark up the hierarchical structure of a document or part of a document.

There are two cases in which it may be used:

- if the text is subdivided by titles (with or without a prefix), it is marked up using GR.SEQ and the [TITLE](#) element;
- if there is a series of structured paragraph blocks, introduced by a single prefix (number or letter), this series is marked up using a GR.SEQ and the prefix using a [NO.GR.SEQ](#) element;

**Remark :** note that in the case of a series of paragraphs, where the first of which is numbered (the number appears on the same line than the text of the first paragraph), these are marked up using the [NP](#) element. This means that the above second condition applies only if the series of paragraphs contain higher-level structures than simple physical paragraphs.

Thanks to its recursive nature, the GR.SEQ element can contain an infinite number of levels, depending on the hierarchy the author wishes to use.

Exceptionally, a GR.SEQ element may consist only of a title, in the interests of coherence with the other GR.SEQ on the same level in the document.

The choice between a series of GR.SEQ, a [LIST](#) or several [NP](#) elements should be made on the basis of the following rules:

- the [LIST](#) element is used when the context analysed contains a phrase which introduces the list or an indication that is a list, for example in the title;
- the GR.SEQ element is used when one of the two cases mentioned above occurs;
- the [P](#) and [NP](#) elements are used for the lowest-level structured text blocks, when the first paragraph is numbered.

In some cases, the content of the notes called within a GR.SEQ may be located at the end of the current text block (see the [NOTE](#) element documentation). The [LOC.NOTES](#) element must then be used to provide a reference to the concerned notes.

## Attributes

### The LEVEL attribute

The LEVEL attribute of the GR.SEQ element is used to indicate the nesting level of the current GR.SEQ. The value "1" is the default value for the highest level GR.SEQ elements. The highest this value is, the deeper nested the GR.SEQ is.

## Attributes

### The BOX attribute

The optional attribute BOX can be used with the value "YES", if the whole substructure is presented with borders. The default value is "NO".

## Example

This example shows a two-level GR.SEQ structure with titles (prefixed titles for the second level)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUMMARY</b></p> <p><b>1. Procedure</b></p> <p>Following a complaint in July 1999 the Commission investigated a compensation fund set up by the Belgian federal authorities in favour of the Antwerp diamond processing industry. In March 2000, however, the national Council of State annulled the measure for procedural reasons. Although originally the Belgian authorities agreed to recover the aid from the one company where the aid surpassed EUR 100 000 <sup>(1)</sup>, in July 2001 they made clear that this recovery would not be realised immediately and would only be based on national legislation. If not required by national law, there will be no recovery at all. The Commission was also informed of the intention of the Belgian authorities to install a new law that is to replace the annulled legislation.</p> <p><b>2. Concise description of the measure</b></p> <p>The objective of the measures is to protect Antwerp's diamond industry (cutting, polishing, repairing and sawing diamonds) against competition from other countries such as Israel, India, Thailand, China, etc., by reducing the wage cost of its</p> <hr/> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Commission notice on the <i>de-minimis</i> rule (OJ C 68, 6.3.1996, p. 9). This notice has been replaced by Commission Regulation (EC) No 69/2001 of 12 January 2001 (OJ L 10, 13.1.2001).</p>	<p>employees. The original measure consisted in a parafiscal tax of 0,08 % that was levied on the value of each diamond transaction, collected both from diamond traders and from diamond processors. The proceeds were used to provide 'compensation allowances' to diamond processors only, partially compensating for the social security contributions they had to pay for their employees. The net result is a cross-subsidisation of the diamond processors by the diamond traders.</p> <p>The measure entered into force on 1 April 1999 and was annulled by decision of 13 March 2000. The total amount that was paid out as 'compensation allowances' was BEF 172 254 892 (EUR 4,27 million). Only in one case, Lens Diamonds Industries NV, the amount exceeded EUR 100 000, namely BEF [...] <sup>(*)</sup> (EUR [...] <sup>(*)</sup>). The Belgian authorities, however, have not committed themselves to respect all conditions of the <i>de-minimis</i> notice <sup>(1)</sup> with respect to the other beneficiaries.</p> <p>The new intended measure is hardly different from the original system. Its coming into force is not expected before the first or second trimester of 2002.</p> <hr/> <p><sup>(*)</sup> Confidential information.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>SUMMARY</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="2">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
          <TXT>Procedure</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  </GR.SEQ>
</GR.SEQ>
```

```

</TI>
</TITLE>
<P>Following a complaint .... </P>
</GR.SEQ>
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="2">
<TITLE>
<TI>
<NP>
<NO.P>2.</NO.P>
<TXT>Concise description of the measure</TXT>
</NP>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<P>The objective of the measures is to protect ....</P>
<P>The measure entered into force on 1 April 1999....</P>
<P>The new intended measure is hardly different from the original system. Its coming into force is not expected before
the first or second trimester of 2002.</P>
</GR.SEQ>
</GR.SEQ>

```

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## GR.TBL

[element]

### Group of tables

The GR.TBL element is used to group tables together, for example when a publication indicates a single series of notes which are called up from within several consecutive tables, or if several tables are introduced by a common title.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.TBL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TBL" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

A GR.TBL element may contain:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- one or more [GR.SEQ](#) elements,
- an optional [GR.NOTES](#) element for marking up the notes which concern the whole group of tables,
- at least two [TBL](#) elements.

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## GR.UNIT.VI

[element]

### Group of varieties of a species

The GR.UNIT.VI element is used to mark up a subgroup of varieties within a species.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="GR.UNIT.VI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TI.GR.UNIT.VI"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNIT.VI" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

VAR.INFO

### General rules

#### Element

The GR.UNIT.VI element contains the following subelements:

- when there is a subgroup, this is always introduced by a title ([TI.GR.UNIT.VI](#));
- one or more [UNIT.VI](#) elements.



## Example

```
<GR.UNIT.VI>
  <TI.GR.UNIT.VI>letter A</TI.GR.UNIT.VI>
  <UNIT.VI>
    <NAME.VAR>Abaco</NAME.VAR>
    <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="E">
      <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
      <ID.RESP>3154</ID.RESP>
    </CRIT>
    <OBS.VAR>P m (4)</OBS.VAR>
  </UNIT.VI>
  <UNIT.VI>
    <NAME.VAR>Acadia</NAME.VAR>
    <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="F">
      <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
      <ID.RESP>8157</ID.RESP>
    </CRIT>
    <OBS.VAR>P m (4)</OBS.VAR>
  </UNIT.VI>
  <UNIT.VI>
    <NAME.VAR>Adrienne</NAME.VAR>
    <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="D">
      <QUALIF>(<*)</QUALIF>
      <ID.RESP MULTI="YES">510</ID.RESP>
    </CRIT>
    <OBS.VAR>P m (5)</OBS.VAR>
  </UNIT.VI>
</GR.UNIT.VI>
```

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## GR.VISA

[element]

### Group of quotations

A group of quotations contains the elements which provide:

- an indication of the provisions pursuant to which the regulation is adopted, preceded by the words 'having regard to' or similar,
- the quotation concerning proposals, opinions and consultations.

In the English language version, a quotation often begins with the expression 'having regard to'.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.VISA">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="VISA" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ PREAMBLE PREAMBLE PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The GR.VISA element groups a series of [VISA](#) elements.

It is possible for a document to contain two citations groups, one located before the recitals group and one after it.

A group of quotations may follow two different structures:

- when the expression 'having regard to' or its equivalent in the other language versions is mentioned at the beginning of the group and applies to all [VISA](#) elements, then this expression is marked up within the [GR.VISA.INIT](#) element,
- when the introductory expression is not applying to the whole group, then the citations group contains only the [VISA](#) element.

### Example

```
<GR.VISA>
  <VISA>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Articles 49 and 50 thereof,</VISA>
</GR.VISA>
```

## GR.VISA.INIT

[element]

### Introductory phrase of a quotation group

According to its structure, a group of quotations ([GR.VISA](#)) may be introduced by a phrase, which in the English language version contains the words 'having regard to'. This introductory phrase is marked up within the GR.VISA.INIT element, but only when it applies to the whole group of quotations.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="GR.VISA.INIT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ GR.VISA GR.VISA.INIT QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

The GR.VISA.INIT element is used only when the introductory phrase is separated from the paragraph(s) containing the [GR.VISA](#) element.

### Example

```
<GR.VISA>
  <GR.VISA.INIT>Having regard to:</GR.VISA.INIT>
  <VISA>The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Articles 49 and 50 thereof,
</VISA>
</GR.VISA>
```

## HEADER.LIST.AMEND

[element]

### Header of a list of amendments

The HEADER.LIST.AMEND element is used to mark up the header of a list of amendments.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.LIST.AMEND">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="HEADER.OLD"/>
      <xd:element ref="HEADER.NEW" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

LIST.AMEND

### General rules

### Element

The HEADER.LIST.AMEND element is composed of :

- one [HEADER.OLD](#) element, which is used to mark up the header of the left-hand column,
- one or more [HEADER.NEW](#) elements, which are used to mark up the headers of the right-hand column.

### Example

```
<HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
  <HEADER.OLD>
    <HT TYPE="UC">Initial proposition</HT>
  </HEADER.OLD>
  <HEADER.NEW>
    <HT TYPE="UC">Modified proposition</HT>
  </HEADER.NEW>
</HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
```

## HEADER.LSEU

[element]

### Header of a legislation summary

The HEADER.LSEU element is used to mark up the header (introduction) of a given legislation summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.LSEU HEADER.LSEU

### General rules

## Element

It is composed of elements defined in the generic type t\_btx.struct.

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---

## HEADER.NEW

[element]

### Header of the right-hand column of a list of amendments

The HEADER.NEW element is used to mark up the header of the right-hand column of a list of amendments.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.NEW" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

HEADER.LIST.AMEND HEADER.NEW

#### General rules

#### Element

For presentation purposes, the header on the first page may differ from the header on the following pages. As regards the markup, only the header at the first page is taken into account.

#### Example

```
<HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
  <HEADER.OLD>Text of the Union treaty</HEADER.OLD>
  <HEADER.NEW>Proposition of the CES</HEADER.NEW>
</HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
```

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---

## HEADER.OLD

[element]

### Header of the left-hand column of a list of amendments

The HEADER.OLD element is used to mark up the header of the left-hand column of a list of amendments.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.OLD" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

HEADER.LIST.AMEND HEADER.OLD

#### General rules

#### Element

For presentation purposes, the header on the first page may differ from the header on the following pages. As regards the markup, only the header at the first page is taken into account.

#### Example

```
<HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
  <HEADER.OLD>Text of the Union treaty</HEADER.OLD>
  <HEADER.NEW>Proposition of the CES</HEADER.NEW>
</HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
```

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---

## HEADER.SUMMARY

[element]

### The header of the OJ cover page

The HEADER.SUMMARY element is used to mark up the bibliographic information found on the cover page of an Official Journal issue.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOI.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="COLL"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.OJ.SUMMARY"/>
      <xd:element ref="AGE.OJ.SUMMARY"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.CORE.METADATA" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.BIB.RECORD" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

SUMMARY.PDF

## General rules

### Element

It contains the following subelements:

- the title of the Official Journal ([TITLE](#)); the information is language dependent and in the English language version it contains the phrase 'Official Journal of the European Union';
- the language of the Official Journal ([LG.OJ](#)); the valid values are defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type;
- optionally the ISSN number of the publication ([NO.ISSN](#)) or a combination of [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#),
- optionally the OJ Digital Object Identifier number ([NO.DOI.OJ](#));
- the code of the collection ([COLL](#));
- the number of the Official Journal ([NO.OJ.SUMMARY](#));
- the age of the Official Journal ([AGE.OJ.SUMMARY](#));
- the date of publication ([DATE](#)); the content of this component is a full text date, for example '24 November 2003',
- optionally a reference to the core metadata ([REF.CORE.METADATA](#)),
- optionally a reference to a bibliographic record ([REF.BIB.RECORD](#)).

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---

## HEADER.SUMMARY.SE

[element]

### The header of the special edition cover page

The HEADER.SUMMARY.SE element is used to mark up the bibliographic information found on the cover page of a special edition of the secondary legislation.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="HEADER.SUMMARY.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOI" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="SERIES.SE"/>
          <xd:element ref="SUBSERIES.SE" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="CHAP.SE"/>
          <xd:element ref="TOME.SE"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

SUMMARY.PDF

## General rules

### Element

It contains the following subelements:

- the title of the special edition ([TITLE](#)); the information is language dependent and in the English language version it contains the phrase 'Official Journal of the European Union';
- the language of the special edition ([LG.PUB](#)); the valid values are defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type;
- the date of the special edition ([DATE](#));
- optionally the ISSN number of the publication ([NO.ISSN](#)) or a combination of [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#),
- optionally the Digital Object Identifier number ([NO.DOI](#));
- the series of the special edition ([SERIES.SE](#));
- the subseries of the special edition ([SUBSERIES.SE](#));
- the chapter of the special edition ([CHAP.SE](#));
- the volume of the special edition ([TOME.SE](#));

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---

## HINT

[element]

### Complementary indications

The HINT element is used to mark up additional information on the physical characteristics of a general publication, e.g. the material used for the object.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="HINT" type="t_btx"/>
```

## Used by

HINT.INFO.PUBLISHER

## General rules

### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the ([t\\_btx](#)) complex type.

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## HT

[element]

### Highlighted text

The HT element covers all the presentation elements which an author could use in parts of text to improve the ease of reading or to attract the reader's attention. In many cases, these parts of text do not have any special semantic meaning.

This element takes into account changes in presentation, such as bold, italic, stroke text etc.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="HT">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="BOLD"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="BOX"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="EXPANDED"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="ITALIC"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="NORMAL"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="SC"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="STROKE"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="SUB"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="SUP"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="UC"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="UNDERLINE"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq KEYWORD REF.DOC.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

On the contrary to former approaches, each highlighted text has to be indicated by this element. Excepted are titles on document level, elements such as [TLART](#), [STLART](#) etc. The HT element only has to be used if the presentation differs from the normal presentation. Consequently this means that titles of [GR\\_SEQ](#) elements have to be marked up.

#### Attributes

##### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is used to indicate the nature of the specific formatting. The following values are allowed:

- BOLD for bold text,
- BOX for text enclosed in a box,
- EXPANDED for expanded character spacing,
- ITALIC for italic text,
- NORMAL for "normal" printed text (usable in the context of an enclosing text block element to which applies specific formatting),
- SC for text to be presented in small capital letters,
- STROKE for strike-through text,
- SUB for characters printed in subscript,
- SUP for characters printed in superscript,
- UC for text printed in upper case,
- UNDERLINE for underlined characters.

if needed, several HT tags may be used for complex presentations, such as bold and italic text, or bold and underlined (first example below) etc.

#### Attributes

##### The UC attribute value

The use of the HT TYPE="UC" tag is only allowed in specific cases, namely:

- for the titles of certain documents;
- for the titles of sections in certain documents:
  - monthly and annual indexes,
  - credit institutions,
  - catalogues of plants and vegetable species;
- for proper names in a signature.

As regards proper nouns, all parts of a name printed in upper case in the document are marked up using the HT element. For example, it may be used in proper nouns within the [SIGNATORY](#) element (third example below).

In all other cases, the use of the HT TYPE="UC" tag is forbidden. If necessary, the data are entered in upper case characters.

### Example

```
<P> ... must be postmarked no later than midnight on
  <HT TYPE="UNDERLINE">
    <HT TYPE="BOLD">10 march 2000</HT>
  </HT> ... </P>
```

```

<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>
      <HT TYPE="UC">Council Regulation (EC)</HT> No 134/2002</P>
      <P>of 22 January 2002</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>

```

```

<SIGNATORY>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">For the Council</HT>
  </P>
  <P>David
    <HT TYPE="UC">Byrne</HT>
  </P>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Member of the Commission</HT>
  </P>
</SIGNATORY>

```

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## ID.RESP

[element]

### Person responsible for maintenance breeding

The ID.RESP element is used in the context of the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up the code representing the person responsible for maintenance breeding per country of admission.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="ID.RESP">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="MULTI" default="NO">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CRIT

#### General rules

##### Element

This code usually corresponds to a number. In some cases, the number may be followed by a letter.

Where the letter 'x' replaces this number, it means that there are several people responsible for maintenance breeding in the country of admission.

Where the number or the 'x' is underlined, this means that the people concerned are also responsible for the variety for other countries of admission.

#### Attributes

##### The MULTI attribute

The MULTI attribute is used to indicate that the people concerned are also responsible for other countries of admission.

The attribute may have two values:

- NO: if the person is responsible for one single country of admission (NO is the default value),
- YES: if the person is responsible for several countries of admission.

#### Example

```

<UNIT.VI>
  <NAME.VAR>Zorro</NAME.VAR>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="D">
    <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP>462</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>

```

```

<CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="F">
  <QUALIF> (*) </QUALIF>
  <ID.RESP>11294</ID.RESP>
</CRIT>
<OBS.VARX>
  <FORMA.H>S</FORMA.H>
</OBS.VARX>
</UNIT.VI>

```

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## IE

[element]

### Empty element

The IE element is used to explicitly indicate that specific structures have an empty content.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="IE">
  <xd:complexType/>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq

### General rules

#### Element

The IE element is used in two main cases:

- within a table, the contents of empty cells must be marked up with the IE element;
- and exceptionally to mark up the empty contents of a mandatory sub-element within a given structure.

About this last case, the relevant production services at EUR-OP must be contacted in order to allow the use of the IE element.

### Example

```

<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1">
    <FT TYPE="NUMBER">500100</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <IE> </IE>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">5 &lt;/CELL>
  <CELL COL="4">5 &lt;/CELL>
</ROW>

```

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## IMG.CNT

[element]

### Description of an included object

The IMG.CNT is used to mark up the explanations on the contents of included objects. This element is especially useful for image files, because the information about them is available within the document instance, without any manual processing or semantic analysis of the image.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="IMG.CNT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

INCL.ELEMENT

### General rules

#### Element

The IMG.CNT element may be used only if the external object is an image file. As far as possible, the contents of the IMG.CNT element consist of text parts which can be extracted from the image.

If this content consists of several paragraphs, several [P](#) tags are used.

If the content consists of a table which because of coloured cells cannot be presented as pure XML, the [TBL](#) element should be used. This markup should only be selected for very simple tables.

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**Imports**

The IMPORT element is used to mark up information relating to imports in the context of Taric.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="IMPORT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

IMPORT UNIT.TA

**General rules****Element**

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the ([t\\_btx.seq](#)) complex type.

For reasons of presentation, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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**INCL.ELEMENT****Inclusion of an external element**

The INCL.ELEMENT element is used to mark up the inclusion of external elements. This concerns:

- parts of a document which use a different notation, in so far as they cannot be marked up using Formex v4 specifications. Generally speaking, this concerns image files;
- external XML documents, which are valid Formex v4 instances,
- external documents, which are fragments of a valid Formex v4 instance.

The inclusion of external XML documents or XML fragments may be used in order to reduce the size of big Formex V4 instances, like the instances related to the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (TARIC). It may also be used within a quotation ([QUOT.S](#) element) in the place of an element, which is usually a root element (e.g. [ACT](#), [ANNEX](#), [GENERAL](#), ...).

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="INCL.ELEMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CAPTION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="IMG.CNT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="FORMEX.DOC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="FORMEX.FRAGMENT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TIFF"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="FILEREFS" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CONTENT">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="CHARACTER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="FORM"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="FORMULA"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SIGNATURE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TECH.DESIGN"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ INCLUSIONS LETTER NP.ECR QUOT.S

**General rules****Element**

A text may be attached to an included image, which is generally given in the form of a title underneath the image. This text is marked up using the [CAPTION](#) element.

If the external object is an image, further information may be provided in order to describe its contents with [IMG.CNT](#) tags. For simple tabular structures the [TBL](#) element may be used. In no case, however, it should be tried to simulate a form sheet by means of a table structure.

In the context of the [INCLUSIONS](#) element, the INCL.ELEMENT solely provides the reference to the objects which are included in the contents of the document. In this case, the INCL.ELEMENT is empty, the [CAPTION](#) and [IMG.CNT](#) are not used.

When inclusions point to fragments of a valid Formex v4 instance, a valid Formex v4 instance which has a [FRAGMENT](#) element as root element must be created for each external fragment document. The file naming convention and architecture for those instances are defined in the Physical Specifications of Formex Version 4.

In terms of XML, a fragment itself is not necessarily a well-formed nor a valid instance.

**Attributes****The TYPE attribute**

The TYPE attribute indicates the filetype of the external element :

- 'TIFF': for Tagged Image File Format;
- 'FORMEX.DOC': for valid Formex v4 markup.



- 'FORMEX.FRAGMENT': for fragment of a valid Formex v4 markup.

A fragment may replace the INCL.ELEMENT without any impact on the validity of the embedding structure. An inclusion which is characterised by FORMEX.DOC always contains a complete instance which can be parsed and validated separately without any '.frag.xml' instance, therefore, it cannot be integrated into another document. The context is generally characterised by a [QUOT.S](#) element.

### Attributes

#### The FILEREF attribute

This attribute is mandatory and is used to provide the file name of the external element.

### Attributes

#### The CONTENT attribute

This attribute is used for image file inclusions, and its value indicates the nature of the image:

- 'CHARACTER', if the image concerns text,
- 'FORM', for scanned forms,
- 'FORMULA', for mathematical or chemical expressions which can not be marked up using the [FORMULA](#) element,
- 'SIGNATURE', if it concerns handwritten signatures,
- 'TECH.DESIGN', for technical designs in the large sense of the term,
- 'OTHER', if it does not concern any of the above types.

### Example

The following annex consists of the quotation of two external documents. These documents are valid Formex v4 instances which are included in the main annex using INCL.ELEMENT tags:

```
<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>ANNEX</P>
  </TI>
</TITLE>
<CONTENTS>
  <QUOT.S LEVEL="1">
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002020EN.01000902.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
  </QUOT.S>
  <QUOT.S LEVEL="1">
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002020EN.01001001.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
  </QUOT.S>
</CONTENTS>
```

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## INCLUSIONS

[element]

### List of included objects

The INCLUSIONS element is used to mark up a list of external objects (image files, standalone XML instances or fragment of XML instances), which are included in some document parts.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INCLUSIONS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.INSTANCE

### General rules

### Element

The INCLUSIONS element contains one or more [INCL.ELEMENT](#) elements, each of them giving the file name and the type of the external object.

Each INCL.ELEMENT within the instance must be referenced once in the INCLUSIONS list.

### Example

The annex below includes four external image files:

```
<ANNEX>
  <BIB.INSTANCE>
    <COLL>L</COLL>
```

```

<NO.OJ>73</NO.OJ>
<YEAR>2002</YEAR>
<DATE ISO="20020315">20020315</DATE>
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
<NO.SEQ>0011.0002.0001.0003</NO.SEQ>
<PAGE.FIRST>27</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST>29</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>3</PAGE.TOTAL>
<INCLUSIONS>
  <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002702.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002801.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002901.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002902.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
</INCLUSIONS>
<DOC.TYPE>ANNEX</DOC.TYPE>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>Appendix 3</P>
  </TI>
</TITLE>
<CONTENTS>
  <GR.SEQ>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002702.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002801.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002901.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="L_2002073EN.002902.tif"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
  </GR.SEQ>
</CONTENTS>
</ANNEX>

```

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## IND

[element]

### Indices

The IND element is used to mark up indices relating to a variable or an expression in a formula. There are two separate positions where indices could be related:

- the index on the left, at the bottom,
- the index on the right, at the bottom,

### Model

```
<xd:element name="IND" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula IND

### General rules

#### Element

An indexed expression is understood to mean either an indexed variable or a complete indexed expression (marked up using the [EXPR](#) element).

The IND element may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

## INDEX

[element]

### Keywords and references to European legal provisions in Court of Justice documents

The INDEX element is used to mark up the part which contains keywords and references to European legal provisions concerning the case in question.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INDEX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="KEYWORD" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="SEPARATOR" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="IDX.OPEN" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="IDX.CLOSE" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct CASE DECISION.ECR INTERMEDIATE JUDGMENT.NP ORDER.NP TI.CJT

#### General rules

##### Element

The INDEX element contains an optional [TITLE](#) and one or more [KEYWORD](#) elements.

This information is given at the end of the title. The brackets which generally surround these indications must be omitted in the electronic file.

##### Attributes

##### The attribute SEPARATOR

The value of the attribute contains the string which has to be introduced between the keywords. The value must be complete, so it may not only contain the visible symbol [em-dash (BG, EN, ES and PT) or en-dash (in all other linguistic versions)], but also the surrounding spaces. The symbol may be passed as numbered entity. The attribute is mandatory.

##### Attributes

##### The attribute IDX.OPEN

The value of the attribute contains the string which has to be inserted before the first keyword. Symbols like quotation marks have to be passed as numbered entities. Additional characters or spaces have to be present in the attribute value. The attribute is mandatory.

##### Attributes

##### The attribute IDX.CLOSE

The value of the attribute contains the string which has to be added after the last keyword. Symbols like quotation marks have to be passed as numbered entities. Additional characters or spaces have to be present in the attribute value. The attribute is mandatory.

#### Example

```
<INDEX SEPARATOR="-" IDX.OPEN="( " IDX.CLOSE=")" ">
  <KEYWORD>Arrangements for association of overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Imports of rice originating in the overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Safeguard measures</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Regulation (EC) No 304/97</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Action for annulment</KEYWORD>
</INDEX>
```

## INDEX.MAT

[element]

### Calculated value of a variety

The INDEX.MAT element is used to mark up information which may be found in the extended observations column entitled 'Index Maturitas'. This column concerns the values calculated according to a classification system for a variety of agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INDEX.MAT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

INDEX.MAT OBS.VARX

#### General rules

##### Element

It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

#### Example

```
<UNIT.VI>
  <NAME.VAR>A 33 s</NAME.VAR>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="E">
```

```

<QUALIF>*</QUALIF>

<ID.RESP>38</ID.RESP>

</CRIT>

<OBS.VARX>

<INDEX.MAT>500</INDEX.MAT>

<FORMA.H>D</FORMA.H>

</OBS.VARX>

</UNIT.VI>

```

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## INFO.CONSLLEG

[element]

### Administrative data of a family

The INFO.CONSLLEG element is used to mark up the administrative data relating to a family (i.e. basic acts, modifying acts, corrigenda).

### Model

```

<xd:element name="INFO.CONSLLEG">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="CONSLLEG.REF" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CONSLLEG.DATE" type="t_date"/>
    <xd:attribute name="DATE.LAST.MOD" type="t_date" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.SEQ" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="START.DATE" type="t_date" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END.DATE" type="t_date" default="99999999"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="GIVEN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEXT.VERS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REPEALED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.MOD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.COR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SOURCE.END" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="EVENT.DATE" type="t_date"/>
    <xd:attribute name="LEG.VAL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.EEA"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENGUID"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="JOINT.ACT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PROC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TREATY"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CONS.ACT CONS.OTH

### General rules

#### Element

The content of the element is empty. The information is encoded within attributes.

#### Attributes

##### The CONSLLEG.REF attribute

The CONSLLEG.REF attribute is mandatory and is used to define the name of the consolidation family.

In general, this name is deduced from the Celex reference. In these cases, the reference must be in the format 'YYYYTNNNN'. The first two positions 'YY' specify the hundreds of years, '19' or '20'. The other positions correspond to positions 2 to 8 of the Celex reference.

#### Attributes

##### The CONSLLEG.DATE attribute

The CONSLLEG.DATE attribute is used to define the date of consolidation. This attribute is only used for old, consolidated documents.

The date must be presented in the format ISO 2014-1976: YYYYMMDD, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

## Attributes

### The DATE.LAST.MOD attribute

The DATE.LAST.MOD attribute is mandatory and is used to define the date of publication of the last modifying act or the last corrigendum included in the record.

The date must be presented in the format ISO 2014-1976: YYYYMMDD, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

## Attributes

### The PROD.SEQ attribute

The PROD.SEQ attribute is mandatory and is used to define a serial number for production. Each production sequence represents a specific historical layer. The serial number is used to identify the historical layer.

The format of the value of the PROD.SEQ attribute is 'xxx.nnn.e'. A production sequence is mainly determined by the start date (START.DATE). It represents the consolidated text validated from this date on. This sequence is represented by the value 'xxx'.

The value attributed to 'nnn' is used to define the **version**. In most cases, only one version is created. However, it may happen that it becomes necessary to reproduce a new version for a production sequence that has already been produced. This new version, then, replaces the preceding ones.

The production of a new version may be necessary in the following cases:

- technical corrections have been made,
- a new corrigendum has been published, which start date is the start date (START.DATE) of the version already produced,
- a new modifying act has been published, which start date (START.DATE) is the start date of the version already produced.

The value assigned to the very first version is '000.001.0'. This is the version of the basic act, with the modifications that have the same start date (START.DATE) as the basic act.

The values assigned to 'xxx' and 'nnn' must always be represented by three digits. If necessary, the leading positions must be filled with zeros. The indication 'e' occupies only one position.

## Attributes

### The START.DATE attribute

The START.DATE attribute is mandatory and is used to define the date of the start of validity of the historical layer.

The definition of dates is always the result of a legal analysis. Several factors must be taken into account.

When one is dealing with a consolidated version, the start date corresponds to the date of applicability of the modifications which are at the base of the historical layer. If the date of applicability cannot be determined, for example because it is subject to a condition, the date of entry into force must be used.

The date must be presented in the format ISO 2014-1976: YYYYMMDD, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

## Attributes

### The END.DATE attribute

The END.DATE attribute is used to define the end date of validity of the historical layer.

The value of the end date is determined by the following conditions:

- the end date is indeterminate,
  - when there is no indication of the end of validity in the text taken into account by this historical layer, and
  - when the conditions described in the following items are not applicable. The value is then '99999999' (default value).
- When there is an indication of the end of validity in the text taken into account by this historical layer, the end date corresponds to this date. This date may originate in the basic act or in a modifying act.
- When there is a historical layer with a later start date, the value of the END.DATE attribute is the 'value - 1' of the START.DATE attribute ('day - 1') of the layer with the later start date.
- the preceding rule also applies when the layer with the later start date has not yet been produced.
- When all of the family has been repealed, the value of the END.DATE attribute of the last historical layer is the date of repeal.

The date must be presented in the format ISO 2014-1976: YYYYMMDD, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

## Attributes

### The END attribute

The END attribute is mandatory and is used to include supplementary information relating to the end date (END.DATE). There is a direct relationship between the value attributed and the conditions set out in the context of the attribute END.DATE.

The following values are permitted:

- NONE: the end date is 99999999 (Condition 1);
- GIVEN: the date of end of validity is mentioned in the text taken into account by this historical layer (Condition 2);
- NEXT.VERS: a more recent historical layer exists (Condition 3);
- NEW.MOD: a more recent modifying act exists, but the modifications have not yet been dealt with (Condition 4);
- NEW.COR: a more recent corrigendum exists, but the modifications have not yet been dealt with (Condition 5);
- REPEALED: the family has been repealed (Condition 6).

## Attributes

### The SOURCE.END attribute

The SOURCE.END attribute is used to specify supplementary information relating to the END and END.DATE attributes.

The value of the SOURCE.END attribute corresponds to the Celex reference of the document that is at the source of the value of the END.DATE attribute.

Only determined end dates are taken into account; i.e when the value of the END attribute is NONE, the use of the SOURCE.END attribute is prohibited.

If various documents have to be referenced, each CELEX number is integrated in this value, separated by a space.

### Attributes

#### The EVENT.DATE attribute

The EVENT.DATE attribute is used to indicate the time at which the value of the END.DATE, END, and/or SOURCE.END attributes was updated. This attribute may only be used when the value of the END attribute is equal to one of the following values:

- NEXT.VERS
- NEW.MOD
- NEW.COR
- REPEALED

The date must be in the format ISO 2014-1976: YYYYMMDD, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

### Attributes

#### The LEG.VAL attribute

The LEG.VAL attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the legal value of the basic act.

The legal forms used must correspond to one of the codes in the following list:

- DEC (decision),
- DECDEL (delegated decision),
- DEC.EEA (EEA decision),
- DEC.ECSC (ECSC decision),
- DECIMP (implementing decision),
- DIR (directive),
- DIRDEL (delegated directive),
- DIRIMP (implementing directive),
- GENGUID (general guidelines),
- JOINT.ACT (joint actions),
- OTHER (other).
- PROC (rules of procedure).
- REC.ECSC (ECSC recommendation),
- REG (regulation),
- REGDEL (delegated regulation),
- REGIMP (implementing regulation),
- TREATY (treaty),

In exceptional cases the value OTHER has to be used, but only with the prior approval of the Publications Office.

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## INFO.CONSLÉG.CL

[element]

### Administrative data of a family within consolidation

The INFO.CONSLÉG.CL element is used to mark up the administrative data of a family (i.e. basic acts, modifying acts, corrigenda) within consolidation.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INFO.CONSLÉG.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CONSLÉG.DATE" type="t_date"/>
    <xd:attribute name="DATE.LAST.MOD" type="t_date" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.SEQ" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="START.DATE" type="t_date" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END.DATE" type="t_date" default="99999999"/>
    <xd:attribute name="END" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="GIVEN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEXT.VERS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.COR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NEW.MOD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REPEALED"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="SOURCE.END" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="EVENT.DATE" type="t_date"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

JOB.CONSLÉG

### General rules

### Element

The content of the element is empty. The information is encoded within attributes.

### Attributes

#### The LG.EXISTS attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. It can contain the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ','.

#### Attributes

##### The CONSLEG.DATE attribute

This attribute specifies the date of the consolidation and is only used for old documents. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format.

#### Attributes

##### The DATE.LAST.MOD attribute

The DATE.LAST.MOD attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the publication date of the last modifying act or corrigendum taken into account in this historical phase. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format.

#### Attributes

##### The PROD.SEQ attribute

The PROD.SEQ attribute is mandatory and is used to identify the historical phase of the consolidation. The format of the value is 'xxx.nnn.e' where

- xxx represents the start date of a production sequence,
- nnn is a sequence number; in general the value is 1, as only one version of the historical level exists; in particular cases, however, it is necessary to create supplement versions which replace the preceding ones; a new version may be created because of technical problems, a new corrigendum being published in the OJ, a new modifying act being published with the same start date as that of the version already published,
- e indicates external events which influence one of the END.DATE, END, SOURCE.END or EVENT.DATE attributes without any effect on the consolidated version itself.

The example '000.001.0' refers to a consolidation which takes into account the modifications published with the same start date as the basic act.

#### Attributes

##### The START.DATE attribute

The START.DATE attribute is mandatory and is used to provide information on the start of validity of the present historical phase. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format.

#### Attributes

##### The END.DATE attribute

This attribute specifies the end of the validity of a historical phase. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format. If the value is still unknown, the value becomes '99999999'. In general, this date corresponds to the day before the start date of a later historical phase.

#### Attributes

##### The END attribute

The END attribute is mandatory and allows to precise the END.DATE information. One of the following values has to be used:

- NONE: the value of the END.DATE attribute is 99999999 (condition 1),
- GIVEN: the date of end of validity is explicitly given by the text which leads to the new historical phase (condition 2),
- NEXT.VERS: a later historical phase exists (condition 3),
- NEW.MOD: a new modifier exists, but has not yet been taken into account (condition 4),
- NEW.COR: a new corrigendum exists, but has not yet been taken into account (condition 5),
- REPEALED: the consolidation family was completely repealed (condition 6).

#### Attributes

##### The SOURCE.END attribute

This attribute allows to add supplement information on the END.DATE and END information. The value corresponds to the CELEX number of the document referenced in END.DATE. This is why the attribute may not be used if the value of the END.DATE is still 99999999.

If various documents have to be referenced, each CELEX number is integrated in this value, separated by a space.

#### Attributes

##### The EVENT.DATE attribute

This attribute specifies the date of updating the END.DATE, END or SOURCE.END attributes. It may only be used if the value of the END attribute is NEXT.VERS, NEW.MOD, NEW.COR or REPEALED. Its value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_date](#) format.

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## INFO.ERROR

[element]

### Description of detected errors

This element allows to describe an error detected in the consolidation.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INFO.ERROR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CORRECTION" default="CHANGE">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ADD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CHANGE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEL"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEVEL" default="TEXT">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="STRUCTURE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

        <xd:enumeration value="TEXT"/>
    </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="PASSIVE.LOC" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="DESCRIPTION" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
<xd:attribute name="RESPONSIB" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
            <xd:enumeration value="CONSO"/>
            <xd:enumeration value="MANU"/>
            <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
            <xd:enumeration value="OPOCE"/>
            <xd:enumeration value="SOURCE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="NO.COR" type="xd:positiveInteger" default="1"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

JOB.CONSLLEG

#### General rules

#### Element

The content of the element is empty.

#### Attributes

##### The LG.EXISTS attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. It can contain the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ';'.

#### Attributes

##### The CORRECTION attribute

This attribute describes the nature of the correction. One of the following values has to be used:

- ADD: something has to be added,
- DEL: something has to be deleted,
- CHANGE: something has to be modified.

#### Attributes

##### The LEVEL attribute

This attribute describes the context of the correction. The following values are accepted:

- STRUCTURE: the correction concerns a structural problem,
- TEXT (default value): the correction concerns a part of text.

#### Attributes

##### The PASSIVE.LOC attribute

The PASSIVE.LOC attribute is mandatory and is used to give precise details on the place where the correction has to take place. The location is described as follows:

- specific abbreviations (see the list below);
- a numeric value representing the occurrence;
- the symbol ':' which separates the numeric value from the abbreviation;
- the symbol ';' which separates various abbreviations if there are different levels in the location;
- the symbol '.AND.' which separates various locations.

*Nota bene:* Spaces are only allowed before and after the connector '.AND.'

The abbreviation specifying the location is the following codes:

- AD: address,
- AL: alinea (paragraph),
- AP: appendix,
- AR: article,
- AX: annex,
- CE: cell (of a table),
- CG: group of correction,
- CH: chapter,
- CL: column,
- CO: recital (considering in preamble),
- CR: correction,
- DA: dash (em-dash list item),
- DC: declaration,
- DI: disposition (enacting terms),
- DS: description,
- EL: list item (element of list, other than em-dash),
- FA: final act,
- FG: figure (image),
- FI: final (final part),
- FN: footnote,
- LI: list,
- LT: letter (in the context of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters),
- NT: new text,
- OT: old text,
- PA: paragraph,
- PB: preamble,
- PC: protocol,
- PG: page,
- PP: physical paragraph,



- PR: part,
- PT: point (item),
- RO: row (of a table),
- SC: subchapter,
- SD: subdivision,
- SE: section,
- SN: sentence (phrase),
- ST: subtitle,
- SU: summary (table of contents),
- TA: table,
- TI: title,
- TO: total act,
- TT: title as subdivision,
- VI: visa (approved).

In some cases one of the following supplement codes has to be added:

- (AB): in the beginning,
- (AF): after,
- (BE): before,
- (EN): at the end,
- (GL): global,
- (IL): insertion in a sorted list,
- (NN): new numbering,
- (ON): old numbering.

In the context of articles and paragraphs the following extensions may be used to indicate inserted objects:

- .A: second,
- .B: third,
- .C: fourth,
- .D: fifth,
- .E: sixth,
- .F: seventh,
- .G: eighth,
- .H: ninth,
- .I: tenth
- ...

If there are more than 26 insertions, a numbering like .AA, .AB etc. has to be used.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The DESCRIPTION attribute**

The DESCRIPTION attribute is mandatory and is used to give additional information on how to process the correction. The content is free text.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The RESPONSIB attribute**

The RESPONSIB attribute is mandatory and is used to describe the origin of the error. One of the following values has to be used:

- CONSO: the error was in the consolidation process,
- MANU: the error was in the manuscript,
- NONE: the error may not be identified for sure,
- OPOCE: the error was among information sent by OPOCE,
- SOURCE: the error came from the source files.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The NO.CORR attribute**

This attribute specifies the exact number of errors to be corrected by the contractor. Default value is '1'.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## **INFO.FILTER**

**[element]**

### **Conversion of a basic act**

The element indicates if a conversion of a basic act into a CONS.ACT instance is necessary.

#### **Model**

```
<xd:element name="INFO.FILTER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="ANNEX.FILTER" type="xd:string"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### **Used by**

JOB.CONSLÉG

#### **General rules**

#### **Element**

This element indicates for a first historical phase in all language versions (so 000.001.0 if a phase 0 exists, otherwise 001.001.0), if a conversion of the XML/Formex source has to be converted into an instance with a CONS.ACT root element.

Only one INFO.FILTER element is allowed in each language version.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The LG.EXISTS attribute**

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate in which language version the basic act has to be converted into a CONS.ACT instance. It can contain the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ';'.

#### **Attributes**

## The ANNEX.FILTER attribute

This attribute specifies the annexes which need a conversion and integration into the CONS.ACT instance. The value is composed by the numbering of the annexes, separated by ';'. If there is only one annex, it has the number '0'. If there is a table of contents to be converted, the value 'TOC' has to be added to the list of annexes.

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## INFO.MOD

[element]

### Description of a modifying act

The INFO.MOD element is used to mark up any modification defined in a modifying act.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INFO.MOD">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="ACTION" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DELETED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="INSERTED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="RENUMBERED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REPEALED"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REPLACED"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEVEL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="STRUCTURE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TEXT"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="COMMAND" default="EXPLICIT">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="EXPLICIT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENERAL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="IMPLICIT"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="ACTIVE.DOC" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="ACTIVE.LOC" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PASSIVE.LOC" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CONTENT" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="NUMB.ACTION" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="NUMB.CORRECTION" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="REM.STAND" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="REM.FREE" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="MOD.LEVEL" type="xd:positiveInteger" default="1"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

JOB.CONSLLEG

### General rules

#### Element

The order of the different INFO.MOD elements has to correspond to their place in the consolidated version of the document. A modification of a higher level must immediately follow a modification of a lower level. So a modification of level 1 has to precede a modification of level 2 which has to be applied to the same context.

#### Attributes

#### The LG.EXISTS attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. It can contain the values defined in the [language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ';'.

#### Attributes

#### The ACTION attribute

The ACTION attribute is mandatory and is used to describe the type of the modification. One of the following values has to be used:

- DELETED: a pure deletion,
- INSERTED: a pure insertion,
- RENUMBERED: an insertion followed by a renumbering,
- REPEALED: abrogation
- REPLACED: an insertion after a deletion.

#### Attributes

#### The LEVEL attribute

The LEVEL attribute is mandatory and is used to describe the context where a modification takes place. The following values may be used:

- STRUCTURE: the modification concerns the structure of the document,
- TEXT: the modification affects the text content of the document.

The distinction of these two values is not always clear. Anyway, a structural modification does not only depend on the XML mark up, but concerns any object which is delimited by a carriage return. Any sequence of characters within a structural object is defined as textual. This is for example the case of table cells.

*Nota bene:* A footnote does not create a separate structure, but depends from object from where it is called. So a modification which affects a footnote is always indicated by the TEXT value.

## Attributes

### The COMMAND attribute

This attribute explains how the modification was described. One of the following values has to be used:

- EXPLICIT (default value): the modification is explicitly described by a modifying act or a corrigendum; modifications with global effect are also considered as EXPLICIT;
- GENERAL: the modification is described in a general document, for which it is possible that it does not appear in the list of modifying acts;
- IMPLICIT: these modifications are not explicitly mentioned in a modifying act or a corrigendum, but depend on the execution of an explicit modification; this is the case, if the grammar of the document has to be adopted after a modification has been carried out.

## Attributes

### The ACTIVE.DOC attribute

The ACTIVE.DOC attribute is mandatory and contains the CELEX number of the active document, i.e. the document which describes the modifications to be executed.

## Attributes

### The ACTIVE.LOC attribute

The ACTIVE.LOC attribute is mandatory and is used to describe the place of the modification within the active document. The location is detailed as follows:

- specific abbreviations (see the list below);
- a numeric value representing the occurrence;
- the symbol ':' which separates the numeric value from the abbreviation;
- the symbol ';' which separates various abbreviations if there are different levels in the location;
- the symbol '.AND.' which separates various locations.

*Nota bene:* Spaces are only allowed before and after the connector '.AND.'

The abbreviation specifying the location is the following codes:

- AD: address,
- AL: alinea (paragraph),
- AP: appendix,
- AR: article,
- AX: annex,
- CE: cell (of a table),
- CG: group of correction,
- CH: chapter,
- CL: column,
- CO: recital (considering in preamble),
- CR: correction,
- DA: dash (em-dash list item),
- DC: declaration,
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- FA: final act,
- FG: figure (image),
- FI: final (final part),
- FN: footnote,
- LI: list,
- LT: letter (in the context of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters),
- NT: new text,
- OT: old text,
- PA: paragraph,
- PB: preamble,
- PC: protocol,
- PG: page,
- PP: physical paragraph,
- PR: part,
- PT: point (item),
- RO: row (of a table),
- SC: subchapter,
- SD: subdivision,
- SE: section,
- SN: sentence (phrase),
- ST: subtitle,
- SU: summary (table of contents),
- TA: table,
- TI: title,
- TO: total act,
- TT: title as subdivision,
- VI: visa (approved).

In some cases one of the following supplement codes has to be added:

- (AB): in the beginning,
- (AF): after,
- (BE): before,
- (EN): at the end,
- (GL): global,
- (IL): insertion in a sorted list,
- (NN): new numbering,
- (ON): old numbering.

In the context of articles and paragraphs the following extensions may be used to indicate inserted objects:

- .A: second,
- .B: third,
- .C: forth,
- .D: fifth,

- .E: sixth,
- .F: seventh,
- .G: eighth,
- .H: ninth,
- .I: tenth
- ...

If there are more than 26 insertions, a numbering like .AA, .AB etc. has to be used.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The PASSIVE.LOC attribute**

The PASSIVE.LOC attribute is mandatory and is used to give precise details on the place where the correction has to take place. The location is detailed in the same way as the ACTIVE.LOC.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The CONTENT attribute**

This attribute gives additional information on the contents of a modification. In the case of a structural insertion or a structural replacement it describes the target structure if this one is not the same as specified by PASSIVE.LOC. If an element has to be renumbered, this attribute contains the new value, while the PASSIVE.LOC specifies the original one.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The NUMB.ACTION attribute**

The attribute contains the current number of the modification, if it concerns various occurrences in the document.

*Attention:* If this value differs between the language versions, separate INFO.MOD elements have to be created.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The NUMB.CORRECTION attribute**

The attribute indicates the sequence number of the correction.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The REM.STAND attribute**

This attribute is only used if a remark corresponding to a standard format has to be integrated into the job ticket. The list of possible values is available from the production team.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The REM.FREE attribute**

This attribute allows to add any remark in free text.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The MOD.LEVEL attribute**

The attribute specifies the level of the modification. The default value is 1. If, however, a modifying act takes effect on the modifier of level 1, it becomes level 2. Therefore, a modification with a higher value for the MOD.LEVEL attribute is always nested in a modification of a lower level.

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## **INFO.PROD**

[element]

### **Production data**

The INFO.PROD element is used to mark up the production data.

#### **Model**

```
<xd:element name="INFO.PROD">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="PRODUCER" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.SYSTEM" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="MANUSCRIPT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TRANSFER.ILF"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TRANSFER.SG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CONSLEG.NEW"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.DATE" type="t_date" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### **Used by**

CONS.ACT CONS.OTH

#### **General rules**

#### **Element**

#### **Attributes**

##### **The PRODUCER attribute**

The PRODUCER attribute is mandatory and is used to define the person or body that produced the data.

#### **Attributes**

##### **The PROD.SYSTEM attribute**

The PROD.SYSTEM attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the origin of the files and the mode of production.

The following values are allowed:

- MANUSCRIPT: production based on a manuscript,
- TRANSFER.ILF: transfer from Interleaf,
- TRANSFER.SG: transfer from the General Secretariat,
- CONSLEG.NEW: Consleg new production system.

## Attributes

### The PROD.DATE attribute

The PROD.DATE attribute is mandatory and is used to define the date of production of the record.

The date must be presented in the ISO 8601 format (YYYYMMDD) according to the [t\\_date](#) simple type, where:

- YYYY represents the year (four digits),
- MM represents the month (two digits),
- DD represents the day (two digits).

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## INFO.PROD.CL

[element]

### Production data within consolidation

The INFO.PROD.CL element is used to mark up the production data within consolidation.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INFO.PROD.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="PRODUCER" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.SYSTEM" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="CONSLEG.NEW"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="MANUSCRIPT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TRANSFER.ILF"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TRANSFER.SG"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="MANU.PREP" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="MANU.SEND" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="STATUS" default="OK">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ERROR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OK"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="BASED.ON" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.DATE" type="t_date"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.RETURN" type="t_date"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PROD.VAL" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="FORMAT" default="XML">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="SGML"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="XML"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="GRAMMAR.VERSION" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="GRAMMAR.DATE" type="t_date" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

JOB.CONSLEG

### General rules

### Element

The content of the element is empty. The information is encoded within attributes.

## Attributes

### The PRODUCER attribute

The PRODUCER attribute is mandatory and is used to define the person or the instance responsible for the production of a historical phase within consolidation. Currently, one of the following values has to be used:

- BL: Imprimerie Berger Levraut,
- ES: Euroscript,
- EU: OPOCE,
- GU: Imprimerie Guyot,
- IC: Imprimerie Centrale,
- IS: GIE Infotechnique/SISEG (ADL),
- JO: Imprimerie Jouve,
- PD: Paulinus Druckerei,
- PV: Pfälzische Verlagsanstalt,
- SD: Saarbrücker Druck und Verlag,
- SI: SISEG,
- SZ: Saarbrücker Zeitung,
- VM: Imprimerie Enschedé-Van Muysewinkel.

## Attributes

### The **PROD.SYSTEM** attribute

The PROD.SYSTEM attribute is mandatory and is used to describe the origin of the document as well as the mode of production. The following values are accepted:

- CONSLEG.NEW: the new ConsLeg production system,
- MANUSCRIPT: based on a manuscript,
- TRANSFER.ILF: transferred from Interleaf system,
- TRANSFER.SG: transferred by Secretariat General.

#### *Attributes*

### The **LG.EXISTS** attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. The value is one or more codes such as specified by the type [t\\_language](#). Various codes are separated by ';':

#### *Attributes*

### The **MANU.PREP** attribute

This attribute contains the date when the manuscript was prepared. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

#### *Attributes*

### The **MANU.SEND** attribute

The attribute specifies the date when the manuscript will be sent from the preparation service to a printer. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

#### *Attributes*

### The **STATUS** attribute

The attribute specifies if errors are already known for the sent CONS.ACT instance. The possible values are:

- ERRORS: there are errors in the sent instance,
- OK: no errors were detected in the sent instance.

#### *Attributes*

### The **BASED.ON** attribute

This attribute specifies on which production sequence the current one has to be based on. If it is the first historical phase, this value must be '000.000.0'.

#### *Attributes*

### The **PROD.DATE** attribute

The attribute defines the date of the production of the instance. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

#### *Attributes*

### The **PROD.RETURN** attribute

The attribute defines the date when a document is returned because an error has been detected. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

#### *Attributes*

### The **PROD.VAL** attribute

The attribute specifies the date when the produced instance has been validated. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

#### *Attributes*

### The **FORMAT** attribute

This attribute details the mark up format in which the document was produced. One of these two values has to be used:

- SGML: Standard Generalized Markup Language,
- XML: Extensible Markup Language.

#### *Attributes*

### The **GRAMMAR.VERSION** attribute

This attribute specifies the version of the SGML grammar (DTD) or XML grammar (schema).

#### *Attributes*

### The **GRAMMAR.DATE** attribute

The attribute contains the date of the used grammar version. The value must correspond to the type [t\\_date](#).

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## INFO.PUBLISHER

[element]

### Information for a publisher

The INFO.PUBLISHER element is used to provide some information about the publisher of a general publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INFO.PUBLISHER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="COPYRIGHT"/>
      <xd:element ref="HINT"/>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="PL.DATE"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the following components:

- information on the copyright ([COPYRIGHT](#));
- information on the material which was used to produce the paper version ([HINT](#));
- any complementary information in a series of paragraphs ([P](#));
- the place and the date when the publication was produced ([PL\\_DATE](#)).

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---

## INTEGRAL

[element]

### Integral in a mathematical formula

The INTEGRAL element is used to mark up an integral within mathematical formulas and expressions. In general, the symbol  $\int$  is used.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTEGRAL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="OVER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNDER" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.formula

#### General rules

#### Element

The INTEGRAL element consists of these two optional elements:

- OVER ([OVER](#)) for the part over the integral symbol,
- UNDER ([UNDER](#)) for the part under the integral symbol.

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---

## INTERMEDIATE

[element]

### Intermediate element in CJ documents

The element INTERMEDIATE is a container element with an indefinite substructure.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTERMEDIATE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:all>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:all>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONCLUSION JUDGMENT OPINION ORDER

#### General rules

#### Element

The elements [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [INDEX](#) and [TOC](#) are grouped in an ALL construct. They may occur in any sequence once or zero times.

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---

## INTERNAL.ANNEX

[element]

### Annexes to European Court Reports

The INTERNAL.ANNEX element is used as a container for the European Court Reports annexes, since it is not foreseen to treat those as separate instances, but as part of the related main document. It differs from the [ANNEX](#) element in so far as it does not contain a metadata part.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTERNAL.ANNEX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING OPINION.INIT

## General rules

### Element

The element contains a title ([TITLE](#)) and the content ([CONTENTS](#)). Both elements are mandatory.

### Example

```
<INTERNAL.ANNEX>

  <TITLE>

    <TI>

      <P>ANNEXE I DE L'AVIS</P>

    </TI>

    <STI>

      <P>Questions relatives à la demande d'avis 1-61</P>

    </STI>

  </TITLE>

  <CONTENTS>

    <GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">

      <TITLE>

        <TI>

          <NP>

            <NO.P>A -</NO.P>

            <TXT>Questions quant au texte proposé</TXT>

          </NP>

        </TI>

      </TITLE>

      <NP>

        <NO.P>1.</NO.P>

        <TXT>La Haute Autorité et le Conseil peuvent-ils préciser la nature des accords « concernant l'adaptation aux nouvelles conditions d'écoulement » que les rédacteurs de la proposition ont eus en vue?</TXT>

      </NP>

      <NP>

        <NO.P>2.</NO.P>

        <TXT>Alors que, dans le paragraphe 2, alinéa 3, a, de la proposition, il est question « d'accords essentiels pour atteindre des objectifs d'adaptation », le même alinéa au point b exige, en ce qui concerne les accords d'achat ou de vente en commun, que ces accords soient «de nature à faciliter des objectifs d'adaptation ». Les deux expressions correspondent-elles à un seul critère, ou le critère du sous-alinéa b est-il d'une nature moins stricte que celui du sous-alinéa a ? S'il en est ainsi, la Cour aimerait connaître les causes de cette différence.</TXT>

      </NP>

    </GR.SEQ>

  </CONTENTS>

</INTERNAL.ANNEX>
```

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## INTERVENERS

[element]

### Container for other intervening parties in a case

The INTERVENERS element is used within [PARTIES](#) and contains any additionally intervening bodies in a case, apart from the [PLAINTIFS](#) and the [DEFENDANTS](#).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTERVENERS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTY.STATUS" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

PARTIES

### General rules

### Element

The element contains one or more paragraphs ([P](#)) and optionally a [PARTY.STATUS](#) element.

### Example

```
<INTERVENERS>
```



```
<P>Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA (BBVA), établie à Madrid (Espagne), représentée par Me J. de Rivera Lamode Espinosa, abogado,</P>

<PARTY.STATUS>partie à la procédure devant la chambre de recours de l'OHMI, partie intervenante au pourvoi,
</PARTY.STATUS>

</INTERVENERS>
```

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## INTRO

[element]

### Introduction to the 'JURISDICTION' element

The INTRO element is used to introduce the [JURISDICTION](#) element.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTRO" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

INTRO JURISDICTION

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type. Usually, it contains one or more [LIST](#) and/or [P](#) elements.

#### Example

```
<INTRO>Par ces motifs, la Cour (deuxième chambre) dit pour droit:</INTRO>
```

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## INTRO.OPINION

[element]

### Introduction to the 'OPINION' element

The INTRO.OPINION element is used to introduce the [OPINION](#) element.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="INTRO.OPINION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="APPLICANT"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

OPINION.INIT

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- an unlimited number of physical paragraphs ([P](#));
- the mandatory container for the applicant ([APPLICANT](#));
- optionally another unlimited number of physical paragraphs ([P](#)).

#### Example

```
<INTRO.OPINION>
  <P>Demande d'avis</P>
  <P>introduite par</P>
  <APPLICANT>la Haute Autorité et le Conseil spécial de Ministres de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier</APPLICANT>
</INTRO.OPINION>
```

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## ITEM

[element]

### List item

ITEM is the basic part of the [LIST](#) element. A list contains one to several ITEM elements in order to mark up the list entries.

An ITEM is a textual structure which, from the layout point of view, usually resembles an ordinary paragraph. In most cases, items are indented.

Depending of the type of list, items may be ordered or not (the ordering scheme may be achieved by letters as well as numbers). Thus, items structure consists of either at least one physical paragraph, or one numbered paragraph.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```
<xd:choice>
  <xd:element ref="NP"/>
  <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="ITEM.ID" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ LIST

### General rules

#### Element

The ITEM element contains, apart from the structures that are explained below, an optional [MARGIN](#) element, which is used to mark up an annotation in the margin of the document.

An ITEM, depending of the type of the [LIST](#) parent element, consists of one of the following structures:

- at least one [physical paragraph](#), if the list is an unordered one. It concerns the following list types:
  - "BULLET",
  - "DASH",
  - "NONE",
  - "OTHER", if the symbol used has not an ordering purpose.

Furthermore, in these cases (except the "OTHER" type), the symbol used as prefix must *not* be entered in the electronic file (cf. [LIST](#)).

- one [numbered paragraph](#), if the list is an ordered one. Then, the prefix is marked up as part of the [NP](#) element.

When an ITEM in a list contains another list, these are referred to as overlapping lists.

#### Attributes

##### The ITEM.ID attribute

The ITEM.ID attribute is optional and is used by management systems for the production of certain documents.

If the attribute is present in the input of a production it may not be modified and has to be kept and delivered as such in the instance.

#### Example

Example of nested lists :

- analysis of initiatives intended to encourage young people's motivation to undertake and continue scientific and technical studies (for example, through guidance and counselling services in secondary schools); special attention will be paid to projects aiming at improving gender balance among people engaged in these studies,
  
- the improvement of the quality of scientific and technical teaching, in order to promote its attractiveness and its effectiveness, in particular concerning the following aspects:
  - (a) content of the initial and in-service teacher training curricula in mathematics and sciences;
  
  - (b) methods of teaching and learning applied to these matters, (including, for example, the creation of science centres);
  
  - (c) access to appropriate teaching equipment and material (including the use of new technologies as teaching tools).

The higher-level one is a DASH type list. The item consists of P tags. The nested list appears in the second item. This list is an ordered one, using a lower-case letter numbering scheme. Note that each item consists of one NP tag:

```
<LIST TYPE="DASH">
  <ITEM>
    <P>analysis of initiatives intended to encourage young people's motivation to undertake and continue scientific and technical studies (for example, through guidance and counselling services in secondary schools); special attention will be paid to projects aiming at improving gender balance among people engaged in these studies.</P>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>
    <P>the improvement of the quality of scientific and technical teaching, in order to promote its attractiveness and its effectiveness, in particular concerning the following aspects:</P>
    <P>
      <LIST TYPE="alpha">
        <ITEM>
          <NP>
            <NO.P>(a)</NO.P>
            <TXT>content of the initial and in-service teacher training curricula in mathematics and sciences.</TXT>
          </NP>
        </ITEM>
      </LIST>
    </P>
  </ITEM>
```

```

        <NP>
            <NO.P>(b)</NO.P>
            <TXT>methods of teaching and learning applied to these matters, (including, for example, the creation of
science centres);</TXT>
        </NP>
    </ITEM>
    <ITEM>
        <NP>
            <NO.P>(c)</NO.P>
            <TXT>access to appropriate teaching equipment and material (including the use of new technologies as teaching
tools).</TXT>
        </NP>
    </ITEM>
</LIST>
</P>
</ITEM>
</LIST>

```

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## ITEM.CONT

[element]

### Entry in a table of contents

The ITEM.CONT element is used to markup the text associated to an entry in a table of contents. This text is identical to the headings used in the contents of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM.CONT" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

ITEM.CONT TOC.ITEM

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type. Usually, it contains character data and the [HT](#) element for presentation purposes.

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## ITEM.PART

[element]

### Container for an item reference in the table of contents of an ECR publication

The ITEM.PART element is used within [PART.ECR](#) in order to define an entry in the table of contents.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="ITEM.PART">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PHYS" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

### General rules

### Element

It contains a single [P](#) element which contains subject keywords as well as one or more [REF.PHYS](#) elements for creating a reference to the physical objects. Usually, the reference is a link to the corresponding case file.

All sub-elements are mandatory.

### Example

```

<ITEM.PART>
  <P>Organisation commune des marchés – Céréales – Régime des importations – Contingent tarifaire – Orge – Contingent
visant uniquement l’orge de qualité supérieure – Violation du principe de nondiscrimination – Absence: arrêt du
  <DATE ISO="20050113">13 janvier 2005</DATE> ( <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Heineken Brouwerijen</HT>, C-126/04)</P>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="ECR2005FR.010033101.case.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</ITEM.PART>

```

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## ITEM.PUB

[element]

### Reference to a document belonging to a publication

The ITEM.PUB element is used to mark up the references to the document instances.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM.PUB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="DOC.INSTANCE" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.SE SECTION SUBSECTION

#### General rules

#### Attributes

#### The DOC.INSTANCE attribute

The DOC.INSTANCE attribute is mandatory and provides the physical name of the document instance.

The sequence of the references has to be absolutely identical to the sequence of the documents in the publication.

#### Example

The example below deals with an OJ L publication. The Formex instances corresponding to the documents published in the section I are referenced via ITEM.PUB tags:

```
<SECTION TYPE="LI">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>I</NO.P>
        <TXT>Acts whose publication is obligatory</TXT>
      </NP>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000401.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000601.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000801.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001001.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001201.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001501.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SECTION>
```

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## ITEM.REF

[element]

#### Reference to a TOC item

The ITEM.REF element is used to mark up the page numbers associated with each entry in a table of contents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM.REF">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="REF.PDF" type="xd:anyURI"/>
        <xd:attribute name="REF.XML" type="xd:anyURI"/>
        <xd:attribute name="DOI.DOC" type="t_doi.doc"/>
        <xd:attribute name="IN.SUMMARY" default="NO">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

ITEM.SUMMARY ITEM.VOLUME SUBITEM.SUMMARY TOC.ITEM

#### General rules

#### Element

The content of this element generally consists of a page number.

#### Attributes

##### The REF.XML attribute

This attribute gives the possibility to add the URI to an XML instance.

#### Attributes

##### The REF.PDF attribute

This attribute gives the possibility to add the URI to a PDF document.

#### Attributes

##### The IN.SUMMARY attribute

In some cases it is necessary to insert a document in the summary of a publication. For such cases the value of this attribute should be set to 'YES', while the value 'NO' is the default.

#### Attributes

##### The DOI.DOC attribute

The DOI.DOC attribute contains the Digital Object Identifier of a referenced PDF instance. It is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_doi.doc](#) simple type.

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---

## ITEM.SUMMARY

[element]

### Reference to an item within summaries

The ITEM.SUMMARY element is used to describe an item in an OJ section or a special edition summary.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DURAB"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LINK.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.SUMMARY" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.REF"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBITEM.SUMMARY"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE SECTION.SUMMARY SUBSECTION.SUMMARY

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- information on the durability of the instance ([DURAB](#));
- optionally the Celex number of the instance ([NO.CELEX](#));
- optionally the link to the OJ publication ([LINK.OJ](#));
- optionally the number of the document ([NO.DOC.SUMMARY](#));
- the title of the document ([TITLE](#));
- the reference to the PDF file ([ITEM.REF](#));
- in some cases a detailed table of contents ([TOC](#)) which only consists of the really referenced objects;
- if associated documents depend on the main document, those ones are integrated as sub-items ([SUBITEM.SUMMARY](#)).

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---

## ITEM.VOLUME

[element]

### Reference to a document within a volume

The ITEM.VOLUME element is used to describe the reference to a document, which belongs to a publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ITEM.VOLUME">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.TXT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="REF.NO.SEQ">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="\d{4}(\.\d{4})*/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

**General rules****Element**

The element contains the title of the document ([TITLE](#)), an optional reference to the external file ([ITEM.REF](#)), which also contains the page number of the document on the table of contents entry and an optional table of contents ([TOC](#)).

In the case of L2 documents, the title may be preceded by the element [NO.DOC.TXT](#) which indicates the official number of the document as it is presented in the table of contents of the Official Journal.

**Attributes****The REF.NO.SEQ attribute**

This attribute contains a reference to the [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) or [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) elements to which the item corresponds. The attribute is optional, but it may only be left out if the granularity of the items in the [PAPER](#) or [PDF](#) sections is not identical to the granularity of the FMX part.

Its value has to be exactly the same as the corresponding NO.SEQ attribute's value of the [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) and [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) elements.

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**JOB.CONSLLEG****[element]****Description of a job ticket**

The JOB.CONSLLEG element is used to mark up the different tasks to be taken into account for a given consolidation.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="JOB.CONSLLEG">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.CONSLLEG.CL"/>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.PROD.CL" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="INFO.FILTER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="INFO.ERROR"/>
        <xd:element ref="INFO.MOD"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

CONS.LIST

**General rules****Element**

It contains the following sub-elements:

- administrative data ([INFO.CONSLLEG.CL](#)),
- information on the production ([INFO.PROD.CL](#)),
- optionally the indication of a necessary conversion ([INFO.FILTER](#)),
- any identified errors ([INFO.ERROR](#)),
- information on the various modifications ([INFO.MOD](#)).

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**JOINED.CASES****[element]****Reference to another case joining the current one**

The JOINED.CASES element contains a reference to another case which is dealt together with the current one.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="JOINED.CASES" type="t_bttx"/>
```

**Used by**

CASE JOINED.CASES

**General rules****Element**

The element is declared as optional within [CASE](#). However, when it is in use must contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_bttx](#) complex type.

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**JUDGMENT****[element]****Description of a judgment**

The JUDGMENT element contains the different components of a judgment.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.JUDGMENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERMEDIATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="JUDGMENT.INIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTIES"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
  <xd:element ref="NP"/>
  <xd:element ref="P"/>
</xd:choice>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
<xd:element ref="CONTENTS.JUDGMENT"/>
<xd:element ref="SIGNATURE.CASE"/>
<xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
  <xd:element ref="P"/>
  <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.JUDGMENT](#): metadata for a judgment;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): container for current titles;
- [TITLE](#): container for the title of the judgment;
- optionally the container [INTERMEDIATE](#) with the elements [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [INDEX](#) and [TOC](#) in any sequence;
- [JUDGMENT.INIT](#): introduction to a judgment;
- [PARTIES](#): conflicting parties;
- an optional, unbounded choice of [LIST](#), [NP](#) and [P](#) elements.
- [PREAMBLE](#): preamble of a judgment;
- [CONTENTS.JUDGMENT](#): contains the reasoning of a judgment;
- [SIGNATURE.CASE](#): contains the signatures of a judgment;
- an optional, unbounded choice of [GR.SEQ](#), [P](#) and [TOC](#) elements.

Except for the elements within a 'choice', all elements are mandatory.

#### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is NO.

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## JUDGMENT.INIT

[element]

#### Introduction to a judgment

The JUDGMENT.INIT element is used to introduce a judgment and usually it contains the judgment's number.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="JUDGMENT.INIT" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

JUDGMENT JUDGMENT.INIT

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type.

#### Example

```

<JUDGMENT.INIT>
  <P>Dans l'affaire 53-70</P>
</JUDGMENT.INIT>

```

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## JUDGMENT.NP

[element]

#### Description of a not published judgment

The JUDGMENT.NP element contains the different components of a not published judgment.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="JUDGMENT.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.JUDGMENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUMMARY.NP"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUBJECT"/>
      <xd:element ref="RELATED.MATERIAL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by



## General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.JUDGMENT](#): metadata for the judgment;
- [TITLE](#): container for the title of the judgment;
- [TOC](#): a table of contents;
- [INDEX](#): keywords for the description of the content;
- [SUMMARY.NP](#): the summary of the not published judgment;
- [SUBJECT](#): the subject of the not published judgment;
- [RELATED.MATERIAL](#): any related material;
- [ENACTING.TERMS.CJT](#): contains the decision of the not published judgment.

Except for the RELATED.MATERIAL and TOC elements, all other elements are mandatory.

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is NO.

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## JURISDICTION

[element]

### Container for the jurisdiction part in a judgment or order

The element contains the jurisdiction part of a judgment or an order.

It is introduced by the [INTRO](#) element, which usually contains an unlimited number of [LIST](#) and/or [P](#) elements.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="JURISDICTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INTRO"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.DECISION.ECR CONTENTS.JUDGMENT CONTENTS.ORDER

## General rules

### Element

The element cannot be empty.

### Example

```
<JURISDICTION>
  <INTRO>Par ces motifs, la Cour (quatrième chambre) ordonne:</INTRO>
  <LIST TYPE="ARAB">
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>1</NO.P>
        <TXT>Le pourvoi est rejeté.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>2</NO.P>
        <TXT>M. Zuazaga Meabe supporte, outre ses propres dépens, ceux exposés par Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA.
      </TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
    <ITEM>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>3</NO.P>
        <TXT>L'Office de l'harmonisation dans le marché intérieur (marques, dessins et modèles) (OHMI) supporte ses
        propres dépens.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </ITEM>
  </LIST>
</JURISDICTION>
```

## KEYWORD

[element]

### Descriptive terms

The KEYWORD element is used to mark up a keyword or a reference to European legal provisions within the Court of Justice documents.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="KEYWORD">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="FT"/>
      <xd:element ref="HT"/>
      <xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.DOC.ECR"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.END"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.START"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr INDEX

### General rules

#### Element

The element may optionally contain these sub-elements: [DATE](#), [FT](#), [HT](#), [NOTE](#), [QUOT.END](#), [QUOT.START](#), [REF.DOC.ECR](#).

The brackets which sometimes surround a keyword must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Example

```
<INDEX>
  <KEYWORD>Arrangements for association of overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Imports of rice originating in the overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Safeguard measures</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Regulation (EC) No 304/97</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Action for annulment</KEYWORD>
</INDEX>
```

## LAST.MODIFICATION

[element]

### Indication of the last modification of a legislation summary

The element signals the date of the last modification (update) of a legislation summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LAST.MODIFICATION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.LSEU

### General rules

#### Element

It contains the element [DATE](#).

## LAST.OJ

[element]

### Indication of the last OJ publication of the year

The LAST.OJ element is used within the bibliographical description of an OJ publication in order to indicate that the OJ is the last publication of the year of the concerned collection.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LAST.OJ" type="t_boolean" default="YES"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.OJ LAST.OJ

### General rules

#### Element

The element contains a [t\\_boolean](#) type value. If the OJ is the last publication of the year, the default value 'YES' is used.

### Example

## LEFT

[element]

### Current title for verso pages

The LEFT element contains the title which is placed at the top of all verso pages within a European Court Report document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LEFT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CURR.TITLE LEFT

### General rules

#### Element

The element has mixed content and may contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

## LEGAL.VALUE

[element]

### Legal value of a document

The LEGAL.VALUE element is used to mark up the identification of the type of a document.

For documents published in the L series, this element also defines the legal value of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LEGAL.VALUE" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB LEGAL.VALUE

### General rules

#### Element

The presence of the LEGAL.VALUE element is obligatory for a primary document.

For a corrigendum, the LEGAL.VALUE element indicates the type of the corrected document.

For a secondary document, this element is obligatory, only if its legal value differs from the legal value of the primary document.

For example, when an agreement is related to a decision, it is considered to be a secondary document, which legal value is 'AGR'. The legal value of the primary document is 'DEC'.

The use of the LEGAL.VALUE element is prohibited in the following cases:

- annexes,
- appendices,
- addenda,
- lists of annexes,
- synoptic tables of annexes.

The legal forms should correspond to one of the codes in the following list; it is always possible that the Publications Office asked for the use of a specific value:

- AGR (agreement): for multilateral agreements. This concerns multilateral documents whose title includes the word agreement.
- AM.PROP.DEC: for amended proposals for a decision.
- AM.PROP.DIR: for amended proposals for a directive.
- AM.PROP.REG: for amended proposals for a regulation.
- BUDGET: for documents relating to the general budget of the European Communities.
- ANNEX.BUDGET: for documents attached to the general budget.
- CASE (case): for cases introduced, for example:
  - action,
  - reference for preliminary ruling,
  - appeals,
  - petitions,
  - requests for consultative opinion (EFTA court);
- COM.POS (common position): for common positions.
- COMPETITION: for notices of competitions and documents relating to notices, such as the 'Guide intended for candidates in a general competition'.
- COMMUNIC\_COURT: for Court documents published in OJ C.
- DEC (decision): for decisions, with the exception of ECSC and EEA decisions.
- DEC.ECSC (decision ECSC): for ECSC decisions.
- DEC.EEA (decision EEA): for EEA decisions.
- DECDEL: for delegated decisions.
- DECIMP: for implementing decisions.
- DIR (directive): for directives.
- DIRDEL: for delegated directives.
- DIRIMP: for implementing directives.
- ECU.D (Daily): for the daily rate.
- ECU.DMR (Daily + Monthly + Rate): for the daily rate, monthly average and interest rates which do not belong to any of the categories described above.
- ECU.DR (Daily + Rate): for the daily rate and interest rate.
- GENGUID: for general guidelines.
- INFO: for general information.
- INFO.CJT: for various pieces of information in the Court of Justice section, such as:

- taking the oath,
- designation of a president,
- election of the president of the Court,
- decisions adopted,
- allocation of judges,
- opinions,
- decisions taken,
- composition of the Court;
- etc.
- JOINT.ACT (joint action): for joint actions published in the 'Joint Actions' section. It should be noted that not all the acts published in this section always have the legal value JOINT.ACT. For example, they may be decisions.
- JUDGMENT: for judgments.
- LIST.COM: for the lists of the working documents of the Commission forwarded to the Council.
- MP.EP: for the minutes of proceedings of the European Parliament.
- MP.ACP.EU: for the minutes of proceedings of the joint ACP-EU Assembly.
- NOTICE: any type of notice, which cannot be characterized by any other type.
- OP.COM.BCE: for opinions from the European Central Bank.
- OP.COM.CES: for opinions from the Economic and Social Committee.
- OP.COM.CDR: for opinions from the Committee of the Regions.
- OP.COM.COM: for opinions from the Commission.
- OP.COM.OTHER: for other opinions.
- OPIN (opinion): for opinions.
- ORDER: for orders.
- PROC (rules of procedure): for rules of procedure.
- PROP.DEC: for proposals for a decision.
- PROP.DIR: for proposals for a directive.
- PROP.OTHER: for proposals for other acts.
- PROP.REG: for proposals for regulations.
- PROPOSAL: proposal of any other type which is not yet foreseen.
- PROT (protocol): for all protocols, including multilateral protocols.
- RDINFO: special information for the reader.
- REC (recommendation): for all recommendations, with the exception of ECSC recommendations.
- REG (regulation): for regulations, with the exception of the rules of procedure.
- REGDEL: for delegated regulations.
- REGIMP: for implementing regulations.
- REMOVAL: for removals.
- RESOLUTION: for resolutions of any kind.
- SAB: for documents relating to the supplementary adjusted budget.
- STATE.AID: for documents relating to State aid.
- TARIC: for documents relating to the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities.
- TREATY: for treaties.
- WQ (written question): for written questions without answer.
- WQA (written question with unique answer): for written questions with answer.
- WQJA (written question with joint answer): for written questions with joint answer.
- WQSA (written question with supplementary answer): for written questions with supplementary answer.
- WQJSA (written question with joint and supplementary answer): for written questions with a joint and supplementary answer.
- OTHER: for all documents published in the OJ L which do not belong to any of the categories described above.

The OTHER code must be used when the title of the primary document does not contain any indication of the legal value or the type of the document, for example, when it is a declaration.

**Nota bene:** The code list above is an illustration and therefore incomplete. For more values, please refer to the Metadata Registry under <https://webgate.ec.testa.eu/publications/mdr/mdrtesta/authority/resource-type/index.html> (restricted access) and <http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/authority/resource-type/index.html> (public access).

#### Example

```
<DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0005">
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>Commission Regulation (EC) No 460/2002 of
<DATE ISO="20020314">14 March 2002</DATE> authorising transfers between the quantitative limits of textiles
originating in the People's Republic of China</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<LEGAL.VALUE>REGULATION</LEGAL.VALUE>
<NO.CELEX>32002R0460</NO.CELEX>
<PAGE.FIRST>8</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.LAST>8</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<LINK.OJ>
<REF.OJ>
<COLL>L</COLL>
<NO.OJ>073</NO.OJ>
<YEAR>2002</YEAR>
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
</REF.OJ>
</LINK.OJ>
<REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002073EN.01000801.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
```

# LETTER

[element]

## Letter of an agreement

The LETTER element is used to mark up each letter of an agreement published in the format of an exchange of letters.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LETTER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="PL.DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATORY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.SEQ" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct COLL.LETTERS GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The LETTER element consists of the following:

- an optional [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element,
- the title of the letter ([TITLE](#)),
- an indication of the place and date of a signature ([PL.DATE](#)),
- the contents of the letter ([CONTENTS](#)),
- one or more signatories ([SIGNATORY](#))

The address must be marked up as part of the contents of the letter, with an [ADDR](#) element included at the beginning of the [CONTENTS](#) element.

A letter may be completed by annexes. These annexes have to be treated as included elements ([INCL.ELEMENT](#)). The included elements have to be mentioned in an [INCLUSIONS](#) element within the [BIB.INSTANCE](#) part.

#### Attributes

##### The NO.SEQ attribute

The NO.SEQ attribute is used to retain the sequential position of the letter. The value attributed must always be given in a three-digit number. If necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros.

### Example

```
<LETTER NO.SEQ="001">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Letter No 1</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <PL.DATE>
    <P>Brussels,
      <DATE ISO="19910417">17 April 1991</DATE>
    </P>
  </PL.DATE>
  <CONTENTS TYPE="NORMAL">
    <P>Sir,</P>
    <P>The representatives of the ACP States referred to in Protocol 7 on ACP sugar annexed to the Third ACP-EEC Convention and of the Commission, on behalf of the European Economic Community, have agreed, pursuant to the provisions of the said Protocol, to submit to their competent authorities for approval, to be the subject of an exchange of letters between the ACP States concerned and the Community, the following.</P>
    <P>Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.</P>
  </CONTENTS>
  <SIGNATORY>
    <P>On behalf of the Council of the European Communities</P>
    <P>
      <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="TIFF" FILEREF="AGR-Letter.1.tif" </INCL.ELEMENT>
    </P>
  </SIGNATORY>
```

</LETTER>

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## LG

[element]

### Language of a publication

The LG element is used to mark up the code of the language in which a publication appears.

Each of the languages used within the European Union is represented by a unique code.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG" type="t_language"/>
```

#### Used by

LG.OTH.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type.

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## LG.CASE

[element]

### Language of a case

The LG.CASE element is used to mark up the language(s) in which a case was negotiated. This might be different from the document or the publication language.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.CASE" type="t_language"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.CASE LG.CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LG.DOC

[element]

### Language of a document

The LG.DOC element is used to mark up the language(s) of a document.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.DOC" type="t_language"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.CASE BIB.ECR.GENERAL BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONS BIB.LSEU DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB LG.DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type.

This information is provided in the bibliographical description of the document parts ([DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) and [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) elements), as well as in the instances of the document parts within the bibliographical references ([BIB.INSTANCE](#)).

Within the bibliographical description, the language of annexed or related documents (in [DOC.SUB.PUB](#)) is given if it is different from the one of the main document (in [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#)).

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## LG.OJ

[element]

### Language of an OJ publication

The LG.OJ element is used to mark up the language of an OJ publication.

Each of the languages used within the European Union is represented by a unique code.

There may only be one language code for each Official Journal.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.OJ" type="t_language"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.OJ DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONS HEADER.SUMMARY LG.OJ PUBLICATION.REF REF.OJ

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type.

## LG.OJ.CL

[element]

### Language of a consolidated act

The LG.OJ.CL element is used to mark up the language(s) of a consolidated act.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.OJ.CL" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

LG.OJ.CL OJ.CL

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various values are separated by ';'.  
[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LG.PROC

[element]

### Language of a procedure

The LG.PROC element is used to mark up the language of a procedure. This information appears at the end of the title only within the Court of Justice documents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.PROC">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:simpleContent>  
      <xd:extension base="xd:string">  
        <xd:attribute name="LG" type="t_language"/>  
      </xd:extension>  
    </xd:simpleContent>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

TI.CJT

#### General rules

#### Attributes

#### The LG attribute

The LG attribute provides a standardized code for the language of a procedure. The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type.

#### Example

```
<LG.PROC LG="NL">Language of the case: Dutch</LG.PROC>
```

## LG.PUB

[element]

### Language of a general publication

The LG.PUB element is used to mark up the language(s) of a general publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LG.PUB" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR BIB.SE HEADER.SUMMARY.SE LG.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PUBLICATION.REF.SE SPEC.ED

#### General rules

#### Element

The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various values are separated by ';'.  
[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LINK

[element]

### Mark up for any URI present in the text

The LINK element is used to mark up any URI web address that can be found in the text.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="LINK">  
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">  
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">  
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">  
        <xd:attribute name="URI" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>  
      </xd:extension>  
    </xd:complexContent>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.seq

## General rules

### Element

The LINK element marks up the URI web address which can be found in the text of the document. It allows also to insert a link to a specific text.

### Attributes

#### The URI attribute

This mandatory attribute may contain any URI.

### Example

```
<LINK URI="http://www.dr.dk">Danish Radio</LINK>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LINK.OJ

[element]

### Link to an OJ

The LINK.OJ element allows to define a link to a [BIB.INSTANCE](#) (either to the complete publication, or to one document within the publication) within the bibliographical information of document parts ([DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) or [DOC.SUB.PUB](#)).

This link consists of both logical and physical references to the target document or the target publication.

For special edition publications, LINK.OJ is used to markup the virtual OJ publication appearing in the summary of the edition.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LINK.OJ">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="DOC.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB ITEM.SUMMARY SUBITEM.SUMMARY

## General rules

### Element

First of all the starting point of the link must be defined: the point at which LINK.OJ appears is the starting point of the link. Since the objective is to establish a link from a document (and not from a complete publication), the element LINK.OJ is solely used in the context of [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) and [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) within the bibliographical description ([DOC](#)) of a document.

Next the target of the link must be defined: the target of the link can be either the complete publication (reference is made using the [REF.OJ](#) element), or a document within a publication (reference is made using the [DOC.REF](#) element).

### Example

```
<LINK.OJ>
  <REF.OJ>
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>073</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
  </REF.OJ>
</LINK.OJ>
```

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## LIST

[element]

### List

A list is a series of indented items, where items may be prefixed by the same symbol or may follow a coherent numbering.

A distinction is made between several types of lists, with regards to the prefix attached to items, depending on the TYPE attribute.

The choice between a list and numbered paragraphs, or a GR.SEQ is made on the basis of the following rules:

- a list is very often introduced by a paragraph which explains what type of data the list contains and ends with a colon;
- in exceptional cases, the text introducing a list is represented by a title. In this case, the title contains a clear indication such as the word 'List';
- in general, the item numbering does not include any decimal points, unless the series of items follows an introductory paragraph.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="LIST">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ITEM"/>
      <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
    </xd:choice>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
```



```

        <xd:enumeration value="ALPHA"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="alpha"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="ARAB"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="BULLET"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="DASH"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="NDASH"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="NONE"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="ROMAN"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="roman"/>
    </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct t\_btx.title DECISION.ECR DIV.CONSID GR.CONSID GR.NOTES GR.SEQ JUDGMENT JURISDICTION NP.ECR PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The optional introductory paragraph is *not* a component of the LIST element.

Each item in the list is marked up with an [ITEM](#) element.

Generally speaking, a list constitutes a new paragraph in a text and the LIST tag is on the same level as the tags marking up the preceding and following paragraphs.

However, when a list appears in some specific contexts (for example as child of the [NP](#) element), it must be included in a [P](#) tag.

At last, a LIST element may contain quoted items. In this case, the [QUOT.S](#) element must be used.

#### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is used to identify the type of prefix attached to items. The predefined values are the following:

- ALPHA: upper-case letters,
- alpha: lower-case letters,
- ARAB: Arab numerals,
- BULLET: 'bullet',
- DASH: dash (EM-DASH = U+2014); in case law documents this type has only to be used in BG, EN, ES and PT,
- NDASH: en-dash (= U+2013); case law documents this type has to be used for all language versions, which are not mentioned under DASH,
- NONE: no prefix,
- OTHER: other formats, such as 4.b.,
- ROMAN: upper-case Roman numerals,
- roman: lower-case Roman numerals.

If the prefix attached to the items is used for a numbering purpose, the content of the items must be marked up with the [NP](#) element (second example).

An unordered list of type BULLET or DASH consists of items which are not composed by [NP](#) elements. If, however, the list is at the beginning of the quotations, the [QUOT.START](#) element has to be placed together with a bullet or dash into a [NO.P](#) element. In this case all items of the list must be composed by [NP](#) elements.

#### Example

The list below appears in the context of NP element. So, it is included in a P element:

```

<NP>
  <NO.P>2.</NO.P>
  <TXT>The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:</TXT>
  <P>
    <LIST TYPE="DASH">
      <ITEM>
        <P>MMC: motor vehicle manufacture,</P>
      </ITEM>
      <ITEM>
        <P>MADG: wholesaling of motor vehicles.</P>
      </ITEM>
    </LIST>
  </P>
</NP>

```

Simple list with items prefixed by the dash symbol. The introductory text is marked up with a P element :

```

<P>By Decision of 7 March 2002, the Commission has decided that, as from that date:</P>
<LIST TYPE="DASH">
  <ITEM>
    <P>the persons whose names are listed in Annex I and who are appointed, by Commission Decision 2001/238/EC, Euratom, as amended by Decision 1999/506/EC, Euratom are no longer members of those groups,</P>

```

```

</ITEM>
<ITEM>
  <P>the persons whose names are listed in Annex II are appointed members of the expert groups set up by Decision
  98/610/EC, Euratom, as amended by Decision 1999/506/EC, Euratom, until 31 December 2002,</P>
</ITEM>
</LIST>

```

List with lower-case letter numbering. The NP element is used to mark up the contents of items:

```

<P>The award of the contract shall establish:</P>
<LIST TYPE="alpha">
  <ITEM>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(a)</NO.P>
      nbsp; <TXT>the successful tenderer's entitlement to be issued, in the Member State in which the tender was submitted,
      with an import licence stating the reduction in the import duty mentioned in the tender and awarded in respect of the
      quantity in question;</TXT>
    </NP>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(b)</NO.P>
      <TXT>the successful tenderer's obligation to apply, in the Member State referred to in (a), for an import licence
      for that quantity.</TXT>
    </NP>
  </ITEM>
</LIST>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LIST.AMEND

[element]

### List of amendments

The LIST.AMEND element is used to mark up a series of amendments.

This involves a tabular structure in the form of two columns. The first column gives the original text, or part of this text and the second one gives the amended proposal.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="LIST.AMEND">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="HEADER.LIST.AMEND"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.AMEND" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

The LIST.AMEND element is divided into two parts:

- the definition of the header ([HEADER.LIST.AMEND](#)),
- followed by one or more group of amendments ([GR.AMEND](#)).

### Example

```

<LIST.AMEND>
  <HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
    <HEADER.OLD>Texte du Traité sur l'Union</HEADER.OLD>
    <HEADER.NEW>Proposition du CES</HEADER.NEW>
  </HEADER.LIST.AMEND>
  <GR.AMEND>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Le Comité économique et social</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  </AMEND>

```

```

<OLD>
  <P> (1)
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Article 198, premier paragraphe</HT>
</P>
</OLD>
<NEW>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Article 198, premier paragraphe</HT>
  </P>
</NEW>
</AMEND>
<AMEND>
  <OLD>
    <ALINEA>Le Comité est obligatoirement consulté par le Conseil ou par la Commission dans les cas prévus au présent traité. Il peut être consulté par ces institutions dans tous les cas où elles le jugent opportun. Il peut prendre l'initiative d'émettre un avis dans les cas où il le juge opportun. </ALINEA>
  </OLD>
  <NEW>
    <ALINEA>Le Comité est obligatoirement consulté par le Conseil ou par la Commission dans les cas prévus au présent traité. Il peut être consulté par ces institutions dans tous les cas où elles le jugent opportun. Il peut prendre l'initiative d'émettre un avis dans les cas où il le juge opportun.
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">La Commission, avant de prendre une décision dans un domaine concernant les intérêts représentés au sein du Comité, doit consulter ce dernier.</HT>
  </ALINEA>
  </NEW>
</AMEND>
</GR.AMEND>
</LIST.AMEND>

```

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## LOC.NOTES

[element]

### Explicit location of notes

The LOC.NOTES element is used to mark up the actual location of a note.

Notes may appear in various locations. However, they are usually located at the bottom of the page where the callout occurs, or at the end of the table for callout in a table. Formex markup does not indicate explicitly the location of such notes.

In some cases, a note may appear at the end of structured text blocks. If several nesting levels are used in order to reflect the hierarchical structure of the document, it is necessary to explicitly indicate the location of the notes.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="LOC.NOTES">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.NOTE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

GR.SEQ

### General rules

#### Element

The LOC.NOTES element groups together a series of note references ([REF.NOTE](#)). It must appear at the end of the [GR.SEQ](#) structure which contains the [NOTE](#) concerned.

If the structure consists of a single level of [GR.SEQ](#), the TYPE attribute of each [NOTE](#) element must take the value 'CHAPTER'. By this way, the notes are implicitly located at the end of the GR.SEQ. Then, the LOC.NOTES element must not be used.

In the case of nested [GR.SEQ](#) elements, notes callouts may appear at various nesting levels. Every note should be identically processed: the TYPE attribute of each [NOTE](#) element must take the value 'MANUAL', and the LOC.NOTES element must be used to explicitly locate the note.

If the TYPE attribute value of the [NOTE](#) element is 'TABLE' and the notes are not placed at the end of the table, but in a column for instance, the LOC.NOTES element has to be used as well.

The note references ([REF.NOTE](#)) within the LOC.NOTES element must be given in their order of appearance on the printed document.

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## LSEU

[element]

### Root element for a legislation summary

The LSEU element is used to mark up documents which contain a legislation summary.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="LSEU">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.LSEU"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.LSEU"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

### General rules

### Element

The LSEU element is composed of the following mandatory elements:

- the bibliographical references ([BIB.LSEU](#)),
- the title ([TITLE](#)) of the summary,
- an optional element for current titles [CURR.TITLE](#),
- the content of the summary ([CONTENTS.LSEU](#)).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## LV

[element]

### Linguistic version

The LV element indicates the switch between linguistic versions of components of the same document.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="LV">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="LG" type="t_language" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

In order to support the choice of language dependent algorithms for the handling of document components (hyphenation, etc.) this element can be used to indicate the switch from the basic document language (see element [LG](#) within the [BIB.INSTANCE](#) section).

The element can either mark-up a text fragment (#PCDATA), a word, a sentence, etc., or serve as a container for a more complex structure.

In some cases text parts are present in all languages within a document. The LV element has to be applied for the basic document language as well. So it is possible to copy those components from one language version to another without having to modify the mark-up.

### Attributes

#### The LG attribute

The LG attribute is mandatory and provides a standardized code for each linguistic version. The allowed values, based on ISO 639-1, are listed in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. In general, the value XM should not be used in this context.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## MARGIN

[element]

### Annotation in the margin

The MARGIN element is used to mark up an annotation in the margin of a document. This annotation may be located opposite to various text parts.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="MARGIN" type="xd:string"/>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq DLIST.ITEM ITEM MARGIN NP PARAG ROW

### General rules

### Element

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed.

### Example

```
<MARGIN>001</MARGIN>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## MENU.LSEU

[element]

### Menu of a legislation summary

The MENU.LSEU element is used to mark up a menu, a list of links to legislation summaries, instead of the contents of a legislation summary.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="MENU.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

## Used by

CONTENTS.LSEU MENU.LSEU

## General rules

### Element

It is composed of the elements defined in the ([t\\_btx](#)) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## MOD.ACT

[element]

### Modifying act

The MOD.ACT element is used to mark up the data relating to a modifying act.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="MOD.ACT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.MOD.ACT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="MOD">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ADH"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="EURO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="MOD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NORWAY"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTH.TYPE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REP"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEG.VAL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.EEA"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENGUID"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="JOINT.ACT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PROC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TREATY"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="EXISTS" default="YES">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

GR.MOD.ACT

## General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- bibliographical information for the modifying act ([BIB.DATA](#));
- optionally a group of corrigenda amending the modifying act in question ([GR.CORRIG](#));
- optionally a group of modifying acts amending the modifying act in question ([GR.MOD.ACT](#)).

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is used to define the nature of the modifying act. The following values are permitted:

- MOD: modifying act (default value),
- ADH: act of accession,
- NORWAY: act concerning Norway,
- EURO: act concerning the euro,
- OTH.TYPE: other types of acts,
- REP: repealed act.

## Attributes

### The LEG.VAL attribute

The LEG.VAL attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the legal value of the modifying act. There is a list of predefined values:

- DEC (decision),
- DECDEL (delegated decision),
- DEC.EEA (EEA decision),
- DEC.ECSC (ECSC decision),
- DECIMP (implementing decision),
- DIR (directive),
- DIRDEL (delegated directive),
- DIRIMP (implementing directive),
- GENGUID (general guidelines),
- JOINT.ACT (joint actions),
- OTHER (other).
- PROC (rules of procedure).
- REC.ECSC (ECSC recommendation),
- REG (regulation),
- REGDEL (delegated regulation),
- REGIMP (implementing regulation),
- TREATY (treaty),

In exceptional cases the value OTHER has to be used, but only with the prior approval of the Publications Office.

## Attributes

### The EXISTS attribute

The EXISTS attribute is used to specify whether the act in question actually exists in the language version of the consolidated version.

The following values are permitted :

- YES: the act exists (default value),
- NO: the act does not exist.

## Example

```
<MOD.ACT EXISTS="YES" LEG.VAL="DIR" TYPE="MOD">
  <BIB.DATA>
    <BIB.INSTANCE>
      <COLL>L</COLL>
      <NO.OJ>275</NO.OJ>
      <YEAR>2000</YEAR>
      <DATE ISO="20001027">20001027</DATE>
      <LG.OJ>FR</LG.OJ>
      <LG.DOC>FR</LG.DOC>
      <PAGE.FIRST>37</PAGE.FIRST>
      <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
      <PAGE.LAST>38</PAGE.LAST>
      <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
      <DOC.TYPE>DIRECTIVE</DOC.TYPE>
    </BIB.INSTANCE>
    <NO.CELEX>300L0028</NO.CELEX>
    <DATE ISO="20000918">20000918</DATE>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>
          <HT TYPE="UC">Directive 2000/28/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil</HT>
        </P>
        <P>du
          <DATE ISO="20000918">18 septembre 2000</DATE>
        </P>
        <P>modifiant la directive 2000/12/CE concernant l'accès à l'activité des établissements de crédit et son
exercice</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  </BIB.DATA>
</MOD.ACT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

The MOD.ACT.CL element is used to mark up the data relating to a modifying act within consolidation.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="MOD.ACT.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.DATA.CL"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.CORRIG.CL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.MOD.ACT.CL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.DOC.NOR" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="MOD">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ADH"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="EURO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="MOD"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NORWAY"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REP"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEG.VAL" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.EEA"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DEC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DECIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIR"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIRIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="GENGUID"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="JOINT.ACT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="PROC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REC.ECSC"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REG"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGDEL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="REGIMP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TREATY"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LG.EXISTS" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

GR.MOD.ACT.CL

## General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- bibliographic information on the basic act ([BIB.DATA.CL](#)),
- optionally a group of corrigenda ([GR.CORRIG.CL](#)),
- optionally a group of modifying acts ([GR.MOD.ACT.CL](#)),
- optionally a group of documents without direct effect on the consolidation ([GR.DOC.NOR](#)).

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

This attribute describes the nature of a modifying act. The following values are possible:

- ADH: act of accession,
- EURO: act concerning the Euro,
- MOD: modifying act,
- NORWAY: act concerning Norway,
- OTHER: any other type of act,
- REP: repealed act.

### Attributes

#### The LEG.VAL attribute

The LEG.VAL attribute is mandatory and is used to indicate the legal value of the basic act. There is a list of predefined values:

- DEC (decision),
- DECDEL (delegated decision),
- DEC.EEA (EEA decision),
- DEC.ECSC (ECSC decision),
- DECIMP (implementing decision),
- DIR (directive),
- DIRDEL (delegated directive),
- DIRIMP (implementing directive),
- GENGUID (general guidelines),
- JOINT.ACT (joint actions),
- OTHER (other).
- PROC (rules of procedure).
- REC.ECSC (ECSC recommendation),
- REG (regulation),
- REGDEL (delegated regulation),
- REGIMP (implementing regulation),
- TREATY (treaty),

*Nota bene:* In exceptional cases the value OTHER has to be used, but only with the prior approval of the Publications Office.

## Attributes

### The LG.EXISTS attribute

The LG.EXISTS attribute is mandatory and is used to enumerate the language versions in which the consolidation family exists. It contains one or more of the values defined in the [t\\_language](#) simple type. Various codes are separated by ';'.  
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---

## NAME.CASE

[element]

### Common name of a case

The NAME.CASE element the commonly used name to refer to a given case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NAME.CASE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NAME.CASE REF.DOC.ECR

### General rules

### Element

The content of the element is a string which generally is composed of the parties involved in the case.

### Example

```
<NAME.CASE>van Pommeren-Bourgondiën</NAME.CASE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## NAME.COMMON

[element]

### Common name of the species

The NAME.COMMON element is used to mark up the common name of a vegetable or an agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NAME.COMMON" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

NAME.COMMON TI.SPECIE

### General rules

### Element

The common name of a species is given in the various languages of the European Union. Each language version must be marked up using a separate [P](#) element.

In the publication, the common name is presented in upper case characters. In the document with the contents, however, it is presented in lower case characters. To facilitate the generation of this document, the common name must be entered in lower case characters.

Since the common name is marked up with a specific element which can be used to deduce the way it is presented directly, the HT TYPE='UC' tag is not used in this context.

### Example

```
<TI.SPECIE>
  <NO.SPECIE>1.</NO.SPECIE>
  <NAME.SCIENT>Beta vulgaris L.</NAME.SCIENT>
  <NAME.COMMON>
    <P>Remolacha azucarera</P>
    &nbsnbs; <P>Sukkerroe</P>
    <P>Zuckerrübe</P>
  </NAME.COMMON>
</TI.SPECIE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## NAME.SCIENT

[element]

### Scientific name of the species

The NAME.SCIENT element is used to mark up the scientific name of a vegetable or an agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NAME.SCIENT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NAME.SCIENT TI.SPECIE

### General rules

### Element



In the publication, the scientific name is presented in upper case characters. In the document with the contents, however, it is presented in lower case characters. To facilitate the generation of this document, the scientific name must be entered in lower case characters.

Since the scientific name is marked up with a specific element which can be used to deduce the way it is presented directly, the HT TYPE='UC' tag is not used in this context.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## NAME.VAR

[element]

### Name of the variety

The NAME.VAR element is used to mark up the name of a variety of vegetable or agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NAME.VAR" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NAME.VAR UNIT.VI

### General rules

#### Element

A distinction is made between three types of names:

- the conventional name,
- official synonyms and
- unofficial synonyms.

The type of the name is provided by the NAME.TYPE attribute of the [UNIT.VI](#) parent element.

### Example

```
<UNIT.VI NAME.TYPE="OF.SYN">
  <NAME.VAR>Zwaan poly</NAME.VAR>
  <OBS.VAR>= Zwaanpoly</OBS.VAR>
</UNIT.VI>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## NEW

[element]

### New text

The NEW element is used to mark up the new text which results from an amendment and appears in the right-hand column.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NEW" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

AMEND NEW

### General rules

#### Element

The NEW element is used within [AMEND](#) and can only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

Similar to the [OLD](#) element, the structures within the NEW element may vary considerably depending on the context.

As far as possible, the most relevant element should be used to mark up its content.

### Example

```
<AMEND>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Council Directive 70/220/EEC</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <NEW>
    <CONSID>Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles ;</CONSID>
  </NEW>
</AMEND>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## NEW.CORR

[element]

### Corrected text

The NEW.CORR element is used to mark up the corrected text.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="NEW.CORR">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="FOR.READ" default="NO">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CORRECTION

#### General rules

#### Element

The NEW.CORR element follows the same use rules as the [OLD.CORR](#) element. The corrected text is also quoted and depending on the structure, the [QUOT.S](#) element may be necessary in order to mark up the corrected text with the relevant Formex element.

However, the corrected text may simply have a [t\\_btx](#) structure. In this case, the opening and closing quotation marks are marked up using the [QUOT.START](#) and [QUOT.END](#) elements.

#### Attributes

#### The FOR.READ attribute

The FOR.READ attribute indicates if the correction follows a specific format using a standardized introductory sentence. In the English language version, the corrected text is introduced by the word 'read:'.

This expression must be entered in the electronic file, while a standardized indication is provided with the 'YES' value given to the FOR.READ attribute. Default value is 'NO'.

Usually, the NEW.CORR and the [OLD.CORR](#) elements have the same value for the FOR.READ attribute.

#### Example

```

<CORRECTION>
  <DESCRIPTION>On page 23, Article 445(4), first subparagraph, second line:</DESCRIPTION>
  <OLD.CORR FOR.READ="YES">
    <P>for:</P>
    <P>
    ... <QUOT.START ID="QS0003" REF.END="QE0003" CODE="2018"> </QUOT.START>... concluded
    <QUOT.END ID="QE0003" REF.START="QS0003" CODE="2019"> </QUOT.END>
  </P>
  </OLD.CORR>
  <NEW.CORR FOR.READ="YES">
    <P>read:</P>
    <P>
    ... <QUOT.START ID="QS0004" REF.END="QE0004" CODE="2018"> </QUOT.START>... ended
    <QUOT.END ID="QE0004" REF.START="QS0004" CODE="2019"> </QUOT.END>.</P>
  </NEW.CORR>
</CORRECTION>

```

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## NO.CASE

[element]

#### Number of a case

The NO.CASE element is used to mark up the number of a case.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.CASE" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.seq BIB.CASE NO.CASE REF.CASE REF.CASE.F1 REF.DOC.ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed.

In addition to that restriction no typographical characters such as no-break-spaces, tabulation characters etc. may be used.

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## NO.CAT

[element]

#### Catalogue number

The NO.CAT element is used to mark up the catalogue number. This catalogue number is used to identify a publication and it may consist of the following information:

- the year of publication,
- the number of the publication,
- the language version.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.CAT" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.SE BIB.VOLUME NO.CAT

#### General rules

#### Element

Over the years, the structure of this catalogue number has been altered slightly. For OJs published between 1952 and 1984, and OJs published from 1987 onwards, the following format is used: FX-CC-yy-*nnn*-lg-C (the dashes are omitted in the electronic version). In this format:

- FX is a fixed indication,
- CC indicates the OJ collection (series and subseries), which may take the following values:
  - 'AA' for the OJ published under C collection with subseries "A";
  - 'AC' for the OJ published under C collection;
  - 'AL' for the OJ published under L collection;
  - 'CI' for the OJ published under C collection with subseries "I" (since 16 January 2016);
  - 'LI' for the OJ published under L collection with subseries "I" (since 16 January 2016),
- yy represents the year,
- *nnn* represents the OJ number (3 positions; if necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros),
- lg represents the language version of the OJ,
- C is a fixed indication.

In 1985 and 1986, a distinction was made between OJs and OJ annexes. The CC part may take the following values:

- AA for L collection,
- AL for L annexes collection,
- AB for C collection,
- AM for C annexes collection.

#### Example

For the OJ L 73, 2002 :

```
<NO.CAT>FXAL02073ENC</NO.CAT>
```

For the OJ C 11, 1986 :

```
<NO.CAT>FXAB86011ENC</NO.CAT>
```

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---

## NO.CAT.GLOBAL

[element]

### Catalogue number of a complete publication

The NO.CAT.GLOBAL element is used to mark up the catalogue number of a complete publication available in various volumes which are identified separately.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.CAT.GLOBAL" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR NO.CAT.GLOBAL

#### General rules

#### Element

The structure is the same as for the [NO.CAT](#) element.

#### Example

```
<BIB.ECR>
  <YEAR>2006</YEAR>
  <NO.FASCICLE>1</NO.FASCICLE>
  <PART.ECR>I</PART.ECR>
  <LG.PUB>FR</LG.PUB>
  <NO.ISSN>10193170</NO.ISSN>
  <NO.CAT>QDAB0601BFRC</NO.CAT>
  <NO.CAT.GLOBAL>QDAB06001FRC</NO.CAT.GLOBAL>
</BIB.ECR>
```

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---

## NO.CELEX

[element]

### CELEX number

The NO.CELEX element is used to mark up the classification number attributed to the documents as part of CELEX (the legislative data base of the European Communities).

## Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.CELEX" type="xd:string"/>
```

## Used by

BIB.CASE BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.DATA BIB.DATA.CL BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING  
BIB.RULING BIB.SUMMARY DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB ITEM.SUMMARY NO.CELEX SUBITEM.SUMMARY

## General rules

### Element

Annexes are given the same CELEX number as the primary document to which they relate. Should there be any doubt as to the identification of the CELEX number, this element may be omitted.

In some cases, there may be several CELEX numbers. Each number must be marked up within a separate NO.CELEX tag.

The CELEX number has the following format: S(AA)AATNNNN. In this format:

- S: is a figure indicating the sector in which the document is classified. Figures between 0 and 9 are possible:
  - 1: primary legislation,
  - 2: international agreements,
  - 3: secondary legislation,
  - 4: supplementary legislation.
  - ...
- (AA)AA: is the year of the document. For sectors 2, 3 and 4 this is the year in which the act was published.
- T: is the type letter corresponding to the form of the act. In particular in sector 5, two letters are possible:
  - A: International agreements (sector 2),
  - A: Agreements between the Member States (sector 4),
  - B: Budget (sector 3),
  - D: Acts adopted by bodies created by international agreements (sector 2),
  - D: Decisions, except general ECSC decisions (sector 3),
  - D: Decisions by representatives of the Member States, meeting in the Council (sector 4),
  - K: ECSC recommendations (sector 3),
  - L: EEC/EURATOM directives (sector 3),
  - R: EEC/EURATOM regulations (sector 3),
  - S: General ECSC decisions (sector 3),
  - X: Other acts (resolutions, opinions, etc.) published in the OJ L, or in the OJ before 1967 (sectors 3 and 4).
  - ...
- NNNN: is the document number. This always comprises four digits, preceded by zeros if necessary.

### Note:

Publishing decisions in Part I (for decisions adopted jointly) and also in Part II (for decisions other than those adopted jointly) may lead to the same number being used twice for two different decisions. In this case, a sequence number must be added, between brackets, to the second decision.

## Example

```
<DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0001">  
  
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>  
  
<TITLE>  
  
<TI>  
  
<P> Commission Regulation (EC) No 456/2002 of  
  
<DATE ISO="20020314">14 March 2002</DATE> establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price  
of certain fruit and vegetables </P>  
  
</TI>  
  
</TITLE>  
  
<LEGAL.VALUE>REGULATION</LEGAL.VALUE>  
  
<NO.CELEX>32002R0456</NO.CELEX>  
  
<PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>  
  
<PAGE.LAST>1</PAGE.LAST>  
  
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>  
  
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>  
  
<LINK.OJ>  
  
<REF.OJ>  
  
<COLL>L</COLL>  
  
<NO.OJ>073</NO.OJ>  
  
<YEAR>2002</YEAR>  
  
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>  
  
</REF.OJ>  
  
</LINK.OJ>  
  
<REF.PHYS FILE="I_2002073EN.01000101.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
```

## NO.COM

[element]

### Number of a Commission working document

The NO.COM element is used to mark up the number of a Commission working document.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.COM" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

GENERAL NO.COM

#### General rules

#### Element

The element is generally used on the opinions sent by the Commission.

#### Example

```
<NO.COM>(2002)458 final</NO.COM>
```

## NO.CURRENT

[element]

### Current number of a document

The NO.CURRENT element is used to mark up the current number of a document.

This sequence number is part of the document number ([NO.DOC](#)).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.CURRENT" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

NO.CURRENT NO.DOC NO.DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed. The current number must be entered in the electronic file exactly as it appears on the title of the document.

#### Example

```
<NO.DOC FORMAT="NY" TYPE="OJ">  
  <NO.CURRENT>3</NO.CURRENT>  
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>  
  <COM>EC</COM>  
</NO.DOC>
```

## NO.DOC

[element]

### Document number

The NO.DOC element is used to mark up the number of a document. This information is provided in various contexts, such as within the bibliographical information about a document, within a reference to the original document in a corrigendum, etc.

Usually, the number appears in the title of the document.

Sometimes, the element is also used to markup the case numbers in the Court of Justice documents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOC">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:choice>  
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>  
      <xd:sequence>  
        <xd:element ref="NO.CURRENT"/>  
        <xd:element ref="YEAR" minOccurs="0"/>  
        <xd:element ref="COM" minOccurs="0"/>  
      </xd:sequence>  
      <xd:sequence>  
        <xd:element ref="COM" minOccurs="0"/>  
        <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>  
        <xd:element ref="NO.CURRENT"/>  
      </xd:sequence>  
    </xd:choice>  
    <xd:attribute name="FORMAT" type="xd:string"/>  
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE">  
      <xd:simpleType>  
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">  
          <xd:enumeration value="INTERNAL"/>  
          <xd:enumeration value="OJ"/>  
        </xd:restriction>  
      </xd:simpleType>  
    </xd:attribute>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

```

    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

BIB.DOC BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONC DOC.CORR DOC.CORR.SE

### General rules

#### Element

The number of a document follows two distinct formats:

- either a standardized format, which consists of:
  - the current number [NO.CURRENT](#),
  - optionally followed by the year ([YEAR](#)) and the concerned community ([COM](#))
- or a free text format ([TXT](#)); this format is proscribed in the ABA production, where the element NO.DOC should be composed at least by the sub elements NO.CURRENT and YEAR

#### Attributes

##### The FORMAT attribute

The different layout formats of a document number may take the following values :

- CNY : Court of Justice, the number precedes the year,
- CNYP : Court of Justice, number, year and letter 'P',
- DYN : unique document number (domain, year, number),
- ENY : E and the number which precedes the year,
- FNY : F and the number which precedes the year,
- NY : the number precedes the year,
- PNY: P and the number which precedes the year,
- TNY : Court of first instance, number, year,
- TNYDEP : Court of first instance,
- TNYR : Court of first instance,
- TNYRI : Court of first instance,
- TNYRII : Court of first instance,
- YN : the year precedes the number.
- ...

The values mentioned in the list can be completed in the course of time. The use of any other value has to be confirmed by the Publications Office.

#### Attributes

##### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute indicates the way this number is built up. Its value can be either 'OJ', when the number is provided in the OJ or 'INTERNAL', when the number is provided within a case.

#### Example

Considering the document of which the title is:

```

<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>
      <HT TYPE="UC">Commission Regulation</HT> (EC) No 356/2002</P>
    <P>of
      <DATE ISO="20020226">26 February 2002</DATE>
    </P>
    <P>establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables</P>
  </TI>
</TITLE>

```

The number of the document is:

```

<NO.DOC FORMAT="NY" TYPE="OJ">
  <NO.CURRENT>356</NO.CURRENT>
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
  <COM>EC</COM>
</NO.DOC>

```

The following example concerns a publication in the OJ. The title refers to various cases, of which the numbers are also tagged by NO.DOC:

```

<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P>Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) du 4 mars 2004 dans les affaires C-19/01, C-50/01 et C-84/01 (demande de
    décision préjudicielle du Tribunale di Pisa): Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale (INPS) contre Alberto Barsotti
    e.a., Milena Castellani contre Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale (INPS), Istituto nazionale della previdenza
    sociale (INPS) contre Anna Maria Venturi</P>
    <NO.DOC.C>2004/C 94/01</NO.DOC.C>

```

```
</TI>
</TITLE>
```

The NO.DOC elements within the [BIB.DOC](#) section are:

```
<BIB.DOC>
  <NO.DOC TYPE="OJ">
    <TXT>2004/C 94/01</TXT>
  </NO.DOC>
  <NO.DOC TYPE="INTERNAL" FORMAT="CNY">
    <NO.CURRENT>19</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
  </NO.DOC>
  <NO.DOC TYPE="INTERNAL" FORMAT="CNY">
    <NO.CURRENT>50</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
  </NO.DOC>
  <NO.DOC TYPE="INTERNAL" FORMAT="CNY">
    <NO.CURRENT>84</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2001</YEAR>
  </NO.DOC>
</BIB.DOC>
```

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## NO.DOC.C

[element]

### Identifier of a document published in the OJ C collection

The NO.DOC.C element is used to mark up the identifier (number) of a document published in the OJ C collection. This number appears in the table of contents of the OJ, as well as in the title of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOC.C" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.title NO.DOC.C TI.CJT

### General rules

### Element

The document number is build upon the publishing year, the number and the OJ collection, and at last the sequential number of the document inside the OJ.

The document number must be entered in the electronic file as it appears in the title.

### Example

```
<TITLE>
  <TI>
    <P> Euro exchange rates
    <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Source:</HT> reference exchange rate published by the ECB. </P>
      </NOTE>
    </P>
    <P>
      <DATE ISO="20020306">6 March 2002</DATE>
    </P>
    <NO.DOC.C>2002/C 60/02</NO.DOC.C>
  </TI>
</TITLE>
```

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## NO.DOC.LSEU

[element]

### Identifier of a legislation summary

The NO.DOC.LSEU contains the identifier of a legislation summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOC.LSEU" type="t_no.doc.lseu"/>
```

**Used by**

BIB.LSEU NO.DOC.LSEU

**General rules****Element**

The content of the element is constructed according to the rules defined by the simple type [t\\_no.doc.lseu](#).

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---

## NO.DOC.SUMMARY

[element]

**Identifier of a document published in a summary**

The NO.DOC.SUMMARY element is used to mark up the identifier (number) of a document published in a summary.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOC.SUMMARY" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

ITEM.SUMMARY NO.DOC.SUMMARY SUBITEM.SUMMARY

**General rules****Element**

The element may only contain the document number in its textual format as it appears on the OJ cover page.

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---

## NO.DOC.TXT

[element]

**Identifier of a document published in the table of contents of the OJ**

The NO.DOC.TXT element is used to mark up the identifier (number) of a document published in the table of contents of the OJ.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOC.TXT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

ITEM.VOLUME NO.DOC.TXT

**General rules****Element**

The element may only contain the document number in its textual format.

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---

## NO.DOI

[element]

**DOI number of a general publication**

The NO.DOI element is used to mark up the DOI number of a general publication.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOI" type="t_doi.gen"/>
```

**Used by**

BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.SE HEADER.SUMMARY.SE NO.DOI

**General rules****Element**

The DOI number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_doi.gen](#) simple type.

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---

## NO.DOI.OJ

[element]

**DOI number of an Official Journal issue**

The NO.DOI.OJ element is used to mark up the DOI number of an Official Journal issue.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.DOI.OJ" type="t_doi.oj"/>
```

**Used by**

HEADER.SUMMARY NO.DOI.OJ

**General rules****Element**

The DOI number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_doi.oj](#) simple type.

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---

## NO.ECLI

[element]



## European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)

The NO.ECLI element is used to mark up the European Case Law Identifier.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ECLI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ECLI" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.seq BIB.CASE BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING  
BIB.SUMMARY REF.DOC.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

The element is optional, as it is not necessarily present in legacy documents. As ECLI was fixed for all Court documents since 1954, they could be added to any instance.

Although the pattern is not fixed in the schema, for EU Court documents it is composed as follows:

- a prefix "ECLI", which is present in the attribute ECLI only,
- the country code, which for EU Courts is fixed to the value "EU",
- the jurisdiction, so "C" for the Court of Justice, F for the Civil Service Tribunal or T for the General Court,
- the year of the decision in four digits,
- a running number.

The Components are separated by colons (:).

Example: the content of the element: EU:C:1994:271, the corresponding value of the attribute: ECLI:EU:C:1994:271

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---

## NO.ELI

[element]

### Reference to the European Legislation Identifier.

The NO.ELI element is used to mark-up the reference to the European Legislation Identifier.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ELI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="ID" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.seq BIB.DOC

### General rules

#### Element

The NO.ELI element is used within the [BIB.DOC](#) element in order to mark-up the reference to the European Legislation Identifier.

It may only contain the elements defined in the complex type [t\\_btx.seq](#).

#### Attributes

##### The ID attribute

The mandatory attribute ID will have the following components separated by colons (:).

The list of components should follow the format of [ELI template](#) and provide for each type of document all the necessary information to create the ELI Identifier for the publication:

- the prefix "ELI";
- the document type;
- the publication year;
- the natural number;

### Example

```
<NO.ELI ID="https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/2099">ELI:https://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/2099</NO.ELI>
```

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---

## NO.FASCICLE

[element]

### Fascicle number

The NO.FASCICLE element is used to mark up the fascicle number within the volume of an ECR publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.FASCICLE" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

**General rules****Element**

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed. Information on double fascicles and on parts such as A or B has to be included.

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**NO.GR.SEQ**

[element]

**Numbering of a structured text block**

The NO.GR.SEQ element is used to mark up the number of a part of a structured text.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.GR.SEQ" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

GR.SEQ NO.GR.SEQ

**General rules****Element**

The NO.GR.SEQ element is used solely if the concerned text block is introduced by a single prefix (which could be a letter or a number, according to the numbering scheme used by the author). Additionally, it may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type. Because in some cases it could be difficult to determine the suitable markup, the Formex documentation provides a [guided approach](#) in finding the suitable element to mark up a prefixed object.

**Example**

```
<GR.SEQ>
  <NO.GR.SEQ>2.</NO.GR.SEQ>
  <P> The common catalogue of varieties of vegetable species was published for the first time on 29 June 1972
  <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0005" NUMBERING="ARAB" NUMBER.ORG="5">
    <P>
      <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="C" NO.OJ="169" DATE.PUB="19920626" PAGE.FIRST="1">OJ C 169, 26.6.1992, p. 1</REF.DOC.OJ> . </P>
    </NOTE> . This 21st complete edition updates the 20th complete edition
    <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0006" NUMBERING="ARAB" NUMBER.ORG="6">
      <P>
        <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="C" NO.OJ="390" CLASS.OJ="A" DATE.PUB="19941231" PAGE.FIRST="1">OJ C 390 A, 31.12.1994, p.
        1</REF.DOC.OJ> . </P>
      </NOTE> . The updating reflects the situation on 28 February 1999. </P>
    <P>Supplements will be produced as information is supplied by Member States and new editions containing all these
    supplements will be published at regular intervals.</P>
  </GR.SEQ>
```

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**NO.ISBN**

[element]

**ISBN (International Standard Book Number)**

The NO.ISBN element is used to mark up the ISBN number of a general publication.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NO.ISBN">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:pattern value="((\d|\-){12}(\d|X))|((\d|\-){16}(\d|X))"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

BIB.GEN.PUB OTH.PUB.CL

**General rules****Element**

ISBN is an international code which allows to uniquely identify an individual publication. It consists of eleven digits and a check sum which may be a digit or the letter 'X'.

Since 1 January 2007 ISBNs have consisted of 13 digits, the last one being a check digit.

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**NO.ISSN**

[element]

**ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)**

The NO.ISSN element is used to mark up the ISSN number of a general publication. The ISSN is a number which is used to uniquely identify a series.

The NO.ISSN always contains the ISSN attached to a printed matter. If a distinction has to be made, the elements [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) and [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#) have to be used.

On the printed document, the number is preceded by the letters 'ISSN' and consists of two groups of digits or letters separated by a dash symbol.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ISSN" type="t_ISSN"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.SE BIB.VOLUME HEADER.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY.SE NO.ISSN OTH.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The ISSN number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_ISSN](#) simple type and has to follow the format: NNNNNNNX (8 positions), where:

- N is a digit between 0 and 9,
- X may be a digit or the letter 'X'.

In the electronic document the dash symbol must be omitted.

#### Example

```
<NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
```

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---

## NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC

[element]

### ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) for electronic publications

The NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC element is used to mark up the ISSN number of an electronic publication. The ISSN is a number which is used to uniquely identify a series.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC" type="t_ISSN"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.SE BIB.VOLUME HEADER.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY.SE NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC OTH.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The ISSN number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_ISSN](#) simple type and has to follow the format: NNNNNNNX (8 positions), where:

- N is a digit between 0 and 9,
- X may be a digit or the letter 'X'.

In the electronic document the dash symbol must be omitted.

#### Example

```
<NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
```

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---

## NO.ISSN.PRINT

[element]

### ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) for printed publications

The NO.ISSN.PRINT element is used to mark up the ISSN number of a printed publication. The ISSN is a number which is used to uniquely identify a series.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ISSN.PRINT" type="t_ISSN"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.SE BIB.VOLUME HEADER.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY.SE NO.ISSN.PRINT OTH.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The ISSN number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_ISSN](#) simple type and has to follow the format: NNNNNNNX (8 positions), where:

- N is a digit between 0 and 9,
- X may be a digit or the letter 'X'.

In the electronic document the dash symbol must be omitted.

#### Example

```
<NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
```

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---

## NO.ITEM

[element]

Number associated to a table of contents entry

The NO.ITEM element is used to mark up the number of each entry in a table of contents. This number corresponds to the section (or chapter, title, etc.) number used in the contents of the document. In some cases, this may correspond to a more complex numbering pattern, such as article sequence numbers or other structure numberings.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.ITEM" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

NO.ITEM TOC.ITEM

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type. Usually, it contains character data and the [HT](#) element for presentation purposes.

#### Example

The numbering scheme used below corresponds to title headings and article titles:

```
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">TITRE PREMIER</HT>
  </NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">DÉFINITIONS ET CHAMP D'APPLICATION</HT>
  </ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>12</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>Article 1
    <HT TYPE="SUP">er</HT>
  </NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>Définitions</ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>12</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>Article 2</NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>Champ d'application</ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>14</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>Article 3</NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>Interdiction de l'activité de réception de dépôts ou d'autres fonds remboursables du public par des entreprises autres que des établissements de crédit</ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>15</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
```

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## NO.OJ

[element]

#### OJ number

The NO.OJ element is used to mark up the OJ number.

Throughout a publication year, each copy of the OJ is identified by a unique number, which is specific to the collection. The first copy of the year is given the number 1, the second the number 2, etc.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.OJ" type="t_no.oj"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.OJ DOC.CORR DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONS NO.OJ OJ.CL PUBLICATION.REF REF.OJ SPEC.ED

#### General rules

#### Element

The OJ number is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_no.oj](#) simple type. It always consists of a numerical value, optionally followed by a letter for specific collections.

Depending on the OJ collection, the letter 'A' (Annex), the letter 'E' (Electronic), or 'M' (Maltese) must be added to the OJ number.

#### Example

```
<COLL>L</COLL>
<NO.OJ>010</NO.OJ>
```

```
<COLL>C</COLL>
<NO.OJ>145E</NO.OJ>
```

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## NO.OJ.SUMMARY

[element]

### NO number in a PDF summary

The NO.OJ.SUMMARY element is used to mark up the OJ number within a PDF summary.

Throughout a publication year, each copy of the OJ is identified by a unique number, which is specific to the collection. The first copy of the year is given the number 1, the second the number 2, etc.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.OJ.SUMMARY" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

HEADER.SUMMARY NO.OJ.SUMMARY

### General rules

#### Element

The OJ number must be marked up as it appears on paper. This means that it cannot be preceded by zeros.

It always consists of a numerical value, optionally followed by a letter for specific collections.

Furthermore, depending on the OJ collection, the letter 'A' (Annex) or the letter 'E' (Electronic) must be added to the OJ number.

For some special editions (for the time being only Maltese is concerned), the number is replaced by a text saying *Special Edition*; generally a footnote is added in those cases.

### Example

```
<COLL>L</COLL>
<NO.OJ.SUMMARY>10</NO.OJ.SUMMARY>
```

```
<COLL>C</COLL>
<NO.OJ.SUMMARY>145E</NO.OJ.SUMMARY>
```

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## NO.P

[element]

### Number of a physical paragraph

The NO.P element is used to mark up the number of a physical paragraph.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.P" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NO.P NP NP.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

In addition to the numbering character, the NO.P element also contains any separating character between the number and the text of the paragraph. The spaces surrounding the paragraph number must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Example

Various examples of numbered paragraphs:

```
<NP>
  <NO.P>(13)</NO.P>
  <TXT>The measures provided for in this recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,</TXT>
</NP>
```

```
<NP>
  <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
  <TXT>Dismisses the action as unfounded.</TXT>
</NP>
```

```
<NP>
  <NO.P>A.</NO.P>
  <TXT>GENERAL REMARKS</TXT>
```

</NP>

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## NO.PARAG

[element]

### Number of a legal paragraph

The NO.PARAG element is used to mark up the number identifying a legal paragraph.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.PARAG" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NO.PARAG PARAG

### General rules

### Element

In addition to the numbering character, the NO.PARAG element also contains any separating character between the number and the text of the paragraph. The spaces surrounding the paragraph number must be omitted in the electronic file.

### Example

```
<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
  <TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>
  <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.001">
    <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within nine months of its entry into force. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.</ALINEA>
    <ALINEA>When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.</ALINEA>
  </PARAG>
  <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.002">
    <NO.PARAG>2.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.</ALINEA>
  </PARAG>
</ARTICLE>
```

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## NO.PUB

[element]

### Number of a COM document

The NO.PUB element is used to mark up the number of a COM document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.PUB" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

NO.PUB OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL

### General rules

### Element

This publication number is rarely given.

### Example

```
<NO.PUB> COM(95)483 final </NO.PUB>
```

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## NO.SEQ

[element]

### Sequence number

The NO.SEQ element is used to mark up the sequence number of a document, i.e. the number of the order in which the document appears in the publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.SEQ" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.CASE BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONS BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING BIB.SUMMARY NO.SEQ TI.GR.PLANT TI.GR.UNIT.VI

### General rules

### Element

The format of the sequence number depends on the document. A document may consist of several parts. A distinction is made between:

- the text of the document,
- the documents related to the text of the document,
- the annexes.

The text of the document is the main part. By definition, this part is called the 'primary document'. Related documents and annexes are defined as 'secondary documents'. A secondary document is always related to a primary document.

The sequence number of a primary document indicates the relative position of the document in the publication.

The value attributed must always be represented by a four digit number. If necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros. For example, the sequence number of the first document in a publication will be '0001'.

The sequence number of a secondary document always consists of at least two numerical values separated by a point (format: xxxx.yyyy) where:

- the first value (xxxx) is the sequence number of the primary document to which the secondary document relates.
- the second value (yyyy) indicates the sequence number of the secondary document in relation to the primary document.

The values attributed to 'xxxx' and 'yyyy' must always be represented by four numbers, with blank spaces being filled with zeros.

Let us take the example of a decision with a related agreement and two annexes related to the agreement. This decision is in fifth position in the publication:

- the sequence number of the text of the decision will be '0005'
- the sequence number of the agreement related to the decision will be '0005.0001'
- the sequence number of the first annex will be '0005.0001.0001'
- the sequence number of the second annex will be '0005.0001.0002'

### Example

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <COLL>C</COLL>
  <NO.OJ>60</NO.OJ>
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
  <DATE ISO="20020308">20020308</DATE>
  <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <NO.SEQ>0002</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <DOC.TYPE>EURO</DOC.TYPE>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
```

### Specific rules

#### Element

In the context of catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant species the NO.SEQ element is used within [TI.GR.PLANT](#) in order to mark up the prefix of the title. In the XML instance it has to be inserted exactly as it appears on the text.

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## NO.SPECIE

[element]

### Number of the species

The NO.SPECIE element is used to mark up the number (possibly followed by a letter) which precedes the scientific name of the vegetable or the agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NO.SPECIE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

NO.SPECIE TI.SPECIE

#### General rules

#### Element

#### Example

```
<TI.SPECIE>
  <NO.SPECIE>1.</NO.SPECIE>
  <NAME.SCIENT>Beta vulgaris L.</NAME.SCIENT>
  <NAME.COMMON>
    <P>Remolacha azucarera</P>
    <P>Sukkerroe</P>
    <P>Zuckerrübe</P>
  </NAME.COMMON>
```

## NOTE

[element]

### Referenced note

From a semantic point of view, there are several types of notes, including:

- a footnote appearing at the bottom of the page,
- an endnote appearing at the end of a well defined section of text,
- an annotation by the author, a co-author or a codifier,
- an editor's note,
- etc.

The NOTE element concerns only notes in a text part, characterised by:

- the callout,
- and its contents.

The callout of a note may take the form of:

- a letter
- an arabic number
- a Roman number
- an asterisk
- or another form (for example, a combination of an asterisk and a number).

In the XML instance, the content of the note must always be included at the point where its callout appears. The call of a footnote is generally placed within parentheses. These parentheses may not appear around the NOTE element. In many cases the call of a footnote is separated by a non breakable space from the preceding word. This space may not appear in the XML instance.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NOTE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.struct">
        <xd:attribute name="NOTE.ID" type="xd:ID"/>
        <xd:attribute name="NOTE.REF" type="xd:IDREF"/>
        <xd:attribute name="NUMBERING" default="ARAB">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="alpha"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="ALPHA"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="ARAB"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="roman"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="ROMAN"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="STAR"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="NUMBER.ORG" type="xd:string"/>
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="FOOTNOTE">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="CHAPTER"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="ENDNOTE"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="FOOTNOTE"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="MANUAL"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="QUOTATION"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="TABLE"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="TITLE"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="NCFOD" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
        <xd:attribute name="NUMBERING.CONTINUED" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct ANONYMOUS GR.NOTES GR.SEQ KEYWORD QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The note's content is usually encoded within one or more paragraphs ([P](#)), however, it may be marked up with different textual structures such as tables, lists, etc.

This standard use of the NOTE element is forbidden in the context of tables ([GR.TBL](#) and [TBL](#)). In the context of tables, notes must be encapsulated within the [GR.NOTES](#) element.

Multiple callouts relating to the same note will be repeated superfluously within the text.

When the note callout does not have a corresponding text, it is not considered to be a true callout. This means that it cannot be marked up using the NOTE tag. If necessary, the [HT](#) tag must be used to mark up the callout.

If the note's content refers to another OJ, the [REF.DOC.OJ](#) element should be used within the NOTE element in order to mark up this reference.

### Attributes

#### The NOTE.ID attribute



The NOTE.ID attribute is the unique identifier of the note within the instance. Its value must follow the pattern 'Exxxx', where 'xxxx' is the sequential number of the note within the instance.

### Attributes

#### The NOTE.REF attribute

If the note callout is itself located in another note, the NOTE.REF attribute must have the NOTE.ID attribute value of the calling NOTE.

This attribute has also to be used to create the link between the call of the note and its definition in the context of a table.

Sometimes the same note is repeated several times in the same document. The first occurrence should be equipped with a NOTE.ID attribute, while the other ones refer to these contents by a NOTE.REF attribute. In any case, all occurrences must contain a copy of the contents.

### Attributes

#### The NUMBERING attribute

The NUMBERING attribute is used to specify the format of the reference. For the numerical format, 'ARAB' is the default value. The predefined values are the following:

- alpha: lower-case letters,
- ALPHA: upper-case letters,
- ARAB: Arab numerals,
- OTHER: other formats,
- roman: lower-case Roman numerals,
- ROMAN: upper-case Roman numerals,
- STAR: the reference is in the form of one or more asterisks,

'OTHER' is used when the format of the reference does not match the other numbering types. In such a case, the reference could be tagged using a [NO.P](#) element child of an [NP](#) element.

### Attributes

#### The NUMBER.ORG attribute

The NUMBER.ORG attribute should be used to specify the reference of the note as it appears in the printed version. This attribute is required if the numbering does not follow a logical sequence.

### Attributes

#### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute is used to indicate the location of the note contents. The following values are allowed:

- CHAPTER : end of the current text block structure ([GR.SEQ](#));
- ENDNOTE : end of the document;
- FOOTNOTE : bottom of the page;
- MANUAL : the location of the note contents must then be explicitly provided via the [LOC.NOTES](#) element;
- QUOTATION : inside a quotation;
- TABLE : end of the current table.
- TITLE : end of the current title.

Within quotations, if the note appears at the end of the quotation (before the closing mark, which is generally the case if the quotation consists of structural elements), the value QUOTATION must be used.

In general, the notes of a table are collected at the bottom of the table. Sometimes, however, they have to be treated as normal footnotes at the bottom of the page. In that case, the value FOOTNOTE should be used to indicate this 'unnatural' situation.

### Attributes

#### The NCFOD attribute

In some special publications, the numbering of footnotes is continued across different instances. In such a case, the first note of a document or the first note after the inclusion of an external instance has to be completed with the attribute NCFOD [numbering continued from other documents] and its value has to be set to 'YES'. The default value is 'NO'. The attribute should not be used if the value is equal to the default value.

### Attributes

#### The NUMBERING.CONTINUED attribute

In general, footnote numbering restarts on each page. Sometimes, however, the numbering has to be continued. In order to indicate that the numbering is continued, the value of the NUMBERING.CONTINUED attribute has to be set to 'YES'. Default value is 'NO'.

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## NOTICE

[element]

### Additional information pertinent to all documents of an OJ issue

The NOTICE element is used to mark up legends or notes which are related to all documents of an OJ issue. In many cases this information is presented in a box. Examples are the hint in budget documents that all amounts are expressed in Euros, the specific note of OJLM publications ("NOTA LILL-QARREJJA Din l-edizzjoni speċjali ...") or the legend of symbols in the minutes of the European Parliament.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="NOTICE" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

NOTICE SUMMARY.PDF VOLUME

### General rules

#### Element

The element is optional, but it may appear several times.

For the creation of the summary instances ([SUMMARY.PDF](#)) this information is captured by the corresponding [GR.ANNOTATION](#) element.

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---

**Physical numbered paragraph**

The NP element is used to mark up a numbered paragraph, or a series of physical paragraphs, the first one of which being numbered.

Numbered paragraphs appear in various contexts, such as items of a numbered list, numbered annotations, textual contents etc.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.P"/>
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct t\_btx.title ANNOTATION CORRIG.ECR DECISION.ECR ENACTING.TERMS GR.NOTES GR.SEQ ITEM JUDGMENT PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S

**General rules****Element**

This element is used in the context of lowest-level numbered paragraphs. Numbered items of a list, titles following a prefixed-numbering scheme, are examples of these.

The concept of numbering does not necessarily imply the presence of numbers; it also covers all sequences of characters used to reference the text block.

The number is marked up using the [NO.P](#) element, while the [TXT](#) element marks up the textual content. Both elements are virtually building a paragraph.

In the case of a series of paragraphs, the first one of which being numbered, the following non-numbered paragraphs are marked up using [P](#) tags, nested in the current NP element.

An optional [MARGIN](#) element may also be used in order to mark up an annotation in the margin of the document.

Guidelines about the choice of the suitable element to mark up text blocks are given in a [devoted manual](#).

**Example**

The NP tags in this example are used to mark up numbered items of a list:

```
<P>The award of the contract shall establish:</P>
<LIST TYPE="ALPHA">
  <ITEM>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(a)</NO.P>
      <TXT>the successful tenderer's entitlement to be issued, in the Member State in which the tender was submitted, with an import licence stating the reduction in the import duty mentioned in the tender and awarded in respect of the quantity in question;</TXT>
    </NP>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(b)</NO.P>
      <TXT>the successful tenderer's obligation to apply, in the Member State referred to in (a), for an import licence for that quantity.</TXT>
    </NP>
  </ITEM>
</LIST>
```

In some cases, the contents of a note (see the [NOTE](#) element documentation) consist of an explicit mark up of the note reference with the NP element:

```
<GR.NOTES>
  <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0002" NUMBERING="ARAB">
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(
        <HT TYPE="SUP">2</HT>
      </NO.P>
      <TXT>
        <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Source:</HT> Commission.</TXT>
      </NP>
    </NOTE>
```

## NP.ECR

[element]

### Numbered paragraph within a case law document

The NP.ECR element is used to mark up a numbered paragraph, or a series of physical paragraphs, the first one of which being numbered.

Its use is similar to that of the [NP](#) element. but contains an additional attribute.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="NP.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.P"/>
      <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
        <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
        <xd:element ref="TBL"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="IDENTIFIER" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:ID">
          <xd:pattern value="NP\d{4}"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ

#### General rules

##### Element

The NP.ECR element contains these sub-elements:

- The number is marked up using the [NO.P](#) element.
- The [TXT](#) element marks up the first textual content.

These mandatory elements may optionally be followed by one or more instances of the following elements:

- a reference to another, external object: [INCL.ELEMENT](#),
- a list of items: [LIST](#),
- additional paragraphs: [P](#),
- a structured quotation: [QUOT.S](#),
- a table: [TBL](#)

#### Attributes

The attribute IDENTIFIER

The element has a required attribute which is a unique identifier and is the target of the [REF.NP.ECR](#).

It is built according to the pattern: NP\d{4}.

#### Example

```
<NP.ECR IDENTIFIER="NP0042">
  <NO.P>42</NO.P>
  <TXT>Ainsi, s'avère contraire à l'article 13, paragraphe 2, sous a), du règlement n
  <HT TYPE="SUP">o</HT> 1408/71 une législation nationale, telle que celle en cause dans l'affaire au principal, en
  vertu de laquelle c'est en fonction du critère de résidence qu'un travailleur exerçant son activité sur une plateforme
  gazière située sur le plateau continental adjacent à un État membre pourra ou non bénéficier d'une assurance à titre
  obligatoire dans ce même État.</TXT>
</NP.ECR>
```

## OBJECT

[element]

### Object of a case

The OBJECT element is used to mark up the object of a case.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="OBJECT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

## General rules

### Element

The element contains a title ([TITLE](#)) followed by a [P](#) element.

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## OBS.VAR

[element]

### Simple observations concerning a variety of vegetable and agricultural plant species

The OBS.VAR element is used to mark up the information which appears in the simple observations column. The following information may be found here:

- as regards both the catalogue of vegetable species and that of agricultural plant species:
  - an indication when it is a hybrid variety, indicated by the letter 'H'
  - a reference to the conventional name (only units relating to official synonyms). In this case, this reference is preceded by an equals sign
  - unofficial synonyms (only for units relating to conventional names). In this case the synonyms are followed by the abbreviation for the Member State in which the name is used
  - the date on which a variety was deleted. In this case, the expiry date is preceded by the letter 'f'
  - the date of the authorization to prohibit a variety. In this case the date is indicated by an 'ex'
- as regards the catalogue of vegetable species only:
  - a previous name of a variety for information purposes, indicated by the abbreviation 'ant'
- as regards the catalogue of agricultural plant species only:
  - the ploidy level of a variety, indicated by the letters 'D', 'P' or 'T'
  - the ploidy of the components
  - the monogerm and multigerm, indicated by the letters 'm' and 'M'
  - an indication when several varieties of the same species carry the same name; in this case they are accompanied by Roman numerals in parentheses
  - an authorization for a limitative prohibition, indicated by 'lim.'
  - an extension deadline.

Supplements to complete editions may also contain an indication of the nature of the modification, such as:

- add.: for new varieties
- suppr.: for deleted varieties
- mod.: for modified varieties

### Model

```
<xd:element name="OBS.VAR" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

OBS.VAR UNIT.VI

### General rules

### Element

...

### Example

```
<UNIT.VI>
  <NAME.VAR>Abaco</NAME.VAR>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="E">
    <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP>3154</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>
  <OBS.VAR>P m (4)</OBS.VAR>
</UNIT.VI>
```

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## OBS.VARX

[element]

### Extended observations concerning a variety of vegetable and agricultural plant species

The OBS.VARX element is used to mark up information which appears in the extended observations columns.

The following information may be found in these columns:

- an indication concerning the ploidy of a variety,
- information concerning the monogerm and multigerm,
- an indication when it is a hybrid variety,
- a reference to the conventional name,
- unofficial synonyms,
- the extension deadline,
- the date on which a variety is deleted,
- the date of the authorization to prohibit a variety.

Supplements to complete editions also contain an indication of the nature of modification made, such as:

- add.: for new varieties,
- suppr.: for deleted varieties,
- mod.: for modified varieties.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="OBS.VARX">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
```

```

<xd:element ref="INDEX.MAT" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="FORMA.H" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="GEN.OBS" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

UNIT.VI

#### General rules

#### Element

The OBS.VARX element is used when the observations column is subdivided. This is currently the case only for the agricultural plant species ZEA MAYS L. (maize). For all other vegetable or agricultural plant species, the [OBS.VAR](#) element is used.

The OBS.VARX element consists of the following sub-elements:

- [INDEX.MAT](#): to mark up observations in the column entitled 'Index Maturitas',
- [FORMA.H](#): to mark up observations in the column entitled 'Forma H',
- [GEN.OBS](#): to mark up other general observations.

The OBS.VARX element can only be used if one of the sub-elements is present for the variety concerned. However, if no observation is made, the OBS.VARX element cannot be used.

#### Example

```

<OBS.VARX>
  <INDEX.MAT>500</INDEX.MAT>
  <FORMA.H>D</FORMA.H>
</OBS.VARX>

```

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## OBSOLETE

[element]

#### Signal for obsolete legislative summary

The element is an indication if a legislative summary is obsolete or not.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="OBSOLETE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="VALUE" default="NO">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

The element can have two values: "YES" and "NO" (default).

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## OJ

[element]

#### Description of an OJ publication

The OJ element is used to mark up the information which unambiguously identifies an OJ publication.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="OJ">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

PUBLICATION

#### General rules

#### Element

This element includes the following information:

- the OJ bibliographic description ([BIB.OJ](#)),
- the bibliographic information concerning each volume of the OJ publication ([VOLUME](#)).

#### Example

The two examples below concern an OJ published in the L collection for the first one, and in the C collection for the second one:

```
<OJ>
<BIB.OJ>
  <COLL>L</COLL>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Official Journal</P>
      <P>of the European Union</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <NO.OJ>073</NO.OJ>
  <AGE.OJ>45</AGE.OJ>
  <DATE ISO="20020315">20020315</DATE>
  <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
  <PRINTER>IC</PRINTER>
</BIB.OJ>
<VOLUME>
  <BIB.VOLUME>
    <VOLUME.ID>1</VOLUME.ID>
    <NO.CAT>FXAL02056ENC</NO.CAT>
    <NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
    <DOI.OJ>doi:10.9999/03786978.L_2002.073.eng</DOI.OJ>
    <DOI.PUB>doi:10.9999/03786978.FXAL02056ENC</DOI.PUB>
    <PAGE.TOTAL>33</PAGE.TOTAL>
    <PAGE.SUMMARY>
      <PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
      <PAGE.LAST>s2</PAGE.LAST>
      <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
    </PAGE.SUMMARY>
    <PAGE.CONTENTES>
      <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
      <PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
      <PAGE.TOTAL>31</PAGE.TOTAL>
    </PAGE.CONTENTES>
  </BIB.VOLUME>
  <SECTION TYPE="L1">
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>I</NO.P>
          <TXT>Acts whose publication is obligatory</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000401.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000601.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01000801.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001001.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001201.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001501.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  </SECTION>
  <SECTION TYPE="L2">
    <TITLE>
```

```
<TI>
  <NP>
    <NO.P>II</NO.P>
    <TXT>Acts whose publication is not obligatory</TXT>
  </NP>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<SUBSECTION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Council</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01001601.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SUBSECTION>
<SUBSECTION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Commission</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.01003001.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SUBSECTION>
</SECTION>
</VOLUME>
</OJ>
```

```
<OJ>
  <BIB.OJ>
    <COLL>C</COLL>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Official Journal</P>
        <P>of the European Union</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <NO.OJ>060</NO.OJ>
    <AGE.OJ>45</AGE.OJ>
    <DATE ISO="20020307">20020307</DATE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PRINTER>SZ</PRINTER>
  </BIB.OJ>
  <VOLUME>
    <BIB.VOLUME>
      <VOLUME.ID>1</VOLUME.ID>
      <NO.CAT>FXAC02060ENC</NO.CAT>
      <NO.ISSN>03786986</NO.ISSN>
      <PAGE.TOTAL>5</PAGE.TOTAL>
      <PAGE.SUMMARY>
        <PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.LAST>s1</PAGE.LAST>
        <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
      </PAGE.SUMMARY>
      <PAGE.CONTENTES>
        <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
        <PAGE.LAST>4</PAGE.LAST>
```

```

    <PAGE.TOTAL>4</PAGE.TOTAL>
  </PAGE.CONTENTS>
</BIB.VOLUME>
<SECTION TYPE="C1">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>I</NO.P>
        <TXT>Information</TXT>
      </NP>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <SUBSECTION>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Council</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="C_2002060EN.01000101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="C_2002060EN.01000201.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="C_2002060EN.01000301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
    <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="C_2002060EN.01000401.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  </SUBSECTION>
</SECTION>
</VOLUME>
</OJ>

```

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## OJ.CL

[element]

### Description of an OJ publication within consolidation

The OJ.CL element is used to mark up the information which unambiguously identifies an OJ publication within consolidation.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="OJ.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ.CL"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

BIB.DATA.CL

### General rules

### Element

The element contains a sequence of the following sub-elements:

- the series of the Official Journal ([COLL](#)),
- the number of the Official Journal ([NO.OJ](#)),
- the date of the publication ([DATE](#)),
- the language(s) of the Official Journal ([LG.OJ.CL](#)),
- the first page of the document ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence of the document on the page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the last page of the document ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages of the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

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## OLD

[element]

### Text to be amended

The OLD element is used to mark up the original text which has undergone an amendment.

The text in question is that in the left-hand column.



## Model

```
<xd:element name="OLD" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

## Used by

AMEND OLD

## General rules

### Element

The OLD element is used within the [AMEND](#) element and it may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

The structures within the OLD element may vary considerably depending on the context:

- a paragraph,
- a list,
- one or more items in a list,
- a line in a table,
- a column in a table,
- an article in an act,
- a citation or recital,
- etc.

As far as possible, the relevant tag should be used to mark up the contents of this element.

## Example

```
<OLD>
  <CONSID>considérant que l'exploitation en service commercial de trains à grande vitesse nécessite une excellente
cohérence entre les caractéristiques de l'infrastructure et celles du matériel roulant; que, de cette cohérence, dépendent
le niveau des performances, la sécurité, la qualité des services et leur coût et que c'est sur cette cohérence que repose
notamment l'interopérabilité du réseau européen de trains à grande vitesse;</CONSID>
</OLD>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OLD.CORR

[element]

### Text to be corrected

The OLD.CORR element is used to mark up the original text which has to be corrected.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="OLD.CORR">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="FOR.READ" default="NO">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

CORRECTION

## General rules

### Element

Usually, the original text is quoted. Depending on the structure, the [QUOT.S](#) element may be necessary in order to mark up the original text with the relevant Formex element.

However, the text to be corrected may simply have a [t\\_btx](#) structure. In this case, the opening and closing quotation marks are marked up using the [QUOT.START](#) and [QUOT.END](#) elements.

## Attributes

### The FOR.READ attribute

The FOR.READ attribute indicates if the correction follows a specific format using a standardized introductory sentence. In the English language version, the text to be corrected is introduced by the word 'for:'.

This expression must be entered in the electronic file, while a standardized indication is provided with the 'YES' value given to the FOR.READ attribute. Default value is 'NO'.

Usually, the OLD.CORR and the [NEW.CORR](#) elements have the same value for the FOR.READ attribute.

## Example

```
<CORRECTION>
  <DESCRIPTION>On page 4, Article 314c(2):</DESCRIPTION>
  <OLD.CORR FOR.READ="YES">
    <P>for:</P>
    <QUOT.START ID="QS001" REF.END="QE001" CODE="2018"> </QUOT.START>
```

```

<LIST TYPE="alpha" NUMBERING="IMPLICIT">
  <ITEM>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>(a) </NO.P>
      <TXT>envases N</TXT>
    </NP>
  </ITEM>
</LIST>
<QUOT.END ID="QE001" REF.START="QS001" CODE="2019"> </QUOT.END>
</OLD.CORR>
</CORRECTION>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OP.CMP

[element]

### Operator for comparisons

Within a mathematical formula the element OP.CMP stands for a symbol of comparison.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="OP.CMP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="EQ" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="LT" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="GT" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="NE" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="LE" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="GE" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="AP" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="EQV" </xd:enumeration>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula FORMULA

### General rules

### Element

The mandatory attribute TYPE specifies the type of comparison. It may contain one of the following values:

- EQ: equal to: =,
- LT: less than: <,
- GT: greater than: >,
- NE: not equal to: ≠,
- LE: less than or equal to: ≤,
- GE: greater than or equal to: ≥,
- AP: approximately: ≈,
- EQV: not equal to: ≐.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OP.MATH

[element]

### Mathematical operators

Within a mathematical formula the element OP.MATH stands for mathematical operators.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="OP.MATH">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="CARTPROD" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="DIV" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="MINUS" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="MULT" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="PLUS" </xd:enumeration>
          <xd:enumeration value="PLUSMINUS" </xd:enumeration>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula

### General rules

### Element

The mandatory attribute TYPE specifies the type of symbol. It may contain one of the following values:

- CARTPROD: Cartesian product: ×,
- DIV: division: /,
- MINUS: subtraction: -,
- MULT: multiplication: ·,
- PLUS: addition: +,
- PLUSMINUS: plus-minus: ±.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OPINION

[element]

### Description of an opinion

The OPINION element is used to mark up both the metadata and the content of an opinion.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="OPINION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.OPINION"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERMEDIATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="OPINION.INIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.OPINION"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following information:

- the metadata concerning the opinion ([BIB.OPINION](#));
- a container for the current titles ([CURR.TITLE](#));
- the title of the opinion ([TITLE](#));
- optionally the container [INTERMEDIATE](#) with the elements [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [INDEX](#) and [TOC](#) in any sequence,
- optionally an initial part to the opinion describing the circumstances which led to the request ([OPINION.INIT](#));
- the opinion's content ([CONTENTS.OPINION](#)).

### Attributes

### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is 'NO'.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OPINION.INIT

[element]

### Initial part of an opinion

The OPINION.INIT element is used to mark up the introductory part of an opinion, which contains the motives that led to the request.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="OPINION.INIT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="INTRO.OPINION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATORY" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERNAL.ANNEX" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

OPINION

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following information:

- optionally the introduction to the opinion ([INTRO.OPINION](#));
- optionally a table of contents ([TOC](#));
- an unlimited number of chapters ([GR.SEQ](#));
- optionally the signatories of the request ([SIGNATORY](#));
- optionally an unlimited number of internal annexes ([INTERNAL.ANNEX](#)).

### Example

```
<OPINION.INIT>
  <INTRO.OPINION>
    <P>Demande d'avis</P>
```

```

<P>introduite par</P>

<APPLICANT>la Haute Autorité et le Conseil spécial de Ministres de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de
l'Acier</APPLICANT>

</INTRO.OPINION>

<GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>I</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<NP>

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>En conformité des dispositions des alinéas 3 et 4 de l'article 95 du traité instituant la C.E.C.A., la Haute
Autorité et le Conseil spécial de Ministres ont l'honneur de soumettre &aggrave; l'avis de la Cour de Justice une
proposition de modification de l'article 56 du traité qui a été établie en accord par ces deux institutions au cours de la
session du Conseil spécial de Ministres tenue à Luxembourg le 17 novembre 1959.</TXT>

<P>La Haute Autorité et le Conseil proposent d'ajouter au texte actuel de l'article 56 un texte, ci-après dénommé,
pour la commodité de l'exposé, article 56 bis, et ainsi conçu:</P>

</NP>

</GR.SEQ>

<SIGNATORY>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">Par le Conseil</HT>

</P>

<P>

<HT TYPE="ITALIC">Le président</HT>

</P>

<P>

<HT TYPE="UC">EUGÈNE SCHAUS</HT>

</P>

</SIGNATORY>

</OPINION.INIT>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OPREF

[element]

### Other preferential rates

The OPREF element is used to mark up information relating to the preferential rates other than SPG rates.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="OPREF" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

OPREF UNIT.TA

### General rules

### Element

For presentation purposes, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ORDER

[element]

### Description of an order

The ORDER element is used to mark up both the metadata and the content of an order.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="ORDER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.ORDER"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERMEDIATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ORDER.INIT"/>
        <xd:element ref="P"/>
        <xd:element ref="PARTIES"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="SUBJECT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.ORDER"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATURE.CASE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

```

<xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xd:element ref="P"/>
  <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
</xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following information:

- [BIB.ORDER](#): metadata for an order;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): the current titles;
- [TITLE](#): the title of the order;
- optionally the container [INTERMEDIATE](#) with the elements [GR.ANNOTATION](#), [INDEX](#) and [TOC](#) in any sequence;
- an optional and indefinite range of the elements [ORDER.INIT](#), introduction to an order, general paragraphs ([P](#)) or the conflicting parties ([PARTIES](#));
- [SUBJECT](#): subject keywords for the content;
- [PREAMBLE.GEN](#): preamble of an order;
- [CONTENTS.ORDER](#): the reasoning of an order;
- [SIGNATURE.CASE](#): the signatures of the order;
- an optional and indefinite range of general paragraphs ([P](#)) and a table of contents ([TOC](#)).

#### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is 'NO'.

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## ORDER.INIT

[element]

#### Introduction to an order

The ORDER.INIT element is used to mark up the introductory part of an order, which contains the number of the order and the date that it has been introduced.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="ORDER.INIT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

ORDER ORDER.INIT

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

#### Example

```

<ORDER.INIT>
  <P>Dans l'affaire C-325/03P,</P>
  <P>ayant pour objet un pourvoi au titre de l'article 56 du statut de la Cour de justice, introduit le
  <DATE ISO="20030721">21 juillet 2003</DATE>,</P>
</ORDER.INIT>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## ORDER.NP

[element]

#### Description of an unpublished order

The ORDER.NP element is used to mark up both the metadata and the content of an unpublished order.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="ORDER.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.ORDER"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUMMARY.NP"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUBJECT"/>
      <xd:element ref="RELATED.MATERIAL" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following information:

- [BIB.ORDER](#): metadata for an order;
- [TITLE](#): the title of the order;
- [INDEX](#): the KEYWORDS describing the content of the not published order;
- [SUMMARY.NP](#): the summary of the not published order;
- [SUBJECTS](#): the subjects of the not published order;
- [RELATED.MATERIAL](#): any related material;
- [ENACTING.TERMS.CJT](#): the decision of the not published order.

Except for the RELATED.MATERIAL element, all elements are mandatory.

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is 'NO'.

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## OTH.PUB

[element]

### Reference to another publication

The OTH.PUB element is used to mark up the reference to another publication (not an OJ nor a publication relating to secondary legislation).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="OTH.PUB">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.PUB" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN.PRINT" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.DATA

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the title of the publication ([TITLE](#)),
- the author ([AUTHOR](#)),
- the number of the publication ([NO.PUB](#)),
- the date of publication ([DATE](#)),
- the language of the publication ([LG](#)),
- the ISSN number ([NO.ISSN](#)), the [NO.ISSN.ELECTRONIC](#) or the [NO.ISSN.PRINT](#) elements,
- the page number on which the document begins ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequential number of the document on the first page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the page number on which the document ends ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

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## OTH.PUB.CL

[element]

### Reference to another publication within consolidation

The OTH.PUB.CL element is used to mark up the reference to another publication (not an OJ nor a publication relating to secondary legislation) which is taken into account for the consolidation procedure.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="OTH.PUB.CL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="AUTHOR" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.PUB" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ISSN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.DATA.CL

#### General rules

## Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the title of the publication ([TITLE](#)),
- the author of the publication ([AUTHOR](#)),
- the number of the publication ([NO.PUB](#)),
- the date of the publication ([DATE](#)),
- the language(s) of the publication ([LG.PUB](#)),
- the ISBN of the publication ([NO.ISBN](#)),
- the first page of the document ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the sequence on the page ([PAGE.SEQ](#)),
- the last page of the document ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the number of pages of the document ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

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## OVER

[element]

### Mathematical expression over a mathematical symbol

The OVER element contains expressions which are presented on top of a mathematical symbol.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="OVER" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

#### Used by

FUNCTION INTEGRAL OVER PRODUCT SUM

#### General rules

#### Element

The OVER element may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## OVERLINE

[element]

### Overline for mathematical expressions

The OVERLINE element contains expressions which will be presented with an overline.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="OVERLINE" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.formula OVERLINE

#### General rules

#### Element

The OVERLINE element may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

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## P

[element]

### Physical paragraph

The P element is used to mark up a physical paragraph. This only deals with lower-level text blocks. Many Formex structures consist of at least one physical paragraph, such as various titles, items of a list, lowest-level structured text in general documents, etc.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="P" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct t\_btx.title ACT.GEN ADDR.S ANNOTATION APPELLANT BIB.GEN.PUB CASE CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT CORRIG.ECR DECISION DECISION.ECR DECISION.ECR DEF.PART.RATE DEF.REM DEFENDANTS ENACTING.TERMS FINAL FINAL.SUMMARY GR.NOTES GR.SEQ IMG.CNT INFO.PUBLISHER INTERVENERS INTRO.OPINION INTRO.OPINION ITEM ITEM.PART JUDGMENT JUDGMENT JURISDICTION NP NP.ECR OBJECT ORDER ORDER P PAGE.HEADER PARTIES PL.DATE PLAINTIFS PLENIPOTENTIARY PREAMBLE PREAMBLE.GEN PRESENCE QUOT.S SIGNATORY SIGNATURE.CASE TI.GR.PLANT TI.GR.UNIT.VI

#### General rules

#### Element

Physical paragraphs marked up with the P element may not be numbered. For numbered paragraphs, the [NP](#) element must be used.

In most cases, the P element appears in higher-level elements (within a title, within a series of paragraphs nested in a [GR.SEQ](#) element, within an [ITEM](#) element of a list, etc.). The use of P is so constrained by the context.

A 'carriage return' does not imply the use of the P element. Some Formex elements rather imply the 'carriage return'. The corresponding elements of a list, a table, or an annotation must not be encapsulated in a P element.

#### Example

Physical paragraph in the context of a titled section ([GR.SEQ](#)):

```
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
  <TITLE>
  <TI>
  <NP>
```

```

<NO.P>1.</NO.P>

<TXT>Complaint</TXT>

</NP>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<P>The complaint was lodged on

<DATE ISO="20010522">22 May 2001</DATE> by Sorochimie Chimie Fine (the complainant), which represents a major
proportion, in this case more than 75%, of the total Community production of sulphanilic acid.</P>

</GR.SEQ>

```

This example shows the use of P as introductory sentence of a list, and its use in the constrained context of the [ITEM](#) element:

```

<P>It lays down two types of obligations:</P>

<LIST TYPE="DASH">

  <ITEM>

    <P>General obligations of the type set out in Articles 3 and 4, concerning safety measures and measures to prevent
    major accidents in industrial installations of the kind covered by Annexes I and IV or Annex II (first column);</P>

  </ITEM>

  <ITEM>

    <P>Specific obligations in respect of installations covered by Annexes I and III or Annex II (second column).</P>

  </ITEM>

</LIST>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PAGE.CONTENTS

[element]

### Pagination of the content of a volume

The PAGE.CONTENTS element is used to mark up the pagination of the content of a volume. The pagination of the table of contents is described using the [PAGE.SUMMARY](#) element.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="PAGE.CONTENTS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

BIB.VOLUME CONTENTS.SE

#### General rules

#### Element

The PAGE.CONTENTS element consists of the following sub-elements:

- the page number where the content of the volume starts ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the page number where the content of the volume ends ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages of the content of the volume ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

Basically, the total number of pages of the content is the sum of the number of pages of each document published in the concerned volume. In some cases, however, additional pages are integrated in the publication which do not have the normal pagination. It is then impossible to calculate the total number of pages.

#### Example

```

<PAGE.CONTENTS>

  <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>

  <PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>

  <PAGE.TOTAL>31</PAGE.TOTAL>

</PAGE.CONTENTS>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PAGE.FIRST

[element]

### First page of a document or a publication part

The PAGE.FIRST element is used to mark up the first page number of :

- specific publication parts (summary and contents),
- the content of a document (both main and annexed documents) inside a publication,
- main documents,
- secondary documents,
- the corrected document in a corrigendum;



- etc.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.FIRST" type="t_page"/>
```

## Used by

BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONC BIB.SUMMARY DOC.CORR DOC.CORR.SE DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB DOCUMENT.REF  
DOCUMENT.REF.CONC OJ.CL OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PAGE.CONTENTIS PAGE.FIRST PAGE.SUMMARY REF.OJ SPEC.ED

## General rules

### Element

The PAGE.FIRST element is based on the [t\\_page](#) simple type and usually consists of a digit corresponding to the number of the page on which the document or the publication part begins.

It may contain arabic or roman digits, which sometimes are preceded by special letters.

Some pages in the publication are not numbered. If the page number cannot be determined by the context, the page is considered to be a supplementary page and is indicated using an 's#' value where '#' stands for a number. The use is described in detail in the following paragraph.

The cover pages are usually numbered in the following order:

- s1: the page containing general information about the publication and the Contents,
- s2: the reverse side of page 's1',
- s3: the front of the last sheet (inside page). This may contain notes to readers and advertisements,
- s4: the reverse side of page 's3'.

The next page after these pages that is not numbered in the publication is indicated as 's5'.

### Specific rules

Context of the first page of a document (child of the BIB.INSTANCE, OTH.PUB, DOC.CORR, DOC.MAIN.PUB and DOC.SUB.PUB elements)

### Element

The PAGE.FIRST element is used to mark up the starting page number of the document.

### Example

Within the [BIB.INSTANCE](#) element, a document instance provides information about the publication to which the document belongs. In this example, the document appears on the page 2 of the publication:

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>
  <DOCUMENT.REF FILE="L_2002020EN.01000201.doc.xml">
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ>020</NO.OJ>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
    <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
    <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
  </DOCUMENT.REF>
  <DATE ISO="20020122">20020122</DATE>
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <NO.SEQ>0002</NO.SEQ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <DOC.TYPE>REGULATION</DOC.TYPE>
  <NO.DOC FORMAT="NY" TYPE="INTERNAL">
    <NO.CURRENT>111</NO.CURRENT>
    <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
    <COM>EC</COM>
  </NO.DOC>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
```

Within the bibliographical description of a document, the [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) and the [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) elements describe the different parts which make up the whole document. The following example shows that the main part of the document begins on the page 3:

```
<DOC.MAIN.PUB NO.SEQ="0002">
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Commission Regulation (EC) No 457/2002</P>
```

```

</TI>
</TITLE>
<LEGAL.VALUE>REGULATION</LEGAL.VALUE>
<NO.CELEX>32002R0457</NO.CELEX>
<PAGE.FIRST>3</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.LAST>3</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<REF.PHYS FILE="L_2002073EN.01000103.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</DOC.MAIN.PUB>

```

### Specific rules

Context of publication parts (child of the PAGE.SUMMARY and PAGE.CONTENTES elements)

### Element

In this context, the PAGE.FIRST element contains the starting page number of either the table of contents of the publication, or the publication contents.

### Example

```

<PAGE.SUMMARY>
  <PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>s2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.SUMMARY>
<PAGE.CONTENTES>
  <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>31</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.CONTENTES>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PAGE.FIRST.ECR

[element]

### First page of an ECR document or publication part

The PAGE.FIRST.ECR element is used to mark up the first page number of an ECR document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.FIRST.ECR" type="t_page.ecr"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.APPEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CHRON.TABLE BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR  
BIB.ECR.GENERAL BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING PAGE.FIRST.ECR

### General rules

### Element

The PAGE.FIRST.ECR element is based on the [t\\_page.ecr](#) simple type.

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## PAGE.HEADER

[element]

### Current title for pages of th 'e-Recueil'

The PAGE.HEADER element contains the title which is placed at the top of all pages within a European Court Report document, as far it is published within the 'e-Recueil'.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="PAGE.HEADER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

CURR.TITLE

### General rules

### Element

The element is composed of at least two [P](#) elements.

## PAGE.LAST

[element]

### Last page of a document or a publication part

The PAGE.LAST element is used to mark up the last page number of:

- a summary,
- the content of a document,
- main documents,
- secondary documents,
- etc.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.LAST" type="t_page"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONTS BIB.SUMMARY DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB OJ.CL OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PAGE.CONTENTES PAGE.LAST  
PAGE.SUMMARY SPEC.ED

### General rules

#### Element

The PAGE.LAST element follows the same rules as the [PAGE.FIRST](#) element.

However, for blank pages, specific rules must be taken into account. As regards documents, only blank pages which are part of the document have to be taken into account. The blank page on the back of a form is usually part of the document.

## PAGE.LAST.ECR

[element]

### Last page of an ECR document or publication part

The PAGE.LAST.ECR element is used to mark up the last page number of an ECR document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.LAST.ECR" type="t_page.ecr"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.APPEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CHRON.TABLE BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR  
BIB.ECR.GENERAL BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING PAGE.LAST.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

The PAGE.LAST.ECR element is based on the [t\\_page.ecr](#) simple type.

## PAGE.SEQ

[element]

### Sequence number of a document on the page

The PAGE.SEQ element is used to mark up the sequence number of a document on the page, as opposed to the [NO.SEQ](#) element which is used to mark up the sequence number of the document in the publication.

This sequence number indicates the position of the document on the page indicated as the starting page.

This information is important if several documents or parts of documents are included on the same actual page.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.SEQ" type="t_page.sequence"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.APPEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CHRON.TABLE BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR  
BIB.ECR.GENERAL BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONTS BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING  
BIB.SUMMARY DOC.CORR DOC.CORR.SE DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONTS OJ.CL OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL  
PAGE.SEQ REF.OJ

### General rules

#### Element

The PAGE.SEQ element is based on the [t\\_page.sequence](#) simple type.

If there is only one document on the page, the sequence number is '1'.

If the beginning of a page corresponds to the end of a document, this part is not taken into account for the numbering. The following document is considered to be the first document on the page.

### Example

The two following OJ tags correspond to annexes published on the same page:

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>  
  <COLL>I</COLL>  
  <NO.OJ>71</NO.OJ>  
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>  
  <DATE ISO="20020313">20020313</DATE>
```

```
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
<NO.SEQ>0001.0004</NO.SEQ>
<PAGE.FIRST>31</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
<DOC.TYPE>ANNEX</DOC.TYPE>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
```

```
<BIB.INSTANCE>
<COLL>L</COLL>
<NO.OJ>71</NO.OJ>
<YEAR>2002</YEAR>
<DATE ISO="20020313">20020313</DATE>
<LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
<LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
<NO.SEQ>0001.0005</NO.SEQ>
<PAGE.FIRST>31</PAGE.FIRST>
<PAGE.SEQ>2</PAGE.SEQ>
<PAGE.LAST>31</PAGE.LAST>
<PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
<DOC.TYPE>ANNEX</DOC.TYPE>
</BIB.INSTANCE>
```

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## PAGE.SUMMARY

[element]

### Pagination of the table of contents of a volume

The PAGE.SUMMARY element is used to mark up the pagination of the table of contents of a volume. The pagination of the contents is described using the [PAGE.CONTENTIS](#) element.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST" />
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST" />
      <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL" />
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.VOLUME CONTENTS.SE

#### General rules

#### Element

The PAGE.SUMMARY element consists of the following sub-elements :

- the page number where the table of contents starts ([PAGE.FIRST](#)),
- the page number where the table of contents ends ([PAGE.LAST](#)),
- the total number of pages of the table of contents ([PAGE.TOTAL](#)).

#### Example

```
<PAGE.SUMMARY>
  <PAGE.FIRST>s1</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>s2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>2</PAGE.TOTAL>
</PAGE.SUMMARY>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PAGE.TOTAL

[element]

### Total number of pages

The PAGE.TOTAL element is used to mark up the total number of pages of:

- a summary,
- the content of a document,
- main documents,
- secondary documents,

- etc.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAGE.TOTAL" type="xd:positiveInteger"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.APEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CHRON.TABLE BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR  
BIB.ECR.GENERAL BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CONS BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING  
BIB.SUMMARY BIB.VOLUME CONTENTS.SE DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB OJ.CL OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PAGE.CONTENTES PAGE.SUMMARY  
PAGE.TOTAL SPEC.ED

#### General rules

#### Element

Generally speaking, as regards documents (child of the [BIB.INSTANCE](#), [OTH.PUB](#), [DOC.MAIN.PUB](#) and [DOC.SUB.PUB](#) elements), it is simply necessary to calculate the difference between the values of the [PAGE.FIRST](#) and the [PAGE.LAST](#) elements (last page minus first page + 1). In some cases, additionally integrated pages have to be taken into account, so the described calculation cannot be used.

Within volume parts ([BIB.VOLUME](#)), the PAGE.TOTAL value results from the PAGE.TOTAL sum of the [PAGE.SUMMARY](#) and the [PAGE.CONTENTES](#) elements.

As regards table of contents parts ([PAGE.SUMMARY](#)), only the pages which contain table of contents entries are taken into account.

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## PAPER

[element]

### Description of a paper issue (Official Journal)

The PAPER element is used to mark up the paper issue of the Official Journal.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAPER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.PAPER" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The PAPER element contains information on the presentation of a given document in the summary of the paper publication. It contains one or more [VOLUME.PAPER](#) elements.

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## PAPER.GEN

[element]

### Description of a paper issue (general publication)

The PAPER.GEN element is used to mark up the paper issue of a general publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PAPER.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.PAPER" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB

#### General rules

#### Element

The PAPER.GEN element contains information on the presentation of a given document in the summary of the paper publication. It contains an optional [TITLE](#) and one or more [VOLUME.PAPER](#) elements.

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## PARAG

[element]

### Legal paragraph

The PARAG element is used to mark up a subdivision of an article numbered using Arab numerals within a European legal text. It is made up of at least one alinea or quoted text.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PARAG">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.PARAG"/>
      <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">

```

```

        <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
        <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
        <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
    </xd:choice>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="IDENTIFIER" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
            <xd:pattern value="\d{3}(\-\d{3})?[A-Z]*\.\d{3}[A-Z]*"/>
        </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ARTICLE ARTICLE GR.SEQ QUOT.S SUBDIV SUBDIV

#### General rules

##### Element

A PARAG element can contain quoted items. In this case, the [QUOT.S](#) element must be used.

The spaces between the legal paragraph number ([NO.PARAG](#)) and the text of the alinea ([ALINEA](#)) must not be included in the electronic file.

Additionally, on all levels, optional comments ([COMMENT](#)) may be inserted. Annotations in the margin of the document should be encoded within the [MARGIN](#) element.

##### Attributes

##### The IDENTIFIER attribute

The IDENTIFIER attribute is mandatory and is used to provide a normalised form of the 'natural' number of the current legal paragraph within the enacting terms.

Basically, its value must be deduced from the articles and paragraphs numbering.

It must always correspond to the following format: 'xxx.yyy'. If necessary, the initial positions must be filled with zeros. It contains the following information:

- 'xxx': is a value which corresponds to the position of the article to which the paragraph belongs. This value must be identical to the value attributed to the IDENTIFIER attribute of the [ARTICLE](#) element used to mark up the article concerned;
- 'yyy': is a value which corresponds to the position of the legal paragraph within the article. This value corresponds to the legal paragraph number.

For example, '001.003' is the IDENTIFIER attribute value of the third legal paragraph of the first article.

There are a few exceptions, such as the paragraphs *bis* and the paragraphs quoted in modifying acts, corrigenda and amendments.

For the paragraphs *bis* (*ter*, *quater*, *ter bis* etc.), the 'yyy' value is extended with uppercase letters 'A' (respectively 'B', 'C' etc.)

For example, the IDENTIFIER attribute of legal paragraph 1 *bis* of the first article will be '001.001A'. The IDENTIFIER attribute of the legal paragraph 2, within the same article, will then be '001.002'.

A different enumeration pattern can be found, with number followed by lower-case letters (such as '1a', '1b' etc.). In this case, the same rule has to be applied.

For quoted legal paragraphs, specific rules are to be applied for the first part of the sequence number. The 'xxx' value must be deduced by the context, and it should correspond to the IDENTIFIER attribute value of the article referred to by the quoted paragraph. If this value cannot be deduced, the first part of the IDENTIFIER of the quoted paragraph will be 000, followed by the legal number of the quoted paragraph.

In the example below, the IDENTIFIER attribute value of the quoted paragraph is '001.001A', wherever the article can be found.

1. in Article 1, the following paragraph shall be inserted:

'1a. Member States shall actively take into account the objective of equality between men and women when formulating and implementing laws, regulations, administrative

#### Example

```

<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="001">
  <TI.ART>Article 1</TI.ART>
  <PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.001">
    <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>
      <P>With effect from 16 May 2001, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials and other servants employed in the countries and places listed below shall be as follows:</P>
      <LIST TYPE="DASH">
        <ITEM>
          <P>Ireland: 126,6</P>
        </ITEM>
        <ITEM>

```

```

        <P>Greece: 90,4.</P>
    </ITEM>
</LIST>
</ALINEA>
</PARAG>
<PARAG IDENTIFIER="001.002">
    <NO.PARAG>2.</NO.PARAG>
    <ALINEA>
        <P>With effect from 1 July 2001, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials and other servants employed in the countries and places listed below shall be as follows:</P>
        <LIST TYPE="DASH">
            <ITEM>
                <P>Belgium: 106,2</P>
            </ITEM>
            <ITEM>
                <P>Denmark: 111,1.</P>
            </ITEM>
        </LIST>
    </ALINEA>
</PARAG>
</ARTICLE>

```

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## PART.ECR

[element]

### Sector of an ECR publication

The PART.ECR element is used to mark the sector of an ECR publication. It is related to the court instances.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PART.ECR" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.ECR PART.ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed.

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## PARTIES

[element]

### Conflicting parties in a juridical case

The PARTIES element is used to mark up the conflicting parties as well as any additional interveners or present bodies in a juridical case.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="PARTIES">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="PLAINTIFS"/>
      <xd:element ref="AGAINST"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEFENDANTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="APPELANT"/>
      <xd:element ref="INTERVENERS"/>
      <xd:element ref="PRESENCE"/>
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CASE CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT JUDGMENT ORDER

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [PLAINTIFS](#): the complaining party;
- [AGAINST](#): the expression which separates the conflicting parties;
- [DEFENDANTS](#): the defending party;
- [APPELANT](#): any additional parties;
- [INTERVENERS](#): any other accepted interveners;
- [PRESENCE](#): any additionally accepted body.
- [P](#): physical paragraph.

The first three elements are mandatory, whereas the other ones are optional.

## Example

```
<PARTIES>
  <PLAINTIFS>
    <P>José Luis Zuazaga Meabe, demeurant à Bilbao (Espagne), représenté par Mes J. A. Calderón Chavero et N. Moya Fernández, abogados,</P>
    <P>partie requérante,</P>
  </PLAINTIFS>
  <AGAINST>les autres parties à la procédure étant:</AGAINST>
  <DEFENDANTS>
    <P>Office de l'harmonisation dans le marché intérieur (marques, dessins et modèles) (OHMI), représenté par MM. O. Montalto et I. de Medrano Caballero, en qualité d'agents,</P>
    <P>partie défenderesse en première instance,</P>
  </DEFENDANTS>
  <INTERVENERS>
    <P>Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA (BBVA), établie à Madrid (Espagne), représentée par Me J. de Rivera Lamode Espinosa, abogado,</P>
    <P>partie à la procédure devant la chambre de recours de l'OHMI, partie intervenante au pourvoi,</P>
  </INTERVENERS>
</PARTIES>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## PARTY.STATUS

[element]

### Information on the status of a party in a case

The PARTY.STATUS element is used to mark up the status of a party participating in a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PARTY.STATUS" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

APPELLANT DEFENDANTS INTERVENERS PARTY.STATUS PLAINTIFS

### General rules

### Element

The element has mixed content. It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

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---

## PDF

[element]

### Description of a PDF issue (Official Journal)

The PDF element is used to mark up the PDF (Portable Document Format) issue of the Official Journal.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PDF">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.VOLUME" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DOC

### General rules

### Element

As the granularity of the publication may be different between the paper and the PDF publication (size of files), this element describes the specific composition of the corresponding PDF.

It contains one or more [ITEM.VOLUME](#) elements.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## PDF.ECR

[element]

### References to the PDF instances created for a case

The PDF.ECR element is used to mark up the references to the PDF instances which have been created for a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PDF.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PDF.ECR" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```



## Used by

CASE

## General rules

### Element

It contains one or more [REF.PDF.ECR](#) elements.

### Example

```
<PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="SUMMARY" PAGE.FIRST="00439" PAGE.LAST="00440">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="CONCLUSION" PAGE.FIRST="00441" PAGE.LAST="00457">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
  <REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="CASE" PAGE.FIRST="00458" PAGE.LAST="00480">//filename//</REF.PDF.ECR>
</PDF.ECR>
```

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---

## PDF.GEN

[element]

### Description of a PDF issue (general publication)

The PDF.GEN element is used to mark up the PDF (Portable Document Format) issue of a general publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PDF.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB

## General rules

### Element

As the granularity of the publication may be different between the paper and the PDF publication (size of files), this element describes the specific composition of the corresponding PDF.

It contains a title ([TITLE](#)) and a table of contents ([TOC](#)).

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---

## PERIOD

[element]

### Period of application of rates

The PERIOD element is used in the context of the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up information relating to the periods of application of the rates of autonomous and conventional duties.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PERIOD" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

## Used by

CN.AUT.RATE CN.CONV.RATE PERIOD

## General rules

### Element

For presentation purposes, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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---

## PL.DATE

[element]

### Indication of the place and the date of a signature

The PL.DATE element is used to mark up the sentence indicating the place and the date of a signature.

The structure of the sentence depends on the language and the type of the document. Various formats are used.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PL.DATE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GENERAL GR.SEQ INFO.PUBLISHER LETTER QUOT.S SIGNATURE

## General rules

### Element

The PL.DATE element contains one or more physical paragraphs ([P](#))

In the case of acts adopted by European institutions (regulations, decisions, recommendations, etc.), the most common places are the following:

- Brussels,
- Luxembourg,
- Strasbourg.

The PL.DATE is also used in the framework of agreements ([AGR](#)), which have been published in the format of an exchange of letters.

#### Example

```
<PL.DATE>
  <P>Done at Brussels,
  <DATE ISO="20011122">22 November 2001</DATE>.</P>
</PL.DATE>
```

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## PLAINTIFS

[element]

### The plaintiff party in a juridical case

The PLAINTIFS element is used to mark up the plaintiff party in a juridical case.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PLAINTIFS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="PARTY.STATUS" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

PARTIES

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains one or more physical paragraphs ([P](#)) and an optional description of the status of the party participating in a case ([PARTY.STATUS](#)).

#### Example

```
<PLAINTIFS>
  <P>José Luis Zuazaga Meabe, demeurant à Bilbao (Espagne), représenté par Mes J. A. Calderón Chavero et N. Moya
  Fernández, abogados,</P>
  <PARTY.STATUS>partie requérante,</PARTY.STATUS>
</PLAINTIFS>
```

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## PLENIPOTENTIARY

[element]

### Description of a plenipotentiary

The PLENIPOTENTIARY element is used to mark up each plenipotentiary within agreements.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PLENIPOTENTIARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.struct FULL.POWER GR.SEQ QUOT.S

#### General rules

#### Element

The PLENIPOTENTIARY element contains one or more physical paragraphs ([P](#)). Each of them usually consists of the affiliation, function and name of the plenipotentiaries representing one party in the agreement.

#### Example

```
<PLENIPOTENTIARY>
  <P>THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</P>
  <P>Anna
  <HT TYPE="UC">Lindh</HT>,</P>
  <P>Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden,</P>
  <P>President-in-office of the Council of the European Union,</P>
```

```
<P>Christopher
<HT TYPE="UC">Patten</HT>,</P>
<P>Member of the Commission of the European Communities,</P>
</PLENIPOTENTIARY>
```

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## POS.TARIC

[element]

### Taric position

The POS.TARIC element is used to mark up the Taric position. This is a code which is used to define the 'position' of a line in the hierarchy of products.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="POS.TARIC" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

POS.TARIC UNIT.TA

### General rules

#### Element

This code only appears in tables relating to Taric. More specifically, it corresponds to the second part of the code, which appears in the column entitled 'Taric subheading', i.e. the figure which appears after the slash.

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## PREAMBLE

[element]

### Preamble with regular structure

The PREAMBLE element is used in legal texts in order to mark up the preamble which follows a regular structure. It usually contains:

- the introductory phrase ([PREAMBLE.INIT](#)),
- the group of quotations - references to the basic documents ([GR.VISA](#)),
- the recitals group - reasons ([GR.CONSID](#)),
- and the closing phrase ([PREAMBLE.FINAL](#)).

There are two exceptions to this regular structure:

- In some cases, the preamble may not present a regular structure. The document clearly constitutes a legal act document, but quotations and recitals are uneasily identifiable;
- If the document is an agreement, between the reasons for the agreement and the closing phrase of the preamble, there may be a part which describes the plenipotentiaries.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PREAMBLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="GR.VISA" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
            <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
            <xd:element ref="GR.VISA" minOccurs="0"/>
          </xd:sequence>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
  <xd:element ref="FULL.POWER" minOccurs="0"/>
  <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.FINAL"/>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT AGR CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN DECISION.ECR GR.SEQ JUDGMENT QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The most frequent possibilities for a regular structure are:

- a [VISA group](#), without any other components,
- a [VISA group](#) followed by a [CONSID group](#),
- a series of groups comprising a [VISA group](#), a [CONSID group](#) and a second [VISA group](#).

If the preamble does not follow a regular structure, the [P](#) element is used to mark up each physical paragraph.

In the case of an agreement, the part describing the plenipotentiaries is nested in a [FULL.POWER](#) element.

### Example

```
<PREAMBLE>
  <PREAMBLE.INIT>THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,</PREAMBLE.INIT>
  <GR.VISA>
    <VISA>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,</VISA>
```

```

<VISA>Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1095/2001 of
<DATE ISO="20010605">5 June 2001</DATE> opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for
young male bovine animals for fattening ( <DATE ISO="20010701">1 July 2001</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20020630">30
June 2002</DATE>) <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">
<P>
<REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" NO.OJ="150" DATE.PUB="20010606" PAGE.FIRST="25">OJ L 150, 6.6.2001, p. 25</REF.DOC.OJ>.</P>
</NOTE>, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,</VISA>
</GR.VISA>
<GR.CONSID>
<GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
<CONSID>Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1095/2001 provides for the opening for the period
<DATE ISO="20010701">1 July 2001</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20020630">30 June 2002</DATE> of a tariff quota of
<FT TYPE="NUMBER">169000</FT> young male bovine animals of a weight not exceeding 300 kilograms and intended for
fattening. Article 9 of that Regulation provides for a further allocation of quantities not covered by import licence
applications by 22 February 2002,</CONSID>
</GR.CONSID>
<PREAMBLE.FINAL>HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</PREAMBLE.FINAL>
</PREAMBLE>

```

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## PREAMBLE.FINAL

[element]

### Closing phrase of the preamble

This phrase ends the preamble and introduces the enacting terms.

The contents of this paragraph are grammatically determined by two aspects:

- the number of the authors,
- and the legal value of the document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PREAMBLE.FINAL" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ PREAMBLE PREAMBLE.FINAL PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

In the English language version the following phrases may be found:

- For a regulation:
  - 'HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:'
  - 'HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:'
- For a decision:
  - 'HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:'
  - 'HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:'
  - 'HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:'
  - 'HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:'
  - 'HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT:'
- For a directive:
  - 'HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:'
  - 'HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:'
- For a recommendation:
  - 'HEREBY FORMULATES THIS RECOMMENDATION:'
  - 'HEREBY RECOMMENDS:'
  - 'MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION:'
  - 'RECOMMENDS THE MEMBER STATES TO PROCEED ...:'
  - 'RECOMMENDS THE MEMBER STATES:'
- For an agreement:
  - 'HAS AGREED THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:'
  - 'HAVE REACHED THE FOLLOWING UNDERSTANDING:'
  - 'HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:'
- For a common position:
  - 'HAS DEFINED THE FOLLOWING COMMON POSITION:'
  - 'HAVE DEFINED THE FOLLOWING COMMON POSITION:'
  - 'DEFINE THE FOLLOWING COMMON POSITION:'

Note that other fragments or expressions may be used.

The PREAMBLE.FINAL element usually contains character data.

### Example

The following example deals with a regulation adopted by two European institutions:

```

<PREAMBLE>
  <PREAMBLE.INIT>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</PREAMBLE.INIT>
  <GR.VISA> </GR.VISA>
  <GR.CONSID>
    <GR.CONSID.INIT>Whereas:</GR.CONSID.INIT>
  </GR.CONSID>
  <PREAMBLE.FINAL>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</PREAMBLE.FINAL>
</PREAMBLE>

```

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## PREAMBLE.GEN

[element]

### Preamble with non-regular structure

The PREAMBLE.GEN element is used in the context of consolidated texts in order to mark up the preamble, which does not follow a regular structure.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="PREAMBLE.GEN">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
          <xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
        </xd:choice>
        <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
          <xd:element ref="LIST"/>
          <xd:element ref="NP"/>
          <xd:element ref="P"/>
          <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
        </xd:choice>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:complexType>
  </xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT.GEN CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING GR.SEQ ORDER QUOT.S

#### General rules

##### Element

The PREAMBLE.GEN element may be introduced by a title ([TITLE](#)) optionally followed by a [PREAMBLE.INIT](#) element.

Its contents may consist of either a combination of citations ([GR.VISA](#)) and recitals ([GR.CONSID](#)), or [P](#), [GR.SEQ](#), [LIST](#), [NP](#) and [QUOT.S](#) elements.

As a general rule, if the preamble includes paragraphs which are neither citations nor recitals, its content is marked up using the [P](#) element.

At last, a closing phrase ([PREAMBLE.FINAL](#)) may be present.

The structure of the [ACT.GEN](#) element authorises the markup of the whole preamble by [P](#) elements.

This solution must be chosen when the text which serves as the preamble does not contain any of the following elements:

- [TITLE](#),
- [GR.VISA](#),
- [GR.CONSID](#),
- [PREAMBLE.FINAL](#).

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## PREAMBLE.INIT

[element]

### Introductory phrase of the preamble

The PREAMBLE.INIT element is used to mark up the introductory phrase of the preamble, which often consists of a list of authors in their full name.

For example:

- Commission: THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
- Council: THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
- Court of Justice: THE COURT OF JUSTICE
- Representatives of the governments of the Member States: THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING IN THE COUNCIL
- etc.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="PREAMBLE.INIT" type="t_btx"/>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ PREAMBLE PREAMBLE.GEN PREAMBLE.INIT QUOT.S

#### General rules

## Element

If the introduction consists of several paragraphs, each of them must be marked up with a separate [P](#) element.

## Example

```
<PREAMBLE>
  <PREAMBLE.INIT>THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</PREAMBLE.INIT>
  <GR.VISA>
    <VISA>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular Article 95 thereof,</VISA>
  </GR.VISA>
  <GR.CONSID> </GR.CONSID>
</PREAMBLE>
```

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---

## PRELIM.RULING

[element]

### Request for a preliminary ruling

The PRELIM.RULING element is used to mark up the expression which signals a request for a preliminary ruling presented by another court.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PRELIM.RULING" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CASE PRELIM.RULING

### General rules

### Element

It contains one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<PRELIM.RULING>
  <P>demande de décision préjudicielle, introduite par l'Oberster Gerichtshof (Autriche)</P>
</PRELIM.RULING>
```

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---

## PREFIX

[element]

### Prefix of terms

The PREFIX element is used to mark up the symbol or the number which precedes a term in a list of definitions.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PREFIX" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DLIST.ITEM PREFIX

### General rules

### Element

The element is optional with a [DLIST.ITEM](#) element.

### Example

```
<DLIST.ITEM>
  <PREFIX>--</PREFIX>
  <TERM>PCE
    <HT TYPE="SUB">red</HT>
</TERM>
  <DEFINITION>Amount deducted from the risk of future potential credit.</DEFINITION>
</DLIST.ITEM>
```

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---

## PRESENCE

[element]

### Additional present bodies in a juridical case

The PRESENCE element is used to mark up the additional present bodies in a juridical case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PRESENCE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PRESENCE.INIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```
</xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

PARTIES

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains an optional introduction for the bodies ([PRESENCE.INIT](#)) and one or more [P](#) elements.

#### Example

```
<PRESENCE>
  <PRESENCE.INIT>en présence de:</PRESENCE.INIT>
  <P>Union nationale des fédérations départementales des chasseurs,</P>
  <P>Association nationale des chasseurs de gibier d'eau,</P>
</PRESENCE>
```

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---

## PRESENCE.INIT

[element]

### Introduction to the PRESENCE element

The PRESENCE.INIT element is used to mark up the expression which introduces the [PRESENCE](#) element.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PRESENCE.INIT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

PRESENCE PRESENCE.INIT

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

#### Example

```
<PRESENCE.INIT>en présence de:</PRESENCE.INIT>
```

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---

## PRINTER

[element]

### Code of a printer

The PRINTER element is used to mark up the code of the printer responsible for publishing and printing the publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="PRINTER" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.OJ BIB.SE PRINTER

#### General rules

#### Element

The printers are identified using the codes defined by the Opoce production unit.

When one printer is responsible for the entire publication, the content of the PRINTER element within the [BIB.OJ](#) element must correspond to one of the allowed codes.

However, if the publication is compiled, the PRINTER element must take the value 'COMPILED'.

The following list provides only an overview of the allowed codes and it may change according to the contractual situation:

- ADL: the consortium ADL,
- AI: the firm AIS,
- AM: Amplexor,
- BL: Imprimerie Berger-Levrault,
- DIA: Diadeis,
- EU: Euroscript,
- GU: Imprimerie Guyot,
- IC: Imprimerie Centrale,
- INF: Infotechnique,
- JO: Imprimerie Jouve,
- MCP: MCP,
- NU: Numen Europe,
- PD: Paulinus Druckerei,
- PE: European Parliament,
- PV: Pfälzische Verlagsanstalt,
- SD: Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag,
- SI: SISEG,
- SZ: Saarbrücker Zeitung - Verlag und Druckerei GmbH,
- VM: Imprimerie Van Muysewinkel.

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---

**Production identifier**

The production identifier is managed by the production management system of the Publications Office. It is transferred on the Request for publication.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="PROD.ID" type="t_prod.id"/>
```

**Used by**

BIB.DOC PROD.ID

**General rules****Element**

It's value has to be constructed according to the [t\\_prod.id](#) simple type.

Sometimes various documents are packaged and treated as a single document in the management system. In this case each document in the package has to get the same PROD.ID value.

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**PRODUCT****Product symbol in mathematical expressions**

The PRODUCT element represents the symbol  $\prod$ .

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="PRODUCT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="OVER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNDER" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

t\_btx.formula

**General rules****Element**

The content of the element consists of the optional elements [OVER](#) and [UNDER](#).

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**PROLOG****Prologue of an opinion**

The PROLOG element is used to mark up the information preceding an opinion, which usually describes the opinion-making process. Another use concerns documents related to state aids. The description of the invitation to submit comments, which follows the document title, must be marked up with this element.

From a layout point of view, this text part is clearly separated from the content of the document. Unlike the content, which is two-column printed, the PROLOG appears in a single column between the title and the content of the document.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="PROLOG" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

**Used by**

ACT GENERAL PROLOG

**General rules****Element**

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

There are no strict rules for drafting a prologue. Consequently the content of the prologue is not always easy to identify. However, in most cases, the prologue can be identified using the following elements:

- the prologue is a text placed between the title and the content of the opinion;
- the margins of the prologue are identical to the margins of the title;
- In the case of an opinion, the prologue lists dated events preceding the adoption of the opinion, and the final sentence of the prologue describes the conditions under which the opinion was adopted (identity of the committee, date of adoption, number of votes). In the English language version, it may take the following form: "At its 318th Plenary Session (meeting of 15 September 1994), the Economic and Social Committee adopted the following Opinion by a large majority (two votes against):".

**Example**

The first example deals with a document related to state aids :

```
<PROLOG>
  <P>By means of the letter dated 17 October 2001, reproduced in the authentic languages on the pages following this summary, the Commission notified Belgium of its decision to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty concerning the abovementioned measure.</P>
  <P>Interested parties may submit their comments on the measure in respect of which the Commission is initiating the procedure within one month of the date of publication of this summary and the following letter, to:</P>
  <P>
```



```

<ADDR.S>
  <P>European Commission</P>
  <P>Directorate-General for Competition</P>
  <P>State Aid Greffe</P>
  <P>Rue Joseph II/Jozef II-straat 70</P>
  <P>B-1000 Brussels</P>
  <P>Fax (32-2) 296 12 42.</P>
</ADDR.S>
</P>
<P>
  <HT TYPE="ITALIC">(In all correspondence, please specify the number and the name of the case)</HT>
</P>
<P>These comments will be communicated to Belgium. Confidential treatment of the identity of the interested party
submitting the comments may be requested in writing, stating the reasons for the request.</P>
</PROLOG>

```

The PROLOG is there used to mark up an opinion-making process:

```

<PROLOG>
  <P>Le
    <DATE ISO="19960318">18 mars 1996</DATE>, le Conseil a décidé, conformément aux articles 43 et 198 du Traité
    instituant la Communauté européenne, de consulter le Comité économique et social sur la proposition susmentionnée.</P>
  <P>La section de l'agriculture de la pêche, chargée de préparer les travaux en la matière, a élaboré son avis le
    <DATE ISO="19960307">7 mars 1996</DATE> (rapporteur: M. Kienle).</P>
  <P>Le Comité économique et social, lors de sa 334e session plénière des
    <DATE ISO="19960327">27</DATE> et <DATE ISO="19960328">28 mars 1996</DATE> (séance du <DATE ISO="19960327">27
    mars 1996</DATE>), a adopté l'avis suivant par 82 voix pour, 3 voix contre et 8 abstentions.</P>
</PROLOG>

```

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## PUBLICATION

[element]

### Bibliographical and physical description of a publication

The PUBLICATION element is the root element for instances describing a publication.

The L and C collection of the OJ, the special editions (secondary legislation), as well as more general publications are covered by this element.

It is used to identify all the bibliographical elements and the documents contained in the publication.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="PUBLICATION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="OJ"/>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.GEN.PUB"/>
      <xd:element ref="SE"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

ENV.BIBLIO

### General rules

### Element

The PUBLICATION element consists of two main parts :

- the bibliographical description: [OJ](#) for OJ publications, [BIB.GEN.PUB](#) for other publications, [SE](#) for special edition publications of the secondary legislation;
- the content of the publication, which can be structured using [SECTION](#) elements. Physical references to the documents belonging to the publication are marked up using a series of [ITEM.PUB](#) elements. An illustrative example of this structure is included within the [OJ](#) element.

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## PUBLICATION.REF

[element]

### Reference to a Publication instance

The PUBLICATION.REF element is used to mark up the reference to a Publication instance which has [PUBLICATION](#) as the root element.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="PUBLICATION.REF">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>

```

```

<xd:element ref="COLL" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:choice minOccurs="0">
  <xd:element ref="NO.DOC"/>
  <xd:element ref="NO.OJ"/>
  <xd:element ref="SPECIAL"/>
</xd:choice>
<xd:element ref="DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="LG.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
<xd:element ref="VOLUME.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
</xd:sequence>
<xd:attribute name="FILE" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The PUBLICATION.REF element contains the following information:

- the collection to which the publication belongs ([COLL](#)),
- the OJ number to which the publication belongs ([NO.OJ](#)) or the special edition ([SPECIAL](#)) or the number of document ([NO.DOC](#)) for the production Act by Act,
- the date of the publication ([DATE](#)),
- the language of the publication ([LG.OJ](#)),
- the reference to the volume to which the document belongs ([VOLUME.REF](#)),

#### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

The FILE attribute is mandatory and provides the name of the file which contains the Publication instance.

#### Example

```

<PUBLICATION.REF FILE="C_2002060EN.toc.xml">
  <COLL>C</COLL>
  <NO.OJ>060</NO.OJ>
  <DATE ISO="20020307">20020307</DATE>
  <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
  <VOLUME.REF>01</VOLUME.REF>
</PUBLICATION.REF>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PUBLICATION.REF.SE

[element]

### Reference to a Publication instance (special edition)

The PUBLICATION.REF.SE element is used to mark up the reference to a publication instance which has [PUBLICATION](#) as the root element. It is used in the context of the special edition publications of the secondary legislation.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="PUBLICATION.REF.SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CHAP.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOME.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DOC

#### General rules

#### Element

The PUBLICATION.REF element contains the following information:

- the chapter to which the publication belongs ([CHAP.SE](#)),
- the volume to which the publication belongs ([TOME.SE](#)),
- the year of publication ([YEAR](#)),
- the language of the publication ([LG.PUB](#)),

#### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

The FILE attribute is mandatory and provides the name of the file which contains the Publication instance.

#### Example

```

<PUBLICATION.REF.SE FILE="DD2004-02001CS.toc.xml">
  <CHAP.SE>02</CHAP.SE>
  <TOME.SE>001</TOME.SE>

```

```
<YEAR>2004</YEAR>
<LG.PUB>CS</LG.PUB>
</PUBLICATION.REF.SE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## PUBLISHER

[element]

### Editor of a general publication

The PUBLISHER element is used to mark up the editor or the publishing house of a general publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="PUBLISHER" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB PUBLISHER

### General rules

#### Element

The element has mixed content. It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## QUALIF

[element]

### Seed properties

The QUALIF element is used in the context of the common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species in order to mark up the details concerning the qualification of seeds (in the case of vegetable varieties), or the admission of seeds (in the case of agricultural plant species).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="QUALIF">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:enumeration value="*/>
      <xd:enumeration value="(*)"/>
      <xd:enumeration value="a"/>
      <xd:enumeration value="b"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CRIT

### General rules

#### Element

As regards the varieties of vegetable species, the following may be found:

- the letter 'a' which means that the seed can either be certified as 'basic seed' or 'certified seed' or controlled as 'standard seed';
- the letter 'b' which means that the seed may only be controlled as 'standard seed'.

As regards varieties of agricultural plant species, there may be:

- an asterisk \* for member states having officially admitted a variety;
- an asterisk in brackets (\*) if admission is restricted in such a way that seeds are to be marketed in other States.

### Example

```
<UNIT.VI>
  <NAME.VAR>Adrienne</NAME.VAR>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="D">
    <QUALIF>(*)</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP MULTI="YES">510</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="GR">
    <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP>54</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="I">
    <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP>268</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>
  <OBS.VAR>P m (5)</OBS.VAR>
</UNIT.VI>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## Closing quotation mark

The QUOT.END element is used to mark up the ending of a quotation. It must appear at the actual location of the closing mark.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="QUOT.END">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="ID" type="xd:ID" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="REF.START" type="xd:IDREF" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CODE" type="t_quotation.end" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq KEYWORD QUOT.S REF.DOC.ECR

## General rules

### Element

The QUOT.END element follows the same use rules as the [QUOT.START](#), except that it is obviously used to mark up the closing of a citation.

As QUOT.START, the QUOT.END element has three mandatory attributes :

- ID
- REF.START
- CODE

### Attributes

#### The ID attribute

The value of the ID attribute must be unique within the instance. The REF.END attribute of the [QUOT.START](#) element which opens the citation must have the same value.

Its value is normalized and must follow the pattern 'QExxxx', where 'QE' is a fixed prefix (which stands for 'Quote End'), and 'xxxx' is the sequence number of the quotation within the instance.

### Attributes

#### The REF.START attribute

The value of the REF.START attribute is equal to the ID attribute value of the [QUOT.START](#) element which opens the citation.

Its value is normalized and must follow the pattern 'QSxxxx', where 'QS' is a fixed prefix (which stands for 'Quote Start'), and 'xxxx' is the sequence number used for the ID attribute.

Note that the ID attributes of both [QUOT.START](#) and QUOT.END elements must be defined for a cross-reference purpose : the 'xxxx' parts are equal for a given quotation.

### Attributes

#### The CODE attribute

The CODE attribute indicates the Unicode hexadecimal code of the closing character.

This code depends on both the language and the nesting level of the quotation. The allowed values are defined in the [t\\_quotation.end](#) simple type.

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# QUOT.S

## Quotation

The QUOT.S element is used to mark up structured quotations. A quotation is considered to be a part of text surrounded by quotation marks and it:

- either constitutes one or more complete paragraphs,
- or is included within the current text.

The QUOT.S element is only used in the first case, when the quotation includes text which consists of a Formex structural element. The QUOT.S element contains the whole structure of a quotation, while the [QUOT.START](#) and the [QUOT.END](#) elements indicate the actual locations of the opening and closing quotation marks.

This means that, if the quotation consists of one or more [Formex structural elements](#), the use of the QUOT.S element is mandatory.

In the other cases, if the quotation appears 'inline' in the current text, only the [QUOT.START](#) and the [QUOT.END](#) elements are used to mark it up.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="QUOT.S">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="ACT.GEN"/>
      <xd:element ref="ADDR.S"/>
      <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
      <xd:element ref="ANNOTATION"/>
      <xd:element ref="ARTICLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CAT.PLANT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CAT.VEGET"/>
      <xd:element ref="CN"/>
      <xd:element ref="COLL.LETTERS"/>
      <xd:element ref="COMPETITION.INIT"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONS.ANNEX"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONSID"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.CORR"/>
      <xd:element ref="DIV.CONSID"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

<xd:element ref="DIVISION"/>
<xd:element ref="DLIST"/>
<xd:element ref="DLIST.ITEM"/>
<xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS"/>
<xd:element ref="ENACTING.TERMS.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="FORMULA"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="FULL.POWER.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.AMEND"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.CONSID.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.NOTES"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.SEQ"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA"/>
<xd:element ref="GR.VISA.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="INCL.ELEMENT"/>
<xd:element ref="LETTER"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST"/>
<xd:element ref="LIST.AMEND"/>
<xd:element ref="LV"/>
<xd:element ref="NOTE"/>
<xd:element ref="NP"/>
<xd:element ref="P"/>
<xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
<xd:element ref="PL.DATE"/>
<xd:element ref="PLENIPO TENTIARY"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.FINAL"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.GEN"/>
<xd:element ref="PREAMBLE.INIT"/>
<xd:element ref="QUOT.END"/>
<xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
<xd:element ref="QUOT.START"/>
<xd:element ref="SIGNATORY"/>
<xd:element ref="SIGNATURE"/>
<xd:element ref="STI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="SUBDIV"/>
<xd:element ref="TARIC"/>
<xd:element ref="TBL"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.ART"/>
<xd:element ref="TI.CJT"/>
<xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
<xd:element ref="TOC"/>
<xd:element ref="VISA"/>
</xd:choice>
<xd:attribute name="LEVEL" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct ARTICLE GR.SEQ LIST NP.ECR PARAG PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S SUBDIV

#### General rules

##### Element

The QUOT.S element indicates a quotation containing a structural object.

The [QUOT.START](#) element is used to mark up the beginning of the quotation and the end is marked up with the [QUOT.END](#) element.

If for example the opening quotation mark ([QUOT.START](#)) is to be found in the first call of a table body, the complete table structure has to be incorporated in a QUOT.S element.

##### Attributes

##### The LEVEL attribute

The LEVEL attribute is used to indicate the nesting level of a quotation contained within another quotation. Highest-level quotations must have the LEVEL attribute set to '1', and the LEVEL attribute must be increased according to the nesting level.

##### Example

The item below quotes a legal article. The ARTICLE element is nested in the QUOT.S tag:

7.3.2002	EN	Official Journal of the European Communities	L 64/9
3. Article 2 is replaced by the following:			
'Article 2			
1. The accounting information referred to in Article 4(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1663/95 shall be used by the Commission for the sole purposes of:		information is used by the Commission for the purpose referred to in paragraph 1(b), the Commission shall make such data anonymous and process it in aggregated form only.	
(a) carrying out its functions in the context of the clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee section accounts pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1258/1999;		3. The Commission shall ensure that the accounting information referred to in paragraph 1 is kept confidential and secure.	
(b) monitoring developments and providing forecasts in the agricultural sector.		(*) OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.'	
2. If the accounting information referred to in paragraph 1 includes personal data protected by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council (*), the Commission shall lay down the necessary safeguards required under that Regulation. In particular, if accounting		Article 2	
		This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.	

```

<NP>
<NO.P>3.</NO.P>
<TXT>Article 2 is replaced by the following:</TXT>
<P>
<QUOT.S LEVEL="1">
  <ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
    <TI.ART>
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0004" REF.END="QE0004" CODE="2018">      </QUOT.START>Article 2</TI.ART>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.001">
      <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>The accounting information referred to in Article 4(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1663/95 shall be used by
the Commission for the sole purposes of:</ALINEA>
      <ALINEA>
        <LIST TYPE="alpha">
          <ITEM>
            <NP>
              <NO.P>(a)</NO.P>
              <TXT>carrying out its functions in the context of the clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee section accounts
pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1258/1999;</TXT>
            </NP>
          </ITEM>
          <ITEM>
            <NP>
              <NO.P>(b)</NO.P>
              <TXT>monitoring developments and providing forecasts in the agricultural sector.</TXT>
            </NP>
          </ITEM>
        </LIST>
      </ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.002">
      <NO.PARAG>2.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>If the accounting information referred to in paragraph 1 includes personal data protected by Regulation
(EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council
      <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0005" NUMBERING="STAR">
        <P>
          <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" NO.OJ="008" DATE.PUB="20010112" PAGE.FIRST="1">OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1</REF.DOC.OJ>.
</P>
      </NOTE>, the Commission shall lay down the necessary safeguards required under that Regulation. In particular,
if accounting information is used by the Commission for the purpose referred to in paragraph 1(b), the Commission shall
make such data anonymous and process it in aggregated form only.</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.003">
      <NO.PARAG>3.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>The Commission shall ensure that the accounting information referred to in paragraph 1 is kept
confidential and secure.
      <QUOT.END ID="QE0004" REF.START="QS0004" CODE="2019">      </QUOT.END>
</ALINEA>
  </PARAG>
</ARTICLE>
</QUOT.S>
</P>
</NP>

```

The following example consists of a quoted table. The QUOT.S element encompasses the relevant structure, while the QUOT.START and QUOT.END indicate the actual locations of the opening (in the first cell) and closing marks:

(a) the table of basic monthly salaries in Article 66 of the Staff Regulations shall be replaced by the following:

Grade	Step							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A 1	11 940,71	12 575,01	13 209,31	13 843,61	14 477,91	15 112,21		
A 2	10 596,40	11 201,67	11 806,94	12 412,21	13 017,48	13 622,75		
A 3/LA 3	8 775,74	9 305,18	9 834,62	10 364,06	10 893,50	11 422,94	11 952,38	12 481,82
A 4/LA 4	7 372,55	7 785,79	8 199,03	8 612,27	9 025,51	9 438,75	9 851,99	10 265,23
A 5/LA 5	6 078,30	6 438,40	6 798,50	7 158,60	7 518,70	7 878,80	8 238,90	8 599,00
A 6/LA 6	5 252,79	5 539,39	5 825,99	6 112,59	6 399,19	6 685,79	6 972,39	7 258,99
A 7/LA 7	4 521,59	4 746,58	4 971,57	5 196,56	5 421,55	5 646,54		
A 8/LA 8	3 998,94	4 160,21						
B 1	5 252,79	5 539,39	5 825,99	6 112,59	6 399,19	6 685,79	6 972,39	7 258,99
B 2	4 551,14	4 764,51	4 977,88	5 191,25	5 404,62	5 617,99	5 831,36	6 044,73
B 3	3 817,46	3 994,88	4 172,30	4 349,72	4 527,14	4 704,56	4 881,98	5 059,40
B 4	3 301,76	3 455,62	3 609,48	3 763,34	3 917,20	4 071,06	4 224,92	4 378,78
B 5	2 951,34	3 075,85	3 200,36	3 324,87				
C 1	3 367,66	3 503,46	3 639,26	3 775,06	3 910,86	4 046,66	4 182,46	4 318,26
C 2	2 929,16	3 053,61	3 178,06	3 302,51	3 426,96	3 551,41	3 675,86	3 800,31
C 3	2 732,35	2 838,97	2 945,59	3 052,21	3 158,83	3 265,45	3 372,07	3 478,69
C 4	2 468,89	2 568,90	2 668,91	2 768,92	2 868,93	2 968,94	3 068,95	3 168,96
C 5	2 276,47	2 369,75	2 463,03	2 556,31				
D 1	2 572,75	2 685,24	2 797,73	2 910,22	3 022,71	3 135,20	3 247,69	3 360,18
D 2	2 345,85	2 445,76	2 545,67	2 645,58	2 745,40	2 845,40	2 945,31	3 045,22
D 3	2 183,37	2 276,82	2 370,27	2 463,72	2 557,17	2 650,62	2 744,07	2 837,52
D 4	2 058,62	2 143,04	2 227,46	2 311,88				

&lt;ITEM&gt;

&lt;NP&gt;

&lt;NO.P&gt;(a)&lt;/NO.P&gt;

<TXT>the table of basic monthly salaries in Article 66 of the Staff Regulations shall be replaced by the following:  
</TXT>

&lt;P&gt;

&lt;QUOT.S LEVEL="1"&gt;

&lt;TBL COLS="9" NO.SEQ="0001"&gt;

&lt;CORPUS&gt;

&lt;ROW TYPE="HEADER"&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="1" ROWSPAN="2"&gt;

&lt;QUOT.START ID="QS0009" REF.END="QE0009" CODE="2018"&gt;&lt;/QUOT.START&gt;Grade&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="2" COLSPAN="8"&gt;Step&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;/ROW&gt;

&lt;ROW TYPE="HEADER"&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="2"&gt;1&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="3"&gt;2&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="4"&gt;3&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="5"&gt;4&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="6"&gt;5&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="7"&gt;6&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="8"&gt;7&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL TYPE="HEADER" COL="9"&gt;8&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;/ROW&gt;

&lt;ROW&gt;

&lt;CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER"&gt;A 1&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL COL="2"&gt;

&lt;FT TYPE="DECIMAL"&gt;11940,71&lt;/FT&gt;

&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL COL="3"&gt;

&lt;FT TYPE="DECIMAL"&gt;12575,01&lt;/FT&gt;

&lt;/CELL&gt;

&lt;CELL COL="4"&gt;

&lt;FT TYPE="DECIMAL"&gt;13209,31&lt;/FT&gt;

```

</CELL>
<CELL COL="5">
  <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">13843,61</FT>
</CELL>
<CELL COL="6">
  <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">14477,91</FT>
</CELL>
<CELL COL="7">
  <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">15112,21</FT>
</CELL>
<CELL COL="8">
  <IE>                </IE>
</CELL>
<CELL COL="9">
  <IE>                </IE>
</CELL>
</ROW>
<ROW>
  <CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">D 4</CELL>
  <CELL COL="2">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">2058,62</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="3">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">2143,04</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="4">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">2227,46</FT>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="5">
    <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">2311,88 </FT>
    <QUOT.END ID="QE0009" REF.START="QS0009" CODE="2019">                </QUOT.END>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="6">
    <IE>                </IE>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="7">
    <IE>                </IE>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="8">
    <IE>                </IE>
  </CELL>
  <CELL COL="9">
    <IE>                </IE>
  </CELL>
</ROW>
</CORPUS>
</TBL>
</QUOT.S>
</P>
</NP>
</ITEM>

```

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## QUOT.START

[element]

### Opening quotation mark

The QUOT.START element is used to mark up the beginning of a quotation. It must appear at the actual location of the opening mark.



## Model

```
<xd:element name="QUOT.START">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="ID" type="xd:ID" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="REF.END" type="xd:IDREF" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="CODE" type="t_quotation.start" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.formula t\_btx.seq KEYWORD QUOT.S REF.DOC.ECR

## General rules

### Element

The QUOT.START element is used to mark up the opening of a citation. This element is in any case jointly used with the [QUOT.END](#) element.

If a text part contains an opening mark, without any corresponding closing mark, it shouldn't be considered as a quotation. The QUOT.START element can not be used, and the opening mark should be encoded by the relevant Unicode character in the electronic document.

If the quotation consists of one or several distinct paragraphs, *i.e* the content may be marked up with Formex structural elements, the whole quotation is nested in a [QUOT.S](#) element.

The QUOT.START element has three mandatory attributes :

- a unique identifier within the instance: ID;
- the reference to the ID attribute of the closing quotation mark: REF.END;
- the Unicode code of the opening character: CODE.

### Attributes

#### The ID attribute

The value of the ID attribute must be unique within the instance. The REF.START attribute of the [QUOT.END](#) element which ends the citation must have the same value.

Its value is normalized and must follow the pattern 'QSxxxx', where 'QS' is a fixed prefix (which stands for 'Quote Start'), and 'xxxx' is the sequence number of the quotation within the instance.

### Attributes

#### The REF.END attribute

The value of the REF.END attribute is equal to the ID attribute value of the [QUOT.END](#) element which ends the citation.

Its value is normalized and must follow the pattern 'QExxxx', where 'QE' is a fixed prefix (which stands for 'Quote End'), and 'xxxx' is the sequence number used for the ID attribute.

Note that the ID attribute of both QUOT.START and [QUOT.END](#) elements must be defined in a homogeneous way: the 'xxxx' parts are equal for a given quotation.

### Attributes

#### The CODE attribute

The CODE attribute indicates the Unicode hexadecimal code of the opening character.

This code depends on both the language and the nesting level of the quotation. The allowed values are defined in the [t\\_quotation.start](#) simple type.

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---

## REF.APPEAL.TABLE

[element]

### Link to the table of appeals in an ECR publication

The REF.APPEAL.TABLE element is used to mark up a link to the list of appeals in a case.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.APPEAL.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

ECR

## General rules

### Element

It contains the title of the list of appeals ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the case ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

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---

## REF.BIB.RECORD

[element]

### Definition of a link to accompanying metadata

The REF.BIB.RECORD element defines a link to the metadata instance which accompanies the acts published in the Official Journal.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.BIB.RECORD" type="xd:anyURI"/>
```

## Used by

BIB.APEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.DOC BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OJ  
BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING HEADER.SUMMARY REF.BIB.RECORD

## General rules

### Element

The content of the element is a URI.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CASE

[element]

### Reference to a case instance

The REF.CASE element is used to mark up the link to the file which contains the case description.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CASE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CASE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="t_ecr.case" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING  
BIB.SUMMARY

## General rules

### Element

It contains the case number ([NO.CASE](#)) and a mandatory attribute which defines the link. If a corrigendum is referred to, the NO.CASE element must not be used.

### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

This mandatory attribute contains the name of the case file. It is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_ecr.case](#) simple type.

### Example

```
<REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.060060101.case.xml">
  <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
</REF.CASE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CASE.F1

[element]

### Reference to a case instance

The REF.CASE.F1 element is used to mark up the link to the file which contains the case description in part I documents.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CASE.F1">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CASE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="t_ecr.case" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING  
BIB.SUMMARY

## General rules

### Element

It contains the case number ([NO.CASE](#)) and a mandatory attribute which defines the link. If a corrigendum is referred to, the NO.CASE element must not be used.

### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

This mandatory attribute contains the name of the case file. It is composed according to the rules defined in the [t\\_ecr.case](#) simple type.

### Example

```
<REF.CASE FILE="ECR1972FR.060060101.case.xml">
  <NO.CASE>53-70</NO.CASE>
</REF.CASE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CHRON.TABLE

[element]

### Reference to a chronological list of cases in an ECR publication

The REF.CHRON.TABLE element is used to mark up the reference to a chronological list of judgments, orders etc. in a case within ECR publications.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CHRON.TABLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the chronological list ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the case ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP

[element]

### Reference to a chronological list of not published judgments and orders in an ECR publication

The REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP element is used to mark up the reference to a chronological list of not published judgments and orders in an ECR publication.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the chronological list ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the case ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CONCLUSION

[element]

### Reference to a conclusion

The REF.CONCLUSION element is used to mark up a reference to the instance which contains a conclusion.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CONCLUSION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the conclusion ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```
<REF.CONCLUSION>
  <TITLE>
  <TI>
  <P>Conclusions de l'avocat général M. F. G. Jacobs, présentées le
  <DATE ISO="20040916">16 septembre 2004</DATE>
```

```
</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR2005FR.001044101.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0001">I-441</REF.ECR.DOC>

</REF.CONCLUSION>
```

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## REF.CORE.METADATA

[element]

### Definition of a link to core metadata

The REF.CORE.METADATA element defines the link to the core metadata instance which accompanies the acts to be published in the Official Journal.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CORE.METADATA" type="xd:anyURI"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.APPEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CONCLUSION BIB.CORRIG.ECR BIB.DECISION.ECR BIB.DOC BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.JUDGMENT BIB.OJ  
BIB.OPINION BIB.ORDER BIB.REPORT.HEARING BIB.RULING HEADER.SUMMARY REF.CORE.METADATA

### General rules

### Element

The content of the element is a URI.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.CORRIG.ECR

[element]

### Reference to a corrigendum

The REF.CORRIG.ECR element is used to mark up a reference to the instance which contains a corrigendum.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.CORRIG.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules

### Element

It only contains the reference to the corrigendum ([REF.ECR.DOC](#) mandatory element).

### Example

```
<REF.CORRIG.ECR>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR1998FR.01r005701.xml" NO.SEQ="0001.0001"> </REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.CORRIG.ECR>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## REF.DECISION.ECR

[element]

### Reference to a Court decision

The REF.DECISION.ECR element is used to mark up the reference to an instance which contains a Court decision.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.DECISION.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules

### Element

It contains the title of the Court decision ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

**Definition of a link to another document**

The REF.DOC element defines a link to another document in the context of legislation summaries or in the production Act by Act.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="REF.DOC">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="COLL" type="t_collection" />
        <xd:attribute name="NO.DOC" type="xd:string" />
        <xd:attribute name="DATE.PUB" type="t_date" />
        <xd:attribute name="URI" type="xd:anyURI" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="CONTEXT" use="required">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="EUR-LEX"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="EXTERNAL"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="LSEU"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="TITLE" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by**

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq

**General rules****Element**

The content is created on the basis of the [t\\_btx.seq](#) type.

**Attributes****The COLL attribute**

The COLL attribute defines the collection to which the publication belongs.

**Attributes****The NO.DOC attribute**

The NO.DOC attribute defines the link to the act in a production Act by Act.

**Attributes****The DATE.PUB attribute**

The DATE.PUB attribute defines the date of publication of the act.

**Attributes****The URI attribute**

The URI attribute defines the link in form of a URI.

**Attributes****The CONTEXT attribute**

This attribute defines the context where the link goes to. These values are possible:

- EUR-LEX: the target of the link is the legal information system EUR-LEX,
- EXTERNAL: the target is outside a controlled information system,
- LSEU: the target is another legislation summary.

**Attributes****The TITLE attribute**

The optional TITLE attribute contains the title of the target of the link.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

**REF.DOC.ECR****Reference to a document published in the European Court Reports**

The REF.DOC.ECR element is used to mark up the reference to a document published in the context of the European Court Reports.

Since beginning of 2014 a new citation mode was introduced, in particular to cope with the situation that in a paperless context, there is not any page number to be referred to. For a transitional period it can be used in parallel with the old citation mode. So the revised model does not only have to take into account the old and new citation modes, but has also in the context of the new citation mode to distinguish between documents from the Court of justice and the Civil Service Tribunal on the one hand side and the General Court on the other one. Additionally a distinction has to be made between a first reference to a case and subsequent references.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="REF.DOC.ECR">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:choice>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="HT"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

        <xd:element ref="NAME.CASE"/>
        <xd:element ref="NO.CASE"/>
        <xd:element ref="NO.ECLI"/>
        <xd:element ref="QUOT.END"/>
        <xd:element ref="QUOT.START"/>
        <xd:element ref="REF.NP.ECR"/>
    </xd:choice>
</xd:choice>
<xd:attribute name="NO.CASE" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
<xd:attribute name="YEAR" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
<xd:attribute name="EDITION" use="optional">
    <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
            <xd:enumeration value="GEN"/>
            <xd:enumeration value="CST"/>
        </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="PAGE.SUM" type="t_page.ecr" use="optional"/>
<xd:attribute name="PAGE.ECR" type="t_page.ecr" use="optional"/>
<xd:attribute name="PAGE.SPEC.ED" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq KEYWORD

#### General rules

#### Element

If the document follows the old citation mode, the markup may not have any internal elements, but a sequence of attributes, which for reasons of compatibility became optional. They are:

- NO.CASE: the number of the case as it appears in the register,
- YEAR: the year of the case,
- EDITION: the edition of the year with the possible values GEN and CST,
- PAGE.SUM: a reference to the first page of the summary,
- PAGE.ECR: a reference to the first page of the decision,
- PAGE.SPEC.ED: a reference to a special edition where necessary.

An example would look like this: in accordance with <REF.DOC.ECR EDITION="GEN" NO.CASE="C-353/03" YEAR="2003" PAGE.ECR="I-06135">Case C-353/03 Société des Produits Nestlé S.A. v Mars UK Limited [2005] ECR I-06135</REF.DOC.ECR>

If the new citation mode is applied to the reference, these components have to be marked as follows:

- [DATE](#): the date of the case, only in documents from the General Court and for first references,
- [NAME.CASE](#): the general name of the case,
- [NO.CASE](#): the case identifier (ex.: C-403/03), only in first references,
- [REF.NP.ECR](#): a reference to the numbered paragraph in which the case was referred to for the first time, only in subsequent citations from the General Court, the mandatory attribute REF contains the identifier of the numbered paragraph (pattern: NP\d{4}),
- [NO.ECLI](#): the European Case Law Identifier (ex.: EU:C:2005:446); the complete value of the ECLI including the prefix ECLI: is given in the mandatory attribute ECLI,
- [REF.NP.ECR](#): a reference to a numbered paragraph in the target document which in general is numbered; only the digit part has to be marked up, not any introducing wording, only in subsequent citations from the General Court, the mandatory attribute REF contains the identifier of the numbered paragraph (pattern: NP\d{4}).

The ECLI is the only mandatory element in all kinds of the new citation.

Example: ...qui s'inspire de l'arrêt <REF.DOC.ECR><NAME.CASE>Aldewereld</NAME.CASE> (<NO.CASE>C-60/93</NO.CASE>, <NO.ECLI ECLI="ECLI:EU:C:1994:271">EU:C:1994:271</NO.ECLI></REF.DOC.ECR>, ...

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## REF.DOC.OJ

[element]

### Reference to an Official Journal

The REF.DOC.OJ element is used to mark up the reference to an Official Journal. Such references appear in the content of a document, with a standardised format depending on the language.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="REF.DOC.OJ">
    <xd:complexType mixed="true">
        <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
            <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
                <xd:attribute name="COLL" type="t_collection" use="required"/>
                <xd:attribute name="NO.OJ" type="t_no.oj" use="required"/>
                <xd:attribute name="DATE.PUB" type="t_date" use="required"/>
                <xd:attribute name="VOLUME" type="t_volume"/>
                <xd:attribute name="PAGE.FIRST" type="t_page"/>
                <xd:attribute name="PAGE.SEQ" type="t_page.sequence"/>
                <xd:attribute name="PAGE.LAST" type="t_page"/>
            </xd:extension>
        </xd:complexContent>
    </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq

#### General rules

#### Element

The REF.DOC.OJ element marks up the reference to the OJ, which must be entered in the electronic version as it appears in the printed document.

As the date of the publication is already handled in a general way, the date must not be tagged by the [DATE](#) element.

In some cases the reference consists of different page references such as for example 'OJ L 234, 12.9.2009, p. 14 and 19'. The markup has to be separated for the two page indications and has to be repeated for the common parts:

```
'<REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" DATE.PUB="20090912" NO.OJ="234" PAGE.FIRST="14">OJ L 234, 12.9.2009, p. 14</REF.DOC.OJ> and
<REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" DATE.PUB="20090912" NO.OJ="234" PAGE.FIRST="19">19</REF.DOC.OJ>'
```

In order to provide standardized references, irrespective of the language, the following attributes are available:

#### Attributes

##### The COLL attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_collection](#) simple type, is used to mark up the OJ collection.

#### Attributes

##### The NO.OJ attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_no.oj](#) simple type, is used to mark up the OJ number.

#### Attributes

##### The DATE.PUB attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_date](#) simple type, is used to mark up the publication date given.

#### Attributes

##### The VOLUME attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_volume](#) simple type, is used to mark up the volume of the OJ.

#### Attributes

##### The PAGE.FIRST attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page](#) simple type, is used to mark up the first page of a document.

#### Attributes

##### The PAGE.SEQ attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page.sequence](#) simple type, is used to mark up the sequence number of the document on the page.

#### Attributes

##### The PAGE.LAST attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page](#) simple type, is used to mark up the last page of a document.

#### Example

```
<REF.DOC.OJ COLL="C" NO.OJ="089E" DATE.PUB="20000328" PAGE.FIRST="70">OJ C 89 E, 28.3.2000, p. 70</REF.DOC.OJ>
```

```
<REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" DATE.PUB="20010123" NO.OJ="021" PAGE.FIRST="1">OJ L 21, 23.1.2001, p. 1</REF.DOC.OJ>
```

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## REF.DOC.SE

[element]

### Reference to an act published in a Special Edition publication

The REF.DOC.SE element is used to mark up the reference to an act published in a Special Edition publication. Such references appear in the content of a document, with a standardised format depending on the language.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.DOC.SE">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="CHAPTER" type="t_chapter" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="VOLUME" type="t_volume" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="LV" type="t_language" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="DATE.PUB" type="t_date"/>
        <xd:attribute name="PAGE.FIRST" type="t_page"/>
        <xd:attribute name="PAGE.SEQ" type="t_page.sequence"/>
        <xd:attribute name="PAGE.LAST" type="t_page"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.seq

#### General rules

#### Element

The REF.DOC.SE element marks up the reference to an act that has been published in the context of a Special Edition publication, which must be entered in the electronic version as it appears in the printed document.

As the date of the publication is already handled by the attribute DATE.PUB, the date must not be tagged by the [DATE](#) element.

In order to provide standardized references, irrespective of the language, the following attributes are available:

#### Attributes

##### The CHAPTER attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_chapter](#) simple type, is used to mark up the chapter inside a Special Edition collection.

## Attributes

### The VOLUME attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_volume](#) simple type, is used to mark up the VOLUME.

## Attributes

### The LV attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_language](#) simple type, is used to mark up the linguistic version of the Special Edition collection.

## Attributes

### The DATE.PUB attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_date](#) simple type, is used to mark up the publication date, when indicated.

## Attributes

### The PAGE.FIRST attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page](#) simple type, is used to mark up the first page of a document.

## Attributes

### The PAGE.SEQ attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page.sequence](#) simple type, is used to mark up the sequence number of the document on the page.

## Attributes

### The PAGE.LAST attribute

This attribute, which is based on the [t\\_page](#) simple type, is used to mark up the last page of a document.

## Example

```
<REF.DOC.SE CHAPTER="11" VOLUME="17" DATE.PUB="20121218" LV="HR">Posebno izdanje Službenog lista Europske unije 11/Sv. 17 od 18. prosinca 2012</REF.DOC.SE>
```

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---

## REF.ECR

[element]

### Reference to an ECR publication

The REF.ECR element is used to mark up the reference to the ECR publication to which a case or a notice belongs.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="VOLUME.ECR" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="t_ecr.pub" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.APPEAL.TABLE BIB.CASE BIB.CHRON.TABLE BIB.CHRON.TABLE.NP BIB.ECR.GENERAL

### General rules

### Element

It contains the year of the publication ([YEAR](#)) and the number of the volume ([VOLUME.ECR](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

### Attributes

### The FILE attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_ecr.pub](#) simple type, contains the name of the instance which describes the composition of the publication.

### Example

```
<REF.ECR FILE="ECR2005FR.01.xml">
  <YEAR>2005</YEAR>
  <VOLUME.ECR>1</VOLUME.ECR>
</REF.ECR>
```

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---

## REF.ECR.DOC

[element]

### Reference to a component of a case dossier

The REF.ECR.DOC element is used to mark up the reference to a component of a case dossier, namely from the [REF.CONCLUSION](#), [REF.CORRIG.ECR](#), [REF.JUDGMENT](#) or [REF.ORDER](#) elements. It strictly contains a sequence of characters, namely the volume number in Roman numbers followed by a hyphen and the first page of the component.

### Model



```

<xd:element name="REF.ECR.DOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:simpleContent>
      <xd:extension base="xd:string">
        <xd:attribute name="FILE" type="t_ecr.doc" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="NO.SEQ" type="xd:string" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="EXTERNAL" default="NO">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:simpleContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

REF.APEAL.TABLE REF.CHRON.TABLE REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP REF.CONCLUSION REF.CORRIG.ECR REF.DECISION.ECR REF.JUDGMENT  
REF.JUDGMENT.NP REF.OPINION REF.ORDER REF.ORDER.NP REF.REPORT.HEARING REF.RULING REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

#### General rules

#### Element

Concrete link information is given by the attributes FILE and NO.SEQ.

#### Attributes

#### The FILE attribute

This mandatory attribute contains the file name of the instance referred to. The construction of the name follows the rules specified by the [t\\_ecr.doc](#) simple type.

#### Attributes

#### The NO.SEQ attribute

This mandatory attribute specifies the sequence of the referenced document within the publication as well as in the dossier. It is generally composed of two groups of four digits each separated by a dot. The first group indicates the position of the case within the publication, the second one shows the position of the referenced document within the case.

#### Attributes

#### The EXTERNAL attribute

The attribute indicates if a reference has an external target or not. The default value is 'NO'.

#### Example

```
<REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR2005FR.001044101.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0001">I-441</REF.ECR.DOC>
```

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## REF.JUDGMENT

[element]

#### Reference to a judgment

The REF.JUDGMENT element is used to mark up the reference to an instance which contains a judgment.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="REF.JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the judgment ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```

<REF.JUDGMENT>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) du
        <DATE ISO="20050120">20 janvier 2005</DATE>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECRCJ2005FRA.0100045801.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0002">I-458</REF.ECR.DOC>

```

```
</REF.JUDGMENT>
```

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## REF.JUDGMENT.NP

[element]

### Reference to a not published judgment

The REF.JUDGMENT.NP element is used to mark up the reference to a not published judgment.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.JUDGMENT.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It only contains the reference to the not published judgment ([REF.ECR.DOC](#) mandatory element).

#### Example

```
<REF.JUDGMENT.NP>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECRCJ2005FRA.01a0045801.xml" NO.SEQ="0014.0002">I-458*</REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.JUDGMENT.NP>
```

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## REF.NOTE

[element]

### Reference to a note

The REF.NOTE element is used to mark up the reference to a note, which may appear at the end of a structured text block.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.NOTE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:attribute name="REF" type="xd:IDREF" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

LOC.NOTES

#### General rules

#### Element

The REF.NOTE element is used within [LOC.NOTES](#) in order to mark up each reference to a note. It does not contain any sub-elements. The information is encoded within the mandatory attribute (REF).

#### Attributes

##### The REF attribute

This mandatory attribute must be equal to the ID attribute of the related [NOTE](#) element. Notes referenced in the LOC.NOTES element must have a corresponding NOTE element marked up within GR.SEQ. The TYPE attribute value of a NOTE referenced by a REF.NOTE element must be equal to 'MANUAL'.

#### Example

In the following example, two notes are called in a text block structure. Their contents have to be located at the end of the highest-level GR.SEQ :

```
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="1">
  <NOTE ID="E0001" TYPE="MANUAL">...</NOTE>
  <GR.SEQ LEVEL="2">
    <NOTE ID="E0002" TYPE="MANUAL">...</NOTE>
  </GR.SEQ>
<GR.SEQ LEVEL="2"> </GR.SEQ>
<LOC.NOTES>
  <REF.NOTE REF="E0001"> </REF.NOTE>
  <REF.NOTE REF="E0002"> </REF.NOTE>
</LOC.NOTES>
</GR.SEQ>
```

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## REF.NOTICE

[element]

### Reference to the explanatory notice in an ECR publication

The REF.NOTICE element is used to mark up the reference to an explanatory notice in an ECR case.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.NOTICE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.PHYS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the notice ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.PHYS](#)).

#### Example

```
<REF.NOTICE>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Note informative sur la citation des articles des Traités dans les textes de la Cour et du
Tribunal</HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="ECR2003FR.10.notice.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</REF.NOTICE>
```

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## REF.NP.ECR

[element]

### Reference to a numbered paragraph in a case document

The REF.NP.ECR element defines a reference to a numbered paragraph either within the same document or to an external one.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.NP.ECR">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="REF" use="required">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:pattern value="NP\d{4}"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
        <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="external">
          <xd:simpleType>
            <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
              <xd:enumeration value="external"/>
              <xd:enumeration value="internal"/>
            </xd:restriction>
          </xd:simpleType>
        </xd:attribute>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.seq REF.DOC.ECR

#### General rules

#### Element

The element defines a reference to a numbered paragraph within a case document. It is a link to a [NP.ECR](#) element. The content of the element should only consist of the numeric (or ordinal) value, any wording around should be left outside.

#### Attributes

The attribute REF

The attribute contains the identifier of the referenced numbered paragraph. It is built according to the pattern: NP\d{4}, so a prefix NP, followed by four digits. Example: NP0021.

#### Attributes

The attribute TYPE

The attribute indicates if the link points to an internal or external numbered paragraph. So it may have one of two values, "internal" or "external", the latter being the default value.

### Example

```
<REF.DOC.ECR>, point
  <REF.NP.ECR REF="NP0039">39</REF.NP.ECR>
</REF.DOC.ECR>
```

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## REF.OJ

[element]

### Logical reference to an OJ, or to a given document in an OJ

The REF.OJ element is used to mark up the logical reference to an OJ, or to a given document in an OJ.

It contains the choice between one element NO.DOC (for a production Act by Act) or the sequence group NO.OJ/YEAR (for an OJ publications).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.OJ">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="COLL"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="NO.DOC"/>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="NO.OJ"/>
          <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="LG.OJ"/>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
        <xd:element ref="PAGE.SEQ"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

LINK.OJ

### General rules

#### Element

This element consists of the following sub-elements:

- the OJ collection ([COLL](#)),
- a choice between the number of document ([NO.DOC](#)) for the production Act by Act, or the OJ number ([NO.OJ](#)),
- the year of publication of the OJ ([YEAR](#)),
- the language of the OJ or the act ([LG.OJ](#)).

Furthermore, if it deals with a logical reference to a document, [PAGE.FIRST](#) and [PAGE.SEQ](#) are used to locate the document within the publication.

### Example

Logical reference to the OJ L 2002/73 :

```
<REF.OJ>
  <COLL>L</COLL>
  <NO.OJ>73</NO.OJ>
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
  <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
</REF.OJ>
```

Logical reference to the first document published in the OJ L 2002/73 :

```
<REF.OJ>
  <COLL>L</COLL>
  <NO.OJ>73</NO.OJ>
  <YEAR>2002</YEAR>
  <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
  <PAGE.FIRST>1</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
</REF.OJ>
```

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## REF.OPINION

[element]

### Reference to an opinion

The REF.OPINION element is used to mark up the reference to the instance which contains an opinion.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.OPINION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the opinion ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```
<REF.OPINION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Procédure de révision au titre de l'article 95, alinéas 3 et 4, du Traité C.E.C.A.</HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR1959FR.010053301.xml" NO.SEQ="0001.0001"> </REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.OPINION>
```

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---

## REF.ORDER

[element]

#### Reference to an order

The REF.ORDER element is used to mark up the reference to the instance which contains an order.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.ORDER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the title of the order ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

#### Example

```
<REF.ORDER>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Ordonnance de la Cour (première chambre) du
        <DATE ISO="20050119">19 janvier 2005</DATE>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECRCJ2005FRA.0100041801.xml" NO.SEQ="0013.0001">I-418</REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.ORDER>
```

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---

## REF.ORDER.NP

[element]

#### Reference to a not published order

The REF.ORDER.NP element is used to mark up the reference to the instance which contains a summary of a not published order.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.ORDER.NP">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CASE

#### General rules

#### Element

It only contains the reference to the not published order ([REF.ECR.DOC](#) mandatory element).

#### Example

```
<REF.ORDER>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Ordonnance de la Cour (première chambre) du
        <DATE ISO="20050119">19 janvier 2005</DATE>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECRCJ2005FRA.01a0041801.xml" NO.SEQ="0013.0001">I-418*</REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.ORDER>
```

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## REF.ORIGINAL

[element]

### Reference to an ECR page which has to be corrected

The REF.ORIGINAL element is used to mark up the reference to an ECR page which has to be corrected.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.ORIGINAL">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:attribute name="PAGE" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.CASE" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

CORRIG.ECR

#### General rules

#### Attributes

#### The PAGE attribute

This mandatory attribute contains the exact page number which will be corrected. If the part number is also present, then it has to be mentioned.

#### Attributes

#### The NO.CASE attribute

This mandatory attribute contains the case number as it is published.

#### Example

```
<REF.ORIGINAL PAGE="I-4943" NO.CASE="C-155/98 P">Page I-4943, affaire C-155/98 P:</REF.ORIGINAL>
```

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## REF.PDF.ECR

[element]

### Reference to a PDF component of a case dossier

The REF.PDF.ECR element is used to mark up the reference to a PDF component of a case dossier.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.PDF.ECR">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="APPEAL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CASE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CHRON.TABLE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CHRON.TABLE.NP"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="CONCLUSION"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

        <xd:enumeration value="CORRIGENDUM"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="DECISION.ECR"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="HEARING"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="JUDGMENT"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="NOTICE"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="OPINION"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="ORDER"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="RESUME"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="RULING"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="SUMMARY"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="SUMMARY.JUDGMENT"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="TITLE"/>
    </xd:restriction>
</xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="PAGE.FIRST" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
            <xd:pattern value="[ars]?\d{4,5}"/>
        </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
<xd:attribute name="PAGE.LAST" use="required">
    <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
            <xd:pattern value="[ars]?\d{4,5}"/>
        </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
</xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

ECR PDF.ECR

### General rules

#### Element

The concrete file name is given in the text content of the element, whereas the attributes TYPE, PAGE.FIRST and PAGE.LAST give more generic information.

#### Attributes

##### The TYPE attribute

This mandatory attribute provides information about the role the component plays within the dossier. The allowed values are:

- CASE: for a reference to a case
- CORRIGENDUM: for a reference to a corrigendum
- DECISION.ECR: for a reference to a Court decision
- HEARING: for a reference to a hearing
- JUDGMENT: for a reference to a judgment
- OPINION: for a reference to an opinion
- ORDER: for a reference to an order
- RULING: for a reference to a ruling
- SUMMARY.JUDGMENT: for judgments published in a summarised form
- TITLE: for a title page
- SUMMARY: for the summary of the case
- RESUME: for the resume of the case
- CONCLUSION: for a reference to a conclusion
- CASE: for the main contents of the case, so the judgment, order etc.
- CHRON.TABLE: for a reference to a chronological table
- CHRON.TABLE.NP: for a reference to a chronological table of not published judgments
- APPEAL: for a reference to an appeal
- NOTICE: for a reference to a notice

#### Attributes

##### The PAGE.FIRST attribute

This mandatory attribute specifies the first page of the PDF component. The page number is not necessarily related to a logical component.

#### Attributes

##### The PAGE.LAST attribute

This mandatory attribute specifies the last page of the PDF component. The page number is not necessarily related to a logical component.

#### Example

```
<REF.PDF.ECR TYPE="SUMMARY" PAGE.FIRST="00439" PAGE.LAST="00440"//filename//></REF.PDF.ECR>
```

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## REF.PHYS

[element]

### Reference to an instance, a component of a document

The REF.PHYS element is used to mark up the reference to an external object, which may be the instance of a document, a fragment of a document, or an image file.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.PHYS" type="t_ref.phys"/>
```

### Used by

DOC.MAIN.PUB DOC.SUB.PUB FMX.GEN ITEM.PART REF.NOTICE REF.PHYS

### General rules

## Element

The REF.PHYS element is based on the [t\\_ref.phys](#) complex type and it may only contain the attributes defined in this type in order to encode the reference to an instance.

## Example

In the following bibliographical description, the external object is a document instance:

```
<DOC.SUB.PUB NO.SEQ="0001.0001" TYPE="ANNEX">
  <LG.DOC>EN</LG.DOC>
  <PAGE.FIRST>2</PAGE.FIRST>
  <PAGE.LAST>2</PAGE.LAST>
  <PAGE.TOTAL>1</PAGE.TOTAL>
  <PAGE.SEQ>1</PAGE.SEQ>
  <REF.PHYS FILE="I_2002073EN.01000201.xml" TYPE="DOC.XML"> </REF.PHYS>
</DOC.SUB.PUB>
```

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## REF.REPORT.HEARING

[element]

### Reference to a hearing report

The REF.REPORT.HEARING element is used to mark up the reference to an instance which contains a hearing report.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.REPORT.HEARING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules

### Element

It contains the title of the report ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

### Example

```
<REF.REPORT.HEARING>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Rapport d'audience</HT>
      </P>
      <P>présenté dans l'affaire 276/85</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR1987FR.020049601.xml" NO.SEQ="0001.0001"> </REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.REPORT.HEARING>
```

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## REF.RULING

[element]

### Reference to a ruling

The REF.RULING element is used to mark up the reference to an instance which contains a ruling.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.RULING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules



### Element

It contains the title of the ruling ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

### Example

```
<REF.RULING>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Délibération de la Cour du
          <DATE ISO="19781114">14 novembre 1978</DATE>
        </HT>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR1978FR.010215101.xml" NO.SEQ="0001.0001"> </REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.RULING>
```

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---

## REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

[element]

### Reference to a summarised judgment

The REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT element is used to mark up the reference to an instance which contains the summary of a judgment.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="REF.ECR.DOC"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CASE

### General rules

### Element

It contains the title of the summarised judgment ([TITLE](#)) and the reference to the instance ([REF.ECR.DOC](#)).

Both elements are mandatory.

### Example

```
<REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Affaire 259/88</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <REF.ECR.DOC FILE="ECR1989FR.010012301.xml" NO.SEQ="0001.0001"> </REF.ECR.DOC>
</REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT>
```

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---

## REFERENCE.TABLE

[element]

### List of documents related to a legislative summary grouped together as a table

The REFERENCE.TABLE element provides a container for referenced documents within a legislative summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="REFERENCE.TABLE" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.LSEU REFERENCE.TABLE

### General rules

### Element

The content consists of elements from the generic type t\_btx.struct.

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---

## REFERENCES.LSEU

[element]

### List of summaries related to a legislative summary

The REFERENCES.LSEU element is a list of links to summaries which are related to the current one.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REFERENCES.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.LSEU REFERENCES.LSEU

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

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## REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU

[element]

### List of documents related to a legislative summary

The REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU element is a list of documents (not legislation summaries) which are related to the current legislation summary

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx.struct CONTENTS.LSEU REFERRED.DOCS.LSEU

#### General rules

#### Element

The content consists of elements form the generic type t\_btx.struct.

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## RELATED.MATERIAL

[element]

### Related material to a not published judgment or order

The RELATED.MATERIAL element is used to mark up any related material to a not published judgment or order.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="RELATED.MATERIAL" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

#### Used by

JUDGMENT.NP ORDER.NP RELATED.MATERIAL

#### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

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## REPORT.HEARING

[element]

### Content of a hearing report

The REPORT.HEARING element is used to mark up the different components of a hearing report.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="REPORT.HEARING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.REPORT.HEARING"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.REPORT.HEARING](#): metadata for a report;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): container for current titles;
- [TITLE](#): container for the title of the report;
- optionally a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)) or a table of contents ([TOC](#));
- [CONTENTS](#): contains the reasoning of a report;

All elements are mandatory.

### Attributes

#### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is NO.

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---

## RIGHT

[element]

### Current title for recto pages

The RIGHT element contains the title which is put at the top of all recto pages within a European Court Report document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="RIGHT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CURR.TITLE RIGHT

### General rules

### Element

The element has mixed content and may contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

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---

## ROOT

[element]

### Roots (mathematical expressions)

The ROOT element is used to mark up any root of a mathematical expression ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ ).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ROOT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DEGREE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="EXPR" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula

### General rules

### Element

The ROOT element has a subelement [DEGREE](#), which marks up the degree of the root. This element is optional.

Another optional element [EXPR](#) links an expression to the root.

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---

## ROW

[element]

### Row of a table

The ROW element is used to mark up the information corresponding to a specific row in a table.

The Formex approach is to consider a table as a series of rows. This approach is in a way similar to the HTML one.

Each row is composed of one to several cells.

A row may have a specific role, such as header to the following rows.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="ROW">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="MARGIN" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CELL" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NORMAL">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="ALIAS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="HEADER"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NORMAL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NOTCOL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TOTAL"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BLK CORPUS

### General rules

### Element

If all the cells in a row are empty, it's nevertheless necessary to use as much [CELL](#) elements as needed, which will then contain the explicit empty element ([IE](#)).

An optional [MARGIN](#) element may also be used in order to mark up an annotation in the margin of the document.

## Attributes

### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute indicates the specific role of the row in the table. The allowed values are:

- ALIAS : if the row contains aliases. Such references may be used when the table is included on several pages of a publication. The references are associated to column headers on the first page and are repeated on subsequent pages.
- HEADER : if the row contains cells which may be considered as a column header. This generally occurs for the first row of a table.
- NORMAL : if most of the cells of the row contain 'simple' or 'normal' data. This is the default value.
- NOTCOL : if the cells of the row contain units of measure relating to subsequent rows.
- TOTAL : if the row contains data which could be considered as 'totals'.

Note that this TYPE attribute is also provided for the cells ([CELL](#)), which could be used to override the value defined for the row. On the other hand, 'NORMAL' is the default value, so it is necessary to specify the TYPE attribute value in each cell of a row which has a specific type in order to avoid the default overriding (see the first row of the example below).

### Example

```
<CORPUS>
  <ROW TYPE="HEADER">
    <CELL COL="1" TYPE="HEADER">Code</CELL>
    <CELL COL="2" TYPE="HEADER">Catalogue No</CELL>
    <CELL COL="3" TYPE="HEADER">Title</CELL>
    <CELL COL="4" TYPE="HEADER">Date adopted by the Commission</CELL>
    <CELL COL="5" TYPE="HEADER">Date forwarded to the Council</CELL>
    <CELL COL="6" TYPE="HEADER">Number of pages</CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="1">COM(94) 654</CELL>
    <CELL COL="2">CBCO94672ENC</CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) concerning a Community programme providing financial support for the promot
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="2018"> Thermie <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="20
      <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0003"> </NOTE>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="4">23. 1. 1995</CELL>
    <CELL COL="5">23. 1. 1995</CELL>
    <CELL COL="6">45</CELL>
  </ROW>
  <ROW>
    <CELL COL="1">COM(94) 655</CELL>
    <CELL COL="2">CBCO94673ENC</CELL>
    <CELL COL="3">Opinion of the Commission pursuant to Article 189 b (2) (d) of the EC Treaty on the European Parliament's amendments to th
      <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0003"> </NOTE>
    </CELL>
    <CELL COL="4">23. 1. 1995</CELL>
    <CELL COL="5">23. 1. 1995</CELL>
    <CELL COL="6">6</CELL>
  </ROW>
</CORPUS>
```

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## RULING

[element]

### Content of a ruling

The RULING element is used to mark up the different components of a ruling.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="RULING">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.RULING"/>
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

    <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.RULING"/>
  </xd:sequence>
  <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.RULING](#): metadata for a ruling;
- [CURR.TITLE](#): container for current titles;
- [TITLE](#): container for the title of the ruling;
- optionally a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)) or a table of contents ([TOC](#));
- [CONTENTS.RULING](#): contains the reasoning of a ruling;

All elements are mandatory.

### Attributes

### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is NO.

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## SE

[element]

### Special edition publications of the secondary legislation

The SE element is used to mark up a special edition publication of the secondary legislation.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="SE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.SE"/>
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.SE"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

PUBLICATION

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [BIB.SE](#): metadata for a special edition volume,
- [CONTENTS.SE](#): content of a special edition volume.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SECTION

[element]

### Section of an OJ

The SECTION element is used to mark up a section within the logical description of an OJ.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="SECTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ITEM.PUB"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBSECTION"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" type="t_sectiontype" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

VOLUME

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- a title ([TITLE](#)); this element may be absent, if the publication contains a document which does not belong to any of the other sections,
- one or more [ITEM.PUB](#) elements in order to establish the links to the document instances,
- one or more [SUBSECTION](#) elements in order to take into account the publication structure.

A SECTION element may never be empty.

However, in the printed version of an OJ, a section may be empty even though the title of the part is included in the Contents. In this case, the title of the section is followed by suspension points (...) only, without any document title. In these particular cases, the SECTION element cannot be included in the electronic file as an empty section (even if the title of the section is included in the table of contents of the OJ).

### Attributes

## The TYPE attribute

This mandatory attribute, which is based on the [t\\_sectiontype](#) simple type, provides normalised values for the different sections of the OJ. The allowed values are:

- 'C0', for documents which are published outside of any section such as Treaties etc.,
- 'C1', for the section I of the OJ C (Resolutions, recommendations, orientations and opinions),
- 'C2', for the section II of the OJ C (Communications),
- 'C3', for the section III of the OJ C (Preparatory Acts),
- 'C4', for the section IV of the OJ C (Information),
- 'C5', for the section V of the OJ C (Notes),
- 'CC', for the corrigenda section of the OJ C,
- 'CI', for the notes to readers published in the OJ C,
- 'CX', for any other section in the OJ C.
- 'L0', for documents which are published outside of any section such as Treaties etc.,
- 'L1', for the section I of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EC/EURATOM Treaties whose publication is obligatory),
- 'L2', for the section II of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EC/EURATOM Treaties whose publication is obligatory),
- 'L3', for the section III of the OJ L (Acts adopted in application of the EU Treaty),
- 'L4', for the section IV of the OJ L (Other acts),
- 'L5', for the section V of the OJ L (this section might be temporary),
- 'LC', for the corrigenda section of the OJ L,
- 'LI', for the notes to readers published in the OJ L,
- 'LX', for any other section in the OJ L.

## Example

```
<SECTION TYPE="L1">
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <NP>
        <NO.P>I</NO.P>
        <TXT>Acts whose publication is obligatory</TXT>
      </NP>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.000101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.000301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.000401.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.000601.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.000801.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001001.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001101.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001201.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001301.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001501.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SECTION>
```

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## SECTION.SUMMARY

[element]

### Section of an OJ in the context of PDF summaries

The SECTION.SUMMARY element is used to mark up a section of the Official Journal in the context of PDF summaries.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SECTION.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ITEM.SUMMARY"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBSECTION.SUMMARY"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" type="t_sectiontype" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY

### General rules

### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the optional title of the section ([TITLE](#));
- the list of items (documents) ([ITEM.SUMMARY](#));
- if necessary the description of subsections ([SUBSECTION.SUMMARY](#)).

### Attributes

## The TYPE attribute

This mandatory attribute specifies the section of the OJ. The allowed values are defined in the [t\\_sectiontype](#) simple type.

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## SERIES.SE

[element]

### Series of a special edition

The SERIES.SE element is used to mark up the series within a special edition, normally published in the context of the accession of new Member States.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SERIES.SE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

HEADER.SUMMARY.SE SERIES.SE

### General rules

### Element

It may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

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## SH.TARIC

[element]

### Taric subheading

The SH.TARIC element is used to mark up the Taric subheading.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SH.TARIC" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

SH.TARIC UNIT.TA

### General rules

### Element

The SH.TARIC element is used to mark up the Taric subheading as this appears in the tables relating to suspensions and to Taric.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SIGNATORY

[element]

### Signatory

The SIGNATORY element is used to mark up one or more signatories belonging to the same institution.

Signatories may appear in different types of legal documents. In legal acts such as directives, regulations, recommendations, etc. signatories appear in the final part.

In the case of agreements in the form of an exchange of letters, at least one signatory is provided inside each letter.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SIGNATORY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

LETTER OPINION.INIT QUOT.S SIGNATURE SIGNATURE.CASE

### General rules

### Element

The SIGNATORY element contains one or more [P](#) elements.

Should the signatories not belong to the same institution, a separate SIGNATORY element should be used to mark up each signatory.

### Example

```
<SIGNATORY>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">For the EEA Joint Committee</HT>
  </P>
  <P>
    <HT TYPE="ITALIC">The President</HT>
  </P>
  <P> E.
    <HT TYPE="UC">Bull</HT>
  </P>
```

```
</SIGNATORY>
```

### Specific rules

Signatories inside letters of an agreement

### Element

In the context of agreements in the form of an exchange of letters, handwritten signings of the different signatories are published. References to their image files must be marked inside the SIGNATORY element using the [INCL.ELEMENT](#) tag.

### Example

```
<CONTENTS TYPE="NORMAL">
  <P>Sir,</P>
  <P>Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.</P>
</CONTENTS>
<SIGNATORY>
  <P>For the Government of Barbados</P>
  <P>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="EPSF" FILEREF="AGR-Letter.2"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  </P>
</SIGNATORY>
<SIGNATORY>
  <P>For the Government of Belize</P>
  <P>
    <INCL.ELEMENT TYPE="EPSF" FILEREF="AGR-Letter.3"> </INCL.ELEMENT>
  </P>
</SIGNATORY>
```

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## SIGNATURE

[element]

### Signature

The SIGNATURE element is used to mark up the place and the date of signing, as well as the signatory or the signatories in a legal document.

There may be several signatories belonging to different institutions. Acts adopted by a joint committee are an example of this.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SIGNATURE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="PL.DATE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATORY" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

FINAL QUOT.S

### General rules

### Element

The SIGNATURE element contains the following information:

- an indication of the place and the date of signing ([PL.DATE](#)),
- one or more signatories ([SIGNATORY](#)).



Fait à Bruxelles, le six mars mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-quinze.

*Par le Parlement européen*  
*Le président*  
Klaus HÄNSCH

*Par le Conseil*  
*Le président*  
Alain JUPPÉ

*Par la Commission*  
*Le président*  
Jacques SANTER



*First*  
*signatory*



*Second*  
*signatory*



*Third*  
*signatory*

*Extract from OJ No L 78 of 6. 4. 95, p. 3*

#### Example

```
<SIGNATURE>
  <PL.DATE>
    <P>Done at Brussels,
      <DATE ISO="20020314">14 March 2002</DATE>.</P>
  </PL.DATE>
  <SIGNATORY>
    <P>
      <HT TYPE="ITALIC">For the Commission</HT>
    </P>
    <P>Franz
      <HT TYPE="UC">Fischler</HT>
    </P>
    <P>
      <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Member of the Commission</HT>
    </P>
  </SIGNATORY>
</SIGNATURE>
```

#### Specific rules

Child of the FINAL element

#### Element

In most cases, the concluded formulas of an act (or consolidated legal documents) contain one or more signatures.

#### Specific rules

Child of the GENERAL element

#### Element

The signature part is rarely present in the context of the GENERAL element. In most cases, documents with a signature part may be marked up with either [ACT](#) or [ACT.GEN](#) as the root element.

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## SIGNATURE.CASE

[element]

#### Signatures of a case

The SIGNATURE.CASE element is used to mark up the signatures of a case.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="SIGNATURE.CASE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xd:element ref="P"/>
      <xd:element ref="SIGNATORY"/>
    </xd:choice>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

DECISION.ECR JUDGMENT ORDER

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains an unlimited number of [P](#) and/or [SIGNATORY](#) elements.

At least one of the two elements must be present.

#### Example

```

<SIGNATURE.CASE>
  <P>Signatures.</P>
</SIGNATURE.CASE>

```

```

<SIGNATURE.CASE>
  <P>Fait à Luxembourg, le
  <DATE ISO="20040527">27 mai 2004</DATE>.</P>
  <SIGNATORY>
    <P>Le greffier</P>
    <P>H. Jung</P>
  </SIGNATORY>
  <SIGNATORY>
    <P>Le président</P>
    <P>H. Legal</P>
  </SIGNATORY>
</SIGNATURE.CASE>

```

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## SIZE

[element]

#### Dimensions of a general publication

The SIZE element is used to mark up the physical dimensions (height and width) of a general publication.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="SIZE" type="t_btx.seq"/>

```

#### Used by

BIB.GEN.PUB SIZE

#### General rules

#### Element

The content is free text and depends on what is printed on the cover of the publication.

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## SPEC.ED

[element]

#### Reference to a secondary legislation publication

The SPEC.ED element is used to mark up a secondary legislation publication, in which the acquis communautaire is published in the language of the candidate Member State.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="SPEC.ED">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="CHAP.SE"/>
          <xd:element ref="TOME.SE"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="COLL"/>
          <xd:element ref="NO.OJ"/>
          <xd:choice>
            <xd:element ref="DATE"/>
            <xd:element ref="YEAR"/>
          </xd:choice>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
  <xd:element ref="LG.PUB"/>

```

```

    <xd:element ref="PAGE.FIRST"/>
    <xd:element ref="PAGE.LAST"/>
    <xd:element ref="PAGE.TOTAL"/>
  </xd:sequence>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

BIB.DATA.CL BIB.INSTANCE BIB.INSTANCE.CON

#### General rules

#### Element

Basically, a secondary legislation publication is identified by:

- [CHAP.SE](#): the chapter (for publications in the context of the secondary legislation),
- [TOME.SE](#): the volume (for publications in the context of the secondary legislation),
- [COLL](#): the series of the Official Journal (for publications in the context of the Official Journal),
- [NO.OJ](#): the number of the Official Journal (for publications in the context of the Official Journal),
- [DATE](#) or [YEAR](#): the year or the date of the publication (for publications in the context of the Official Journal series),
- [LG.PUB](#): the language of the publication,
- [PAGE.FIRST](#): the page number on which the document starts,
- [PAGE.LAST](#): the page number on which the document ends,
- [PAGE.TOTAL](#): the total number of pages of the document.

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## SPECIAL

[element]

#### Special edition

The SPECIAL element is used to mark up the text which is printed on the first cover page of the publication instead of the OJ number.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="SPECIAL" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.OJ PUBLICATION.REF SPECIAL

#### General rules

#### Element

The content of the element is free text and is used as an alternative to the OJ number ([NO.OJ](#)).

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## SPECIE

[element]

#### Varieties of vegetable and agricultural plant species

The SPECIE element is used to mark up information concerning:

- the varieties of a vegetable species and
- the varieties of an agricultural plant species,

as published in the respective common catalogues.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="SPECIE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TI.SPECIE"/>
      <xd:element ref="VAR.INFO" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

CAT.VEGET GR.PLANT

#### General rules

#### Element

The element contains the following sub-elements:

- [GR.NOTES](#): is used to mark up footnotes, if any, the text of which is given after the information relating to a vegetable or an agricultural plant species. Any referenced notes must be grouped together within this optional element, only if they concern the entire species,
- [TI.SPECIE](#): is used to mark up the title of a species,
- [VAR.INFO](#): is an optional element used to mark up information about the different varieties of the species.

#### Example

```

<SPECIE>
  <TI.SPECIE>
  <NO.SPECIE>2.</NO.SPECIE>
  <NAME.SCIENT>Beta vulgaris L.</NAME.SCIENT>
  <NAME.COMMON>
  <P>

```

```

    <LV LG="EN">Fodder beet</LV>
  </P>
</NAME.COMMON>
</TI.SPECIE>
<VAR.INFO>
  <DEF.HEAD.VI>
    <DEF.VARIETY ALIAS="1">Variety</DEF.VARIETY>
    <DEF.AREA AREA="EU" ALIAS="2">
      <DEF.AREA.HD>Country of admission</DEF.AREA.HD>
      <DEF.COUNTRY>E</DEF.COUNTRY>
    </DEF.AREA>
    <DEF.AREA AREA="EFTA" ALIAS="3">
      <DEF.AREA.HD>AELC / EFTA / EZES / AELE / EVA</DEF.AREA.HD>
      <DEF.COUNTRY>NO</DEF.COUNTRY>
    </DEF.AREA>
    <DEF.OBS.VAR ALIAS="4">Observations</DEF.OBS.VAR>
  </DEF.HEAD.VI>
  <UNIT.VI>
    <NAME.VAR>Aberna</NAME.VAR>
    <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="B">
      <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
      <ID.RESP>210</ID.RESP>
    </CRIT>
    <OBS.VAR>D M (1)</OBS.VAR>
  </UNIT.VI>
</VAR.INFO>
</SPECIE>

```

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## SPG

[element]

### Preferential rate according to a generalized system

The SPG element is used to mark up information relating to the preferential rate according to a generalized system.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="SPG" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

SPG UNIT.TA

#### General rules

#### Element

For presentation purposes, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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## STI

[element]

### Subtitle

The STI element is used in the title group of various structures to mark up an optional subtitle.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="STI" type="t_btx.title"/>
```

#### Used by

STI TITLE

#### General rules

#### Element

Subtitles are rarely present in the title group of documents. Ambiguity may come with annexes, in which the standard title ('Annex', 'Appendix', etc.) is often followed by an indication of the contents. Whenever is possible, this indication should be considered as the title of the structure used to mark up the content. In most cases, this indication consists of a table title, or of the first structured text block.

The STI element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.title](#) complex type.

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## STI.ART

[element]

## Subtitle of a legal article

The STI.ART element is used to mark up any subtitles of an article. This subtitle is found between the title and the text of the article.

The presence of a subtitle is often linked to the large number of paragraphs in an article.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="STI.ART" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ARTICLE GR.SEQ QUOT.S STI.ART

### General rules

#### Element

The STI.ART element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type. If the subtitle consists of several paragraphs, each of them has to be marked up within a separate [p](#) element.

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---

## STI.BLK

[element]

### Subtitle of a block of rows

The STI.BLK element is used to mark up any subtitle which may introduce a block of rows. A block of rows may have a subtitle if and only if there is a title.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="STI.BLK">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="COL.START" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="COL.END" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BLK

### General rules

#### Element

The STI.BLK element contains two mandatory attributes:

- the COL.START attribute specifies the column where the title begins,
- the COL.END attribute specifies the column where the title ends.

As mentioned for the [TI.BLK](#) element, the STI.BLK structure must be taken into account when computing ACCV and ROWSPAN attributes value (see the documentation of the [CELL](#) element ).

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---

## SUBDIV

[element]

### Subdivision within an article

The SUBDIV element is used to mark up a subdivision when the [paragraphs](#) or [alineas](#) in an article are grouped together and introduced by a title. This usually occurs in long and complex articles.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUBDIV">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
          <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
            <xd:element ref="PARAG"/>
          </xd:choice>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
          <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xd:element ref="ALINEA"/>
            <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
            <xd:element ref="QUOT.S"/>
          </xd:choice>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xd:element ref="COMMENT"/>
          <xd:element ref="SUBDIV"/>
        </xd:choice>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

ARTICLE ARTICLE QUOT.S SUBDIV

### General rules

## Element

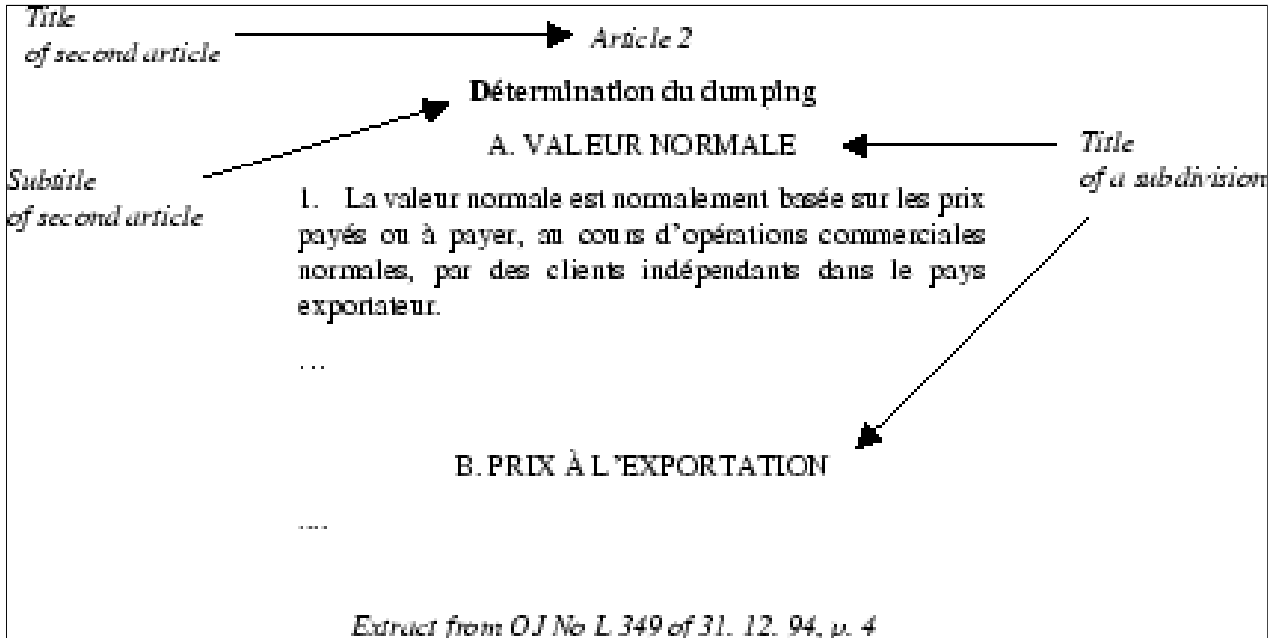
The SUBDIV element contains the following information:

- a title ([TITLE](#)),
- a choice of three different structures:
  - one to several legal paragraphs ([PARAG](#)) and/or quotations ([QUOT.S](#)),
  - one to several alinea ([ALINEA](#)) and/or quotations ([QUOT.S](#)),
  - one to several nested subdivisions ([SUBDIV](#)) and/or quotations ([QUOT.S](#)),

Additionally, on all levels, optional comments ([COMMENT](#)) may be inserted.

## Example

The following illustration shows a legal article composed of two subdivisions:



```
<ARTICLE IDENTIFIER="002">
  <TI.ART>Article 2</TI.ART>
  <STI.ART>Détermination du dumping</STI.ART>
  <SUBDIV>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>A.</NO.P>
          <TXT>VALEUR NORMALE</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <PARAG IDENTIFIER="002.001">
      <NO.PARAG>1.</NO.PARAG>
      <ALINEA>La valeur normale est normalement basée sur les prix payés ou à payer, au cours d'opérations commerciales normales, par des clients indépendants dans le pays exportateur.</ALINEA>
    </PARAG>
  </SUBDIV>
  <SUBDIV>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <NP>
          <NO.P>B.</NO.P>
          <TXT>PRIX A L'EXPORTATION</TXT>
        </NP>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
  </SUBDIV>
</ARTICLE>
```

## SUBITEM.SUMMARY

[element]

### Subitem of a summary

The SUBITEM.SUMMARY element is used to mark up a subitem in a section of the OJ or special edition summary.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUBITEM.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DURAB"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.CELEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="LINK.OJ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.SUMMARY" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.REF"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

ITEM.SUMMARY

### General rules

### Element

The element is used in order to reference associated documents which depend on the main document treated on a higher level.

It contains the following information:

- the durability of the legal document ([DURAB](#));
- optionally the Celex number of the instance ([NO.CELEX](#));
- optionally the link to the virtual publication ([LINK.OJ](#));
- optionally the identifier of the document published in a summary [NO.DOC.SUMMARY](#);
- the title of the document ([TITLE](#));
- the reference to the PDF file, using the 'REF.PDF' attribute ([ITEM.REF](#));
- optionally a detailed table of contents ([TOC](#)) which only consists of the really referenced objects.

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## SUBJECT

[element]

### Subject of a case

The SUBJECT element is used to mark up the subject of a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUBJECT" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CASE JUDGMENT.NP ORDER ORDER.NP SUBJECT

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain one ore more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<SUBJECT>
  <P>ayant pour objet un recours formé contre la décision de la troisième chambre de recours de l'OHMI du
  <DATE ISO="20021120">20 novembre 2002</DATE> (affaire R 110/2002-3), refusant l'enregistrement de la marque verbale
  QUICK-GRIP comme marque communautaire,</P>
</SUBJECT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUBJECTS

[element]

### Subjects of a case

The SUBJECTS element is used within a summary in order to mark up the subjects of a case. Quite often it is a collection of grouped keywords.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUBJECTS">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:complexContent>
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.struct">
        <xd:attribute name="SEPARATOR" type="xd:string" use="optional"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

SUMMARY

### General rules

### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx\\_struct](#) complex type.

### Attributes

#### The attribute SEPARATOR

The attribute SEPARATOR contains a string which serves as separator between [KEYWORD](#) elements. The value must be complete, so it may not only contain the visible symbol [em-dash (U+2014) in BG, EN, ES and PT linguistic versions or en-dash (U+2013) in all other linguistic versions], but also the surrounding spaces. The symbol may be passed as numbered entity.

The attribute is optional. It has to be used whenever there are [KEYWORD](#) descendants, and it must not be used if there are no such descendants.

### Example

```
<SUBJECTS SEPARATOR="—">
  <NP>
    <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
    <TXT>
      <KEYWORD>Révision du traité au sens de l'article 95, alinéa 3, du traité G.E.G.A.</KEYWORD>
      <KEYWORD>Modification des conditions d'exercice des pouvoirs de la Haute Autorité</KEYWORD>
      <KEYWORD>Conditions nouvelles</KEYWORD>
    </TXT>
  </NP>
  <NP>
    <NO.P>2.</NO.P>
    <TXT>
      <KEYWORD>Révision du traité au sens de l'article 95, alinéa 3, du traité G.E.G.A.</KEYWORD>
      <KEYWORD>Interdiction de porter atteinte à la structure générale du traité et au rapport de force entre la
      Communauté et les États membres</KEYWORD>
    </TXT>
  </NP>
</SUBJECTS>
```

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## SUBSECTION

[element]

### Subsection of an OJ

The SUBSECTION element is used to mark up a subsection of an OJ. A subsection generally corresponds to a given author.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUBSECTION">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ITEM.PUB"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBSECTION"/>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="TOC" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

SECTION SUBSECTION

### General rules

#### Element

A SUBSECTION element contains the following sub-elements:

- the title of the subsection ([TITLE](#)),
- the physical links ([ITEM.PUB](#)) to the documents published in the subsection,
- one or more nested subsections.
- optionally a table of contents ([TOC](#)).

A SUBSECTION element may never be empty.

### Example

```
<SECTION TYPE="L2">
  <TITLE>
  <TI>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>II</NO.P>
      <TXT>Acts whose publication is not obligatory</TXT>
    </NP>
  </TI>
</SECTION>
```



```

</TI>
</TITLE>
<SUBSECTION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Council</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.001601.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SUBSECTION>
<SUBSECTION>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>Commission</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <ITEM.PUB DOC.INSTANCE="L_2002073EN.003001.doc.xml"> </ITEM.PUB>
</SUBSECTION>
</SECTION>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUBSECTION.SUMMARY

[element]

### Description of a subsection

The SUBSECTION.SUMMARY element is used to mark up a subsection of the Official Journal.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="SUBSECTION.SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="ITEM.SUMMARY"/>
        <xd:element ref="SUBSECTION.SUMMARY"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

### Used by

SECTION.SUMMARY SUBSECTION.SUMMARY

### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- the title of the subsection ([TITLE](#));
- the list of items (documents) ([ITEM.SUMMARY](#));
- if necessary the description of nested subsections ([SUBSECTION.SUMMARY](#)).

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUBSERIES.SE

[element]

### Subseries of a Special Edition

The SUBSERIES.SE element is used to mark up the subseries of a series within a special edition, normally published in the context of the accession of new Member States.

### Model

```

<xd:element name="SUBSERIES.SE" type="t_btx.seq"/>

```

### Used by

HEADER.SUMMARY.SE SUBSERIES.SE

### General rules

#### Element

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUM

[element]

### Representation of the sum symbol

The SUM element is used to represent the sum symbol ( $\Sigma$ ).

## Model

```
<xd:element name="SUM">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="OVER" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNDER" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.formula

## General rules

## Element

The SUM element has two options subelements, [OVER](#) and [UNDER](#), which marks up information which is presented on top of or under the symbol.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

# SUMMARY

[element]

## Description of a case

The SUMMARY element is used to mark up the grouped keywords which describe a case.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="SUMMARY">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUBJECTS"/>
      <xd:element ref="ABSTRACT" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

CASE CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING

## General rules

## Element

It contains an optional title ([TITLE](#)) and the subjects ([SUBJECTS](#)), followed optionally by an [ABSTRACT](#) element.

## Example

```
<SUMMARY>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>SOMMAIRE DE L'AVIS</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <SUBJECTS>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
      <TXT>
        <KEYWORD>Révision du traité au sens de l'article 95, alinéa 3, du traité G.E.G.A.</KEYWORD>
        <KEYWORD>Modification des conditions d'exercice des pouvoirs de la Haute Autorité</KEYWORD>
        <KEYWORD>Conditions nouvelles</KEYWORD>
      </TXT>
    </NP>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>2.</NO.P>
      <TXT>
        <KEYWORD>Révision du traité au sens de l'article 95, alinéa 3, du traité G.E.G.A.</KEYWORD>
        <KEYWORD>Interdiction de porter atteinte à la structure générale du traité et au rapport de force entre la
Communauté et les États membres</KEYWORD>
      </TXT>
    </NP>
  </SUBJECTS>
  <ABSTRACT>
    <NP>
      <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
      <TXT>L'introduction de conditions nouvelles permettant l'exercice d'une compétence de la Haute Autorité dans des
```

```
circonstances autres que celles prévues par le traité ne constitue pas l'attribution d'un pouvoir nouveau, mais seulement une adaptation des règles relatives à l'exercice d'un pouvoir déjà attribué à l'a Haute Autorité.</TXT>
```

```
</NP>  
<NP>  
  <NO.P>2.</NO.P>  
  <TXT>Cf. avis du 17 décembre 1959 (Recueil de jurisprudence, tome V).</TXT>  
</NP>  
</ABSTRACT>  
</SUMMARY>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

[element]

### Summary of a judgment

The SUMMARY.JUDGMENT element is used to mark up the summarised form of a judgment.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUMMARY.JUDGMENT">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:sequence>  
      <xd:element ref="BIB.SUMMARY"/>  
      <xd:element ref="CURR.TITLE"/>  
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>  
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">  
        <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION"/>  
        <xd:element ref="TOC"/>  
      </xd:choice>  
      <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT"/>  
    </xd:sequence>  
    <xd:attribute name="NNC" type="t_boolean" default="NO"/>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

### General rules

### Element

It contains a [BIB.SUMMARY](#) element, which contains the corresponding metadata, the current title ([CURR.TITLE](#)) and a [CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT](#) element for the content of the summary.

It may also contain an optional [TITLE](#) element followed optionally by a [GR.ANNOTATION](#) or a [TOC](#) element.

### Attributes

### The NNC attribute

The NNC attribute signals if the numbering of notes is continued from preceding documents. The default value is 'NO'.

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## SUMMARY.LSEU

[element]

### Container for the text of a legislation summary

The SUMMARY.LSEU element is the part for the text of a legislation summary within the container [CONTENT.LSEU](#).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUMMARY.LSEU" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.LSEU SUMMARY.LSEU

### General rules

### Element

The SUMMAY.LSEU element consists of elements defined in the complex type t\_btx.struct.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## SUMMARY.NP

[element]

### Summary of a not published judgment or order

The SUMMARY.NP element is used to mark up the summary of a not published judgment or order.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="SUMMARY.NP">  
  <xd:complexType>  
    <xd:complexContent>  
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.struct">  
        <xd:attribute name="SEPARATOR" type="xd:string" use="required"/>  
      </xd:extension>  
    </xd:complexContent>  
  </xd:complexType>  
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

**General rules****Element**

It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.struct](#) complex type.

**Attributes****The attribute SEPARATOR**

The attribute SEPARATOR contains a string which serves as separator between [KEYWORD](#) elements. The value must be complete, so it may not only contain the visible symbol [em-dash (U+2014) in BG, EN, ES and PT linguistic versions or en-dash (U+2013) in all other linguistic versions], but also the surrounding spaces. The symbol may be passed as numbered entity. The attribute is mandatory.

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**SUMMARY.PDF**

[element]

**Table of contents for PDF issues**

The SUMMARY.PDF element is used to mark up the table of contents which accompanies the PDF delivery of an OJ publication or a special edition of the secondary legislation.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="SUMMARY.PDF">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="HEADER.SUMMARY"/>
          <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.SUMMARY"/>
        </xd:sequence>
        <xd:sequence>
          <xd:element ref="HEADER.SUMMARY.SE"/>
          <xd:element ref="CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE"/>
        </xd:sequence>
      </xd:choice>
      <xd:element ref="NOTICE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="FINAL.SUMMARY" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

**Used by****General rules****Element**

The element contains the following information:

- the bibliographic information for the OJ issue ([HEADER.SUMMARY](#)) or of the special edition issue ([HEADER.SUMMARY.SE](#)),
- the content of the table of contents ([CONTENTS.SUMMARY](#)) or of the special edition issue ([CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE](#)),
- an optional series of notices ([NOTICE](#)) which correspond to the occurrences in the XML table of contents ([PUBLICATION](#)),
- the final explanation on the presentation of the document titles ([FINAL.SUMMARY](#)); the component exists only in L issues,
- an optional group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#)) which contain information not covered by the [NOTICE](#) element.

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**SUP.UNIT**

[element]

**Supplementary unit**

The SUP.UNIT element is used to mark up the column which contains the supplementary units.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="SUP.UNIT" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

SUP.UNIT UNIT.TA

**General rules****Element**

The definition often consists of a standard text included in one of the dictionary files (ENTITY SET). In this case, it is replaced in the instance by a reference to the corresponding general entity. Otherwise, it must be entered as such in the electronic file.

For presentation purposes, the text of this header may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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**TA.CODE**

[element]

**TARIC Code**

The TA.CODE element is used to mark up the Taric code.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="TA.CODE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

**Used by**

TA.CODE UNIT.TA

**General rules**

## Element

The TA.CODE element is used to mark up the Taric code within the table of TARIC elements.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

# TARIC

[element]

## Integrated Tariff of the European Communities

The TARIC element is used to mark up the data relating to the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities. For each TARIC table, the following additional tags may be used:

- [GR.NOTES](#): optionally used to mark up the text of footnotes.
- [DEF.HEAD.TA](#): used to mark up the column header.
- [UNIT.TA](#): used to mark up the description of goods.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="TARIC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.HEAD.TA"/>
      <xd:element ref="UNIT.TA" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ QUOT.S

## General rules

## Element

The TARIC element must be defined for each of the chapters.

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# TBL

[element]

## Structure of a table

The TBL element is used to mark up a Formex table, which actually contains text structured in columns with related data.

## Model

```
<xd:element name="TBL">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.SEQ" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.NOTES" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="CORPUS"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NO.SEQ" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:pattern value="\d{4}(\.\d{4})*/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="CLASS" type="xd:string"/>
    <xd:attribute name="COLS" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
    <xd:attribute name="PAGE.SIZE" default="SINGLE.PORTRAIT">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="DOUBLE.LANDSCAPE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="DOUBLE.PORTRAIT"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SINGLE.LANDSCAPE"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="SINGLE.PORTRAIT"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

## Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq t\_btx.struct DIV.CONSID GR.CONSID GR.NOTES GR.SEQ GR.TBL IMG.CNT NP.ECR QUOT.S

## General rules

## Element

A table usually contains the following information:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- one or more structured text blocks ([GR.SEQ](#)) in order to mark up optional explanatory information about the table content, located between the title of the table and the table itself,
- optionally a group of notes called in the table ([GR.NOTES](#)),
- the corpus of the table ([CORPUS](#)).

## Attributes

### The NO.SEQ attribute

This mandatory attribute provides a sequence number to the table. This number represents the order in which the table appears in the document.

The value of the NO.SEQ attribute has the format 'xxxx.nnnn':

- 'xxxx' represents the sequence number of the table,
- 'nnnn' represents the sequence number of any subtable in the table.

The 'xxxx' part of the NO.SEQ attribute is mandatory.

The 'nnnn' part is used to number any subtable. It may not be used to characterise the main tables. By definition, a subtable may only be found in one single cell in the main table.

Given the recursive nature of the model, when a subtable depends on another subtable, the format of the NO.SEQ attribute is 'xxxx.nnnn.mmmm', etc...

To avoid confusion, when a table is part of a group ([GR.TBL](#)), only the 'xxxx' part is used and the numbering must be continuous as regards the document. For example, if the first table in a group is the third table in a document, the value of 'xxxx' will be '0003', and the 'xxxx' value for the second table in the group will be '0004'.

### Attributes

#### The CLASS attribute

The CLASS attribute is mandatory and is used to specify the type of data contained in the table. The allowed values are:

- GEN: if the table contains general data (default value),
- SCHEDULE: if it is a schedule,
- RECAP: if it is a synoptic table.

These two last values are only used for documents related to the general budget.

### Attributes

#### The COLS attribute

This mandatory attribute provides the actual number of columns of the table.

### Attributes

#### The PAGE.SIZE attribute

The PAGE.SIZE attribute takes one of these values:

- DOUBLE.LANDSCAPE: table on two A4 pages forming an A3 landscape page,
- DOUBLE.PORTRAIT: table on two A4 pages forming an A3 portrait page,
- SINGLE.LANDSCAPE: table on a single A4 page in landscape,
- SINGLE.PORTRAIT: table on a single A4 page in portrait (default).

### Example

```
<TBL COLS="4" NO.SEQ="0001">
  <GR.NOTES>
    <NOTE ID="E0002" TYPE="TABLE" NUMBERING="ARAB">
      <NP>
        <NO.P> (
          <HT TYPE="SUP">2</HT> </NO.P>
          <TXT>
            <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Source:</HT> Commission.</TXT>
          </NP>
        </NOTE>
      </GR.NOTES>
      <CORPUS>
        <ROW>
          <CELL COL="1" ROWSPAN="12">
            <HT TYPE="BOLD">1 euro</HT>
          </CELL>
          <CELL COL="2"></CELL>
          <CELL COL="3">
            <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">7,4317</FT>
          </CELL>
          <CELL COL="4">Danish krone</CELL>
        </ROW>
        <ROW>
          <CELL COL="2"></CELL>
          <CELL COL="3">
            <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">9,04</FT>
          </CELL>
          <CELL COL="4">Swedish krona</CELL>
        </ROW>
        <ROW>
          <CELL COL="2"></CELL>
```

```

<CELL COL="3">
  <FT TYPE="DECIMAL">9,7813</FT>
</CELL>
<CELL COL="4">South African rand
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E0002">      </NOTE>
</CELL>
</ROW>
</CORPUS>
</TBL>

```

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## TERM

[element]

### Name of a term

The TERM element is used to mark up the name of a term within a list of definitions.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TERM" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

DLIST.ITEM TERM

### General rules

### Element

The TERM element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

### Example

```

<DLIST TYPE="FORM" SEPARATOR=":">
  <DLIST.ITEM>
    <TERM>
      <HT TYPE="ITALIC">Date of adoption of the decision</HT>
    </TERM>
    <DEFINITION>19.9.2001</DEFINITION>
  </DLIST.ITEM>
  <DLIST.ITEM>
    <TERM>Member State</TERM>
    <DEFINITION>Germany</DEFINITION>
  </DLIST.ITEM>
  <DLIST.ITEM>
    <TERM>Title</TERM>
    <DEFINITION>R and D project
      <QUOT.START ID="QS0001" REF.END="QE0001" CODE="2018">
        </QUOT.START>Integrating bus technologies into
        shipbuilding <QUOT.END ID="QE0001" REF.START="QS0001" CODE="2019">
          </QUOT.END>, by Flensburger Schiffbau-
          Gesellschaft GmbH and Co. KG </DEFINITION>
    </DLIST.ITEM>
  </DLIST>

```

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## THIRD.RATE

[element]

### Rates of duties of third countries

The THIRD.RATE element is used to mark up the rates of duties of third countries.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="THIRD.RATE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

THIRD.RATE UNIT.TA

### General rules

### Element

For presentation purposes, this information may contain carriage returns. These returns must be omitted in the electronic file.

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## TI

[element]

### Main title

The TI element is used in the title group of various structures in order to mark up the main title.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI" type="t_btx.title"/>
```

#### Used by

TI TITLE

#### General rules

#### Element

The TI element may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.title](#) complex type.

Depending on the type of titles, the element follows a different structure:

- titles of documents: in this case, the title generally consists of [P](#) elements, with the optional presence of the document number [NO.DOC.C](#) (for documents published in the OJ C collection);
- titles of lower-level structures, which could be numbered or not: the markup then consists of [NP](#) or [P](#) elements.

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---

## TI.ART

[element]

#### Title of a legal article

The TI.ART element is used to mark up the title, which indicates the sequence number of an article.

When there is only one article, the title is: "Sole Article."

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.ART" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ARTICLE GR.SEQ QUOT.S TI.ART

#### General rules

#### Element

The TI.ART element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

The space between the expression 'article' and the sequence number must be encoded by a non breaking space.

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---

## TI.BLK

[element]

#### Title of a block of rows

The TI.BLK element is used to mark up the title which introduces a group of rows ([BLK](#) element).

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.BLK">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx">
        <xd:attribute name="COL.START" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
        <xd:attribute name="COL.END" type="xd:positiveInteger" use="required"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

BLK

#### General rules

#### Element

The TI.BLK element has two mandatory attributes:

- the COL.START attribute specifies the column where the title begins,
- the COL.END attribute specifies the column where the title ends.

This structure must be taken into account when computing ACCV and ROWSPAN attributes value (see the documentation of the [CELL](#) element).

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---

## TI.CJT

[element]

#### Title of a Court of Justice document

The TI.CJT element is used to mark up the title of a Court of Justice document.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.CJT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE"/>
      <xd:element ref="INDEX" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="NO.DOC.C"/>
      <xd:element ref="LG.PROC"/>
      <xd:element ref="TRANS.REF"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```



```
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct CJT GR.SEQ QUOT.S

### General rules

#### Element

The TI.CJT element contains the following sub-elements:

- the title of the document ([TITLE](#)),
- optionally an index containing the keywords about the case ([INDEX](#)),
- the number of the document ([NO.DOC.C](#)),
- the language of the procedure ([LG.PROC](#)),
- the status of translation of the document ([TRANS.REF](#)),

### Example

```
<TI.CJT>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Judgment of the Court</HT>
      </P>
      <P> of
        <DATE ISO="20011122">22 November 2001</DATE>
      </P>
      <P> in Case C-;110/97: Kingdom of the Netherlands v Council of the European Union
        <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">
          <P>OJ C 181 of 14.6.1997.</P>
        </NOTE>
      </P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <INDEX>
    <KEYWORD>Arrangements for association of overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
    <KEYWORD>Imports of rice originating in the overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
    <KEYWORD>Safeguard measures</KEYWORD>
    <KEYWORD>Regulation (EC) No 304/97</KEYWORD>
    <KEYWORD>Action for annulment</KEYWORD>
  </INDEX>
  <NO.DOC.C>2002/C 017/01</NO.DOC.C>
  <LG.PROC LG="NL">Language of the case: Dutch</LG.PROC>
  <TRANS.REF>Provisional translation; the definitive translation will be published in the European Court Reports</TRANS.REF>
</TI.CJT>
```

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## TI.COLL

[element]

### Title of the OJ collection

The TI.COLL element is used to mark up the specific title of an OJ collection.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.COLL" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY CONTENTS.SUMMARY.SE TI.COLL

### General rules

#### Element

The content of this element is language dependent. In the English language version it usually contains the text:

- C: 'Communication and Information',
- L: 'Legislation'.

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## TI.CONTENTS

[element]

### Header of the contents column

The TI.CONTENTS element is used to mark up the header of the contents column in a table of contents within the Official Journal.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.CONTENTS" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY TI.CONTENTS

#### General rules

#### Element

The content of this element is language dependent. In the English language version it usually contains the text: 'Contents'.

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---

## TI.GR.CN.UNIT

[element]

### Title of a group of units in the combined nomenclature

The TI.GR.CN.UNIT element is used to mark up the title of a group of units in the combined nomenclature.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.GR.CN.UNIT" type="t_btx"/>
```

#### Used by

GR.CN.UNIT TI.GR.CN.UNIT

#### General rules

#### Element

The TI.GR.CN.UNIT element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type.

#### Example

```
<GR.CN.UNIT>
  <TI.GR.CN.UNIT>Boats</TI.GR.CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="0">
    <CN.CODE>8901</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for the transport of
    persons or goods:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>890110</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Cruise ships, excursion boats and similar vessels principally designed for the transport of persons; ferry-
    boats of all kinds:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="NO" LEVEL="2">
    <CN.CODE>89011010</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Sea-going</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
  <CN.UNIT TYPE="OLD" HS="YES" LEVEL="1">
    <CN.CODE>890120</CN.CODE>
    <CN.DESC>Tankers:</CN.DESC>
  </CN.UNIT>
</GR.CN.UNIT>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

---

## TI.GR.PLANT

[element]

### Title of a group of agricultural plant species

The TI.GR.PLANT element is used to mark up the title of a subdivision in the catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.GR.PLANT">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
        <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

GR.PLANT

## General rules

### Element

The TI.GR.PLANT element contains the following sub-elements:

- an optional number of sequence to mark up the prefix of the title ([NO.SEQ](#)),
- and either a text element ([TXT](#)) or
- one or more paragraphs ([P](#)).

### Example

```
<TI.GR.PLANT>
  <NO.SEQ>IV.</NO.SEQ>
  <TXT>CEREALES / KORN / GETREIDE / SITHPA / CEREALS / CÉRÉALES / CEREALI / GRANEN / CEREAIS / VILJAT / STRÅSÅD</TXT>
</TI.GR.PLANT>
```

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## TI.GR.UNIT.VI

[element]

### Title of a group of varieties within a species

The TI.GR.UNIT.VI element is used to mark up the title which introduces a group of varieties within a species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.GR.UNIT.VI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SEQ" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="TXT"/>
        <xd:element ref="P" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

GR.UNIT.VI

### General rules

### Element

The TI.GR.UNIT.VI element contains the following sub-elements:

- an optional number of sequence to mark up the prefix of the title ([NO.SEQ](#)),
- and either a text element ([TXT](#)) or
- one or more paragraphs ([P](#)).

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## TI.INFO.NO

[element]

### Header of the 'Information number' column

The TI.INFO.NO element is used to mark up the heading of the 'Information number' column in the table of contents of an Official Journal, series C.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.INFO.NO" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY TI.INFO.NO

### General rules

### Element

The content of this element is language dependent. In the English language version it usually contains the text: 'Information number'.

This element may only be used in the table of contents of an OJ C issue.

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## TI.PAGE

[element]

### Header of the 'page' column

The TI.PAGE element is used to mark up the header of the 'page' column in the table of contents of an Official Journal.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.PAGE" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

CONTENTS.SUMMARY TI.PAGE

### General rules

### Element

The content of this element is language dependent. In the English language version it usually contains the text: 'page'.

## TI.SPECIE

[element]

### Title of a species

The TI.SPECIE element is used to mark up the title which introduces the varieties

- of a vegetable species,
- of an agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TI.SPECIE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.SPECIE"/>
      <xd:element ref="NAME.SCIENT"/>
      <xd:element ref="NAME.COMMON"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

SPECIE

### General rules

#### Element

This element contains the following information:

- the number of the vegetable or the agricultural plant species ([NO.SPECIE](#)),
- its scientific name ([NAME.SCIENT](#)),
- its common name ([NAME.COMMON](#)).

### Example

```
<TI.SPECIE>
  <NO.SPECIE>1.</NO.SPECIE>
  <NAME.SCIENT>Beta vulgaris L.</NAME.SCIENT>
  <NAME.COMMON>
    <P>Sugar beet</P>
  </NAME.COMMON>
</TI.SPECIE>
```

## TITLE

[element]

### Title block

The TITLE element is used in various structures to mark up the title. A title block appears at the level of a document, as well as it may appear within deeper structures (text blocks with a specific semantic meaning or not). The use rules depend on the parent structure.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TITLE">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
      <xd:element ref="TI"/>
      <xd:element ref="STI" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="ID.TITLE" type="xd:ID"/>
    <xd:attribute name="REF.TITLE" type="xd:IDREF"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT AGR AMEND ANNEX ANNOTATION APPEAL.TABLE BIB.DATA BIB.DATA.CL BIB.GEN.PUB BIB.OJ BIB.VOLUME CASE CHRON.TABLE CHRON.TABLE.NP COMPETITION CONCLUSION CONCLUSION CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN CONTENTS.OPINION CONTENTS.RULING CONTENTS.SE CONTENTS.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT CORR CORRIGENDUM.ECR DECISION DECISION.ECR DIV.CONSID DIVISION ECR ECR.GENERAL GENERAL GR.AMEND GR.ANNOTATION GR.CORRIG.ECR GR.NOTES GR.SEQ GR.TBL HEADER.SUMMARY HEADER.SUMMARY.SE INTERNAL.ANNEX ITEM.SUMMARY ITEM.VOLUME JUDGMENT JUDGMENT.NP LETTER LSEU OBJECT OPINION ORDER ORDER.NP OTH.PUB OTH.PUB.CL PAPER.GEN PDF.GEN PREAMBLE.GEN QUOT.S REF.APPEAL.TABLE REF.CHRON.TABLE REF.CHRON.TABLE.NP REF.CONCLUSION REF.DECISION.ECR REF.JUDGMENT REF.NOTICE REF.OPINION REF.ORDER REF.REPORT.HEARING REF.RULING REF.SUMMARY.JUDGMENT REPORT.HEARING RULING SECTION SECTION.SUMMARY SUBDIV SUBITEM.SUMMARY SUBSECTION SUBSECTION.SUMMARY SUMMARY SUMMARY.JUDGMENT TBL TI.CJT TOC TOC.BLK

### General rules

#### Element

The title block consists of the following sub-elements:

- the title itself ([TI](#)),
- optionally followed by one or more subtitles ([STI](#)).

The TITLE element may only be empty, if exceptionally it is empty within an element where it is mandatory.

### Attributes

#### The ID.TITLE attribute

This attribute is only used within [DOC](#) instances. In general the title of a document only appears in the [PAPER](#) section in its full form. In other sections such as [PDF](#), it is only referenced. So this attribute creates a unique identifier within the instance. The value of the attribute consists of the letter 'T' (always capital) followed by four digits e.g. T0001.

## Attributes

### The REF.TITLE attribute

The REF.TITLE attribute is used for creating a reference to the title of a document as it is presented in a [DOC](#) instance. It refers to the full text of the title as it can be found in the [PAPER](#) section. Its value has to be exactly the same as the ID.TITLE value.

## [\[Table of contents\]](#)

## TOC

[element]

### Table of Contents

The TOC element is used to mark up a table of contents within a document. When the text of the document is quite large, a table of contents may be provided and can be inserted in various places:

- before the document,
- between the title of the document and the contents,
- sometimes between the preamble and the enacting terms of a consolidated document.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TOC">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.HD" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.BLK" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct ACT ACT.ACT.GEN AGR ANNEX COMPETITION CONS.ANNEX CONS.DOC CONS.DOC.GEN CORRIGENDUM.ECR DECISION.ECR DECISION.ECR ECR ENACTING.TERMS GENERAL GR.SEQ INTERMEDIATE ITEM.SUMMARY ITEM.VOLUME JUDGMENT JUDGMENT.NP OPINION.INIT ORDER PDF.GEN QUOT.S REPORT.HEARING RULING SUBITEM.SUMMARY SUBSECTION SUMMARY.JUDGMENT

### General rules

#### Element

The TOC element is only used when the table of contents appears within the document.

In some cases, there may be a table of contents related to a series of documents, usually annexes. In this case, the table of contents should be considered as a separate document.

The TOC element may contain the following elements:

- an optional title ([TITLE](#)),
- optionally the header of the table of contents ([TOC.HD](#)) and the entries logically grouped together ([TOC.BLK](#)).

Basically, a table of contents has a two columns tabular structure. Each row consists of an entry : the first column indicates the referenced object (as a section title and its associated sequence number for example), and the second one provides the reference (as a page number).

Each entry is marked up using a [TOC.ITEM](#) element.

The [TOC.HD](#) element makes it possible to define the header of the table of contents, *i.e.* the labels attached to the referenced objects column and to the references one.

If some entries are logically grouped together, they have to be nested in a [TOC.BLK](#) element.

### Example

```
<TOC>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>TABLE OF CONTENTS</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <TOC.BLK>
    <TOC.ITEM>
      <NO.ITEM>1.</NO.ITEM>
      <ITEM.CONT>INTRODUCTION</ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>3</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
    <TOC.ITEM>
      <NO.ITEM>2.</NO.ITEM>
      <ITEM.CONT>THE SEVESO DIRECTIVE</ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>3</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
  </TOC.BLK>
```

## TOC.BLK

[element]

### Group of entries in a table of contents

The TOC.BLK element is used to mark up a group of entries in a table of contents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TOC.BLK">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TITLE" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.HD" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xd:element ref="TOC.ITEM"/>
        <xd:element ref="TOC.BLK"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

TOC TOC.BLK

#### General rules

##### Element

The TOC.BLK element can contain the following sub-elements:

- optionally a title ([TITLE](#)) or the header of the table of contents ([TOC.HD](#)),
- one or more entries ([TOC.ITEM](#)),
- one or more nested groups ([TOC.BLK](#)).

The content of the TOC.BLK element may never be empty.

Note that both the title and the subtitle do not have a reference (page number) related to them. This is a straightforward cue to identify a group of entries.

#### Example

```
<TOC.BLK>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>PART ONE - PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS</P>
    </TI>
  </TITLE>
  <TOC.BLK>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Section I - General rules</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <TOC.ITEM>
      <NO.ITEM>A.</NO.ITEM>
      <ITEM.CONT>General rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature</ITEM.CONT>
      <ITEM.REF>11</ITEM.REF>
    </TOC.ITEM>
  </TOC.BLK>
</TOC.BLK>
```

## TOC.HD

[element]

### Header of a table of contents

The TOC.HD element is used to markup the header of a table of contents. This header may appear at the beginning of the table of contents.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TOC.HD">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.HD.NO" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.HD.CONT"/>
      <xd:element ref="TOC.HD.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

**General rules****Element**

The TOC.HD element contains the following sub-elements:

- the optional numbering of the header ([TOC.HD.NO](#)),
- the header associated to the entries of a table of contents ([TOC.HD.CONT](#)),
- the optional header of the reference associated to the entries in a table of contents ([TOC.HD.REF](#)).

An empty [TOC.HD.CONT](#) element must be explicitly filled with the 'is empty' ([IE](#)) element.

**Example**

```
<TOC.HD>
  <TOC.HD.CONT>
    <IE> </IE>
  </TOC.HD.CONT>
  <TOC.HD.REF>Page</TOC.HD.REF>
</TOC.HD>
```

```
<TOC.HD>
  <TOC.HD.CONT>Section</TOC.HD.CONT>
  <TOC.HD.REF>Page</TOC.HD.REF>
</TOC.HD>
```

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**TOC.HD.CONT**

[element]

**Header associated to the entries of a table of contents**

The TOC.HD.CONT element is used to markup the header associated to the entries in a table of contents. This header may consist of various labels, depending on the nature of the entries referenced in the table.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="TOC.HD.CONT" type="t_btx" />
```

**Used by**

TOC.HD TOC.HD.CONT

**General rules****Element**

Whenever a [TOC.HD](#) element is used, the TOC.HD.CONT is mandatory. If its content is empty, the 'is empty' element ([IE](#)) has to be used within TOC.HD.CONT.

**Example**

```
<TOC.HD>
  <TOC.HD.CONT>Section</TOC.HD.CONT>
  <TOC.HD.REF>Page</TOC.HD.REF>
</TOC.HD>
```

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**TOC.HD.NO**

[element]

**Numbering of a header within a table of contents**

The TOC.HD.NO element is used to mark up the numbering of a header within a table of contents.

**Model**

```
<xd:element name="TOC.HD.NO" type="t_btx.seq" />
```

**Used by**

TOC.HD TOC.HD.NO

**General rules****Element**

The element has mixed content. It may only contain text or one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

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**TOC.HD.REF**

[element]

**Header of the reference (page number) associated to entries in a table of contents**

The TOC.HD.REF element is used to mark up the header of the reference associated to the entries in a table of contents. It usually contains the text 'Page'.

**Model**

```

<xd:element name="TOC.HD.REF">
  <xd:complexType mixed="true">
    <xd:complexContent mixed="true">
      <xd:extension base="t_btx.seq">
        <xd:attribute name="REF.PDF" type="xd:string"/>
        <xd:attribute name="REF.XML" type="xd:string"/>
      </xd:extension>
    </xd:complexContent>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

TOC.HD

#### General rules

#### Element

The TOC.HD.REF element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

#### Attributes

##### The REF.XML attribute

This attribute gives the possibility to add the URI to an XML instance, if the target of the reference is external to the document.

#### Attributes

##### The REF.PDF attribute

This attributes gives the possibility to add the URI to a PDF document.

#### Example

```

<TOC.HD>
  <TOC.HD.CONT>Section</TOC.HD.CONT>
  <TOC.HD.REF>Page</TOC.HD.REF>
</TOC.HD>

```

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## TOC.ITEM

[element]

#### Entry in a table of contents

The TOC.ITEM element is used to mark up a series of entries in a table of contents. Each entry consists of an optional number, an entry title, and an optional reference to the full contents.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="TOC.ITEM">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NO.ITEM" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.CONT"/>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.REF" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="TYPE" default="NORMAL">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="NORMAL"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TITLE"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

TOC.BLK

#### General rules

#### Element

The TOC.ITEM element contains the following sub-elements:

- an optional entry number ([NO.ITEM](#)) : this number corresponds to the numbering pattern used in the document (chapter, section, paragraph etc. numbering),
- a title or description of the entry ([ITEM.CONT](#)), which generally corresponds to the heading referenced by the entry in the document,
- an optional reference to the related content of the entry in the document ([ITEM.REF](#)), which is generally the page number where the full content of the entry can be found.

#### Attributes

##### The TYPE attribute

The TYPE attribute may take the value 'NORMAL' (default value) or 'TITLE'.

#### Example

```

<TOC>
  <TITLE>
  <TI>
  <P>TABLE OF CONTENTS</P>

```



```

</TI>
</TITLE>
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>1.</NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>INTRODUCTION</ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>3</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
<TOC.ITEM>
  <NO.ITEM>2.</NO.ITEM>
  <ITEM.CONT>THE SEVESO DIRECTIVE</ITEM.CONT>
  <ITEM.REF>3</ITEM.REF>
</TOC.ITEM>
<TOC.ITEM>...</TOC.ITEM>
</TOC>

```

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## TOME.SE

[element]

### Volume number of a publication in secondary legislation

The TOME.SE element is used to mark up the volume number of a publication relating to the secondary legislation.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TOME.SE" type="xd:string"/>
```

#### Used by

BIB.SE DOC.CORR.SE HEADER.SUMMARY.SE PUBLICATION.REF.SE SPEC.ED TOME.SE

#### General rules

#### Element

The TOME.SE element is used within the [SPEC.ED](#) element used to identify a secondary legislation publication.

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## TRANS.REF

[element]

### Status of the translation

The TRANS.REF element is used to mark up the status of the translation of a Court of Justice document.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="TRANS.REF" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

#### Used by

TI.CJT TRANS.REF

#### General rules

#### Element

The status of the translation of a Court of Justice document is located in the title of the document, following the language of the case.

The TRANS.REF element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

#### Example

```

<TI.CJT>
  <TITLE>
    <TI>
      <P>
        <HT TYPE="UC">Judgment of the Court</HT>
      </P>
      <P> of
        <DATE ISO="20011122">22 November 2001</DATE>
    </P>
    <P> in Case C-;110/97: Kingdom of the Netherlands v Council of the European Union
      <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">
        <P>OJ C 181 of 14.6.1997.</P>
      </NOTE>
    </P>
  </TI>
</TITLE>

```

```

<INDEX>
  <KEYWORD>Arrangements for association of overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Imports of rice originating in the overseas countries and territories</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Safeguard measures</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Regulation (EC) No 304/97</KEYWORD>
  <KEYWORD>Action for annulment</KEYWORD>
</INDEX>
<NO.DOC.C>2002/C 017/01</NO.DOC.C>
<LG.PROC LG="NL">Language of the case: Dutch</LG.PROC>
<TRANS.REF>Provisional translation; the definitive translation will be published in the European Court Reports</TRANS.REF>
</TI.CJT>

```

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## TXT

[element]

### Text field

The TXT element is used to mark up the associated text of various structures. For example, the TXT element is associated to [NO.P](#) within the [NP](#) structure in order to mark up a numbered paragraph.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TXT" type="t_btx"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.seq CN.AUT.RATE CN.CONV.RATE NO.DOC NP NP.ECR TI.GR.PLANT TI.GR.UNIT.VI TXT

### General rules

#### Element

The TXT element is used within well-defined structures (see the parent elements) in order to avoid the presence of complex-structured elements. It may only contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx](#) complex type.

### Example

The most-frequent case concerns the context of the [NP](#) element. TXT encompasses the text of the physical paragraph which directly follows the number of the paragraph:

```

<NP>
  <NO.P>1.</NO.P>
  <TXT> On
    <DATE ISO="20020301">1 March 2002</DATE> the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89... </TXT>
</NP>

```

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## TXT.COL

[element]

### Data in column headers

The TXT.COL element is used to mark up the data corresponding to the column headers in the upper left-hand corner of a table.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TXT.COL" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CELL TXT.COL

### General rules

#### Element

In the following example, the '1' sequence will be marked up using the TXT.COL element and the 'a' sequence using the [TXT.ROW](#) element:

	1	2	3	4	5
a					
b					
c					
d					
e					

If a cell contains a TXT.COL element, cells belonging to the same line must have the TYPE attribute value set to 'HEADER', as well as the line to which the cell belongs must have the TYPE attribute set to 'HEADER'.

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## TXT.ROW

[element]

### Data in row headers

The TXT.ROW element is used to mark up the data corresponding to the row headers in the upper left-hand corner of a table.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TXT.ROW" type="t_btx.struct"/>
```

### Used by

CELL TXT.ROW

### General rules

#### Element

If a cell contains a TXT.ROW element, every cell (or at least some of them) belonging to the same column must have the TYPE attribute value set to 'HEADER'.

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## TYPE.CASE

[element]

### Type of a case

The TYPE.CASE element is used to mark up the type of a case.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="TYPE.CASE" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.CASE TYPE.CASE

### General rules

#### Element

One of the following values should be used:

- CORRIGENDUM: any kind of correcting document within a case
- DECISION: decision taken by the Court of Justice
- JUDGMENT-C: judgment of the Court of Justice
- JUDGMENT-F: judgment of the Civil Service Curia
- JUDGMENT-T: judgment of the Court of First Instance
- OPINION: opinion of the Court of Justice
- ORDER-C: order of the Court of Justice

- ORDER-F: order of the Civil Service Curia
- ORDER-T: order of the Court of First Instance
- RULING: ruling of the Court of Justice

Further values have to be agreed with the Publications Office before using.

#### Example

```
<TYPE.CASE>JUDGMENT-C</TYPE.CASE>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## UNDER

[element]

### Mathematical expression under a mathematical symbol

The UNDER element contains expressions which are presented under a mathematical symbol.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="UNDER" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

#### Used by

FUNCTION INTEGRAL PRODUCT SUM UNDER

#### General rules

#### Element

The UNDER element may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## UNIT.TA

[element]

### Data associated with goods (Taric)

The UNIT.TA element is used to mark up data associated with goods.

#### Model

```
<xd:element name="UNIT.TA">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="CN.CODE"/>
      <xd:element ref="SH.TARIC"/>
      <xd:element ref="POS.TARIC"/>
      <xd:element ref="DESC"/>
      <xd:element ref="SUP.UNIT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="IMPORT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="EXPORT" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:sequence minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="TA.CODE"/>
        <xd:element ref="THIRD.RATE"/>
        <xd:element ref="SPG"/>
        <xd:element ref="OPREF" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:sequence>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="FORMAT" use="required">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="CN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="HS"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="TA"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
    <xd:attribute name="LEVEL" type="xd:nonNegativeInteger" use="required"/>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

#### Used by

TARIC

#### General rules

#### Element

This element may contain the following information:

- the CN code ([CN.CODE](#)),
- the Taric subheading ([SH.TARIC](#)),
- the Taric position ([POS.TARIC](#)),
- the description of the goods ([DESC](#)),
- the supplementary unit ([SUP.UNIT](#)),
- remarks concerning imports ([IMPORT](#)),
- remarks concerning exports ([EXPORT](#)),
- the Taric code ([TA.CODE](#)),
- the rates of duties of third countries ([THIRD.RATE](#)),
- the rates of particular duties ([SPG](#) and [OPREF](#)).

Only the [CN.CODE](#), [SH.TARIC](#), [POS.TARIC](#) and [DESC](#) elements are mandatory.

The SH.TARIC and POS.TARIC elements appear in the column entitled 'Taric subheading', in the English language version. The two codes are separated by a slash. This separating character is not included in the electronic file.

#### Attributes

#### The FORMAT attribute

This mandatory attribute is used within the UNIT.TA element in order to identify the origin of the position. There are three possible values:

- HS: the unit comes from the harmonised system; in this case the description appears in bold type.
- TA: the unit comes from Taric; in this case the description is given in italics.
- CN: the unit comes from the 'combined nomenclature'; in this case the description appears in normal type.

## Attributes

### The LEVEL attribute

This mandatory attribute is used within the UNIT.TA element in order to identify the level of the unit. This level is represented by the number of dashes which appear before the description of the goods. If there are no dashes, the value of the LEVEL attribute is equal to "0" (zero).

### Example

```
<UNIT.TA FORMAT="HS" LEVEL="0">
  <CN.CODE>01010000</CN.CODE>
  <SH.TARIC>00</SH.TARIC>
  <POS.TARIC>80</POS.TARIC>
  <DESC>Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:</DESC>
</UNIT.TA>
<UNIT.TA FORMAT="HS" LEVEL="1">
  <CN.CODE>01011000</CN.CODE>
  <SH.TARIC>00</SH.TARIC>
  <POS.TARIC>80</POS.TARIC>
  <DESC>Pure-bred breeding animals
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E00116" </NOTE>:</DESC>
</UNIT.TA>
<UNIT.TA FORMAT="CN" LEVEL="2">
  <CN.CODE>01011010</CN.CODE>
  <SH.TARIC>00</SH.TARIC>
  <POS.TARIC>80</POS.TARIC>
  <DESC>Horses</DESC>
  <SUP.UNIT>p/st</SUP.UNIT>
  <IMPORT>PRO-
  <HT TYPE="ITALIC">IQ</HT>
</IMPORT>
  <EXPORT>PRX-
  <HT TYPE="ITALIC">IQ</HT>
  <NOTE NOTE.REF="E00121" </NOTE>
</EXPORT>
  <TA.CODE>0101101000</TA.CODE>
  <THIRD.RATE>0</THIRD.RATE>
  <SPG>-</SPG>
  <OPREF>-</OPREF>
  <OPREF>-</OPREF>
  <OPREF>-</OPREF>
</UNIT.TA>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## UNIT.VI

[element]

### Data relating to a variety of species

The UNIT.VI element is used to mark up all the characteristics of a variety of vegetable or agricultural plant species.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="UNIT.VI">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="NAME.VAR"/>
      <xd:element ref="CRIT" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:choice minOccurs="0">
        <xd:element ref="OBS.VAR"/>
        <xd:element ref="OBS.VARX"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
    <xd:attribute name="NAME.TYPE" default="CONV">
      <xd:simpleType>
        <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
          <xd:enumeration value="CONV"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="NOF.SYN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OF.SYN"/>
          <xd:enumeration value="OF.SYNCONV"/>
        </xd:restriction>
      </xd:simpleType>
    </xd:attribute>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

```

    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
  <xd:attribute name="MODIF" default="NO">
    <xd:simpleType>
      <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
        <xd:enumeration value="NO"/>
        <xd:enumeration value="YES"/>
      </xd:restriction>
    </xd:simpleType>
  </xd:attribute>
</xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

GR.UNIT.VI VAR.INFO

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [NAME.VAR](#): the name of the variety,
- [CRIT](#): the admission criteria per Member State,
- [OBS.VAR](#): simple observations,
- [OBS.VARX](#): extended observations.

#### Attributes

#### The NAME.TYPE attribute

The NAME.TYPE attribute of the UNIT.VI element is used to indicate the type of name of the variety. The following values are accepted:

- CONV: for conventional names (default value),
- OF.SYNCONV: for official synonyms which are attached to a conventional name. These synonyms are preceded by a dash,
- OF.SYN: for official synonyms which are given at their alphabetical location. These synonyms are not preceded by a dash,
- NOF.SYN: for unofficial synonyms.

#### Attributes

#### The MODIF attribute

The MODIF attribute of the UNIT.VI element is used to indicate whether a variety has been or has not been modified compared with the previous edition of the catalogue. If this is the case, this information is printed in bold type in the catalogue.

There are two possible values:

- NO: when it is a variety which has not been modified (default value),
- YES: when it is a variety which has been modified.

#### Example

```

<UNIT.VI>
  <NAME.VAR>Abaco</NAME.VAR>
  <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="E">
    <QUALIF>*</QUALIF>
    <ID.RESP>3154</ID.RESP>
  </CRIT>
  <OBS.VAR>P m (4)</OBS.VAR>
</UNIT.VI>

```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## VAR.INFO

[element]

#### Information about the varieties of a species

The VAR.INFO element is used to mark up all the data relating to the varieties of vegetable or agricultural plant species.

#### Model

```

<xd:element name="VAR.INFO">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="DEF.HEAD.VI"/>
      <xd:choice>
        <xd:element ref="GR.UNIT.VI" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xd:element ref="UNIT.VI" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xd:choice>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>

```

#### Used by

SPECIE

#### General rules

#### Element

It contains the following sub-elements:

- [DEF.HEAD.VI](#): column headers definitions,
- [UNIT.VI](#): the characteristics of a variety,
- [GR.UNIT.VI](#): group of sub-varieties within a variety.

## Example

```
<VAR.INFO>
  <DEF.HEAD.VI>
    <DEF.VARIETY ALIAS="1">Variety</DEF.VARIETY>
    <DEF.AREA ALIAS="2" AREA="EU">
      <DEF.AREA.HD>EU country of admission</DEF.AREA.HD>
      <DEF.COUNTRY>E</DEF.COUNTRY>
    </DEF.AREA>
    <DEF.OBS.VAR ALIAS="4">Observations</DEF.OBS.VAR>
  </DEF.HEAD.VI>
  <UNIT.VI>
    <NAME.VAR>Ambition</NAME.VAR>
    <CRIT AREA="EU" COUNTRY="NL">
      <QUALIF>b</QUALIF>
      <ID.RESP>30a</ID.RESP>
    </CRIT>
    <OBS.VAR>H</OBS.VAR>
  </UNIT.VI>
</VAR.INFO>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## VECTOR

[element]

### Definition of a vector in a formula

The VECTOR element defines a vector within a mathematical formula.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VECTOR" type="t_btx.formula"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx.formula VECTOR

### General rules

#### Element

The VECTOR element may contain one or more of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.formula](#) complex type.

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## VISA

[element]

### Legal citation

The VISA element is used to mark up a legal quotation, which refers to basic documents such as treaties, regulations, proposals, etc.

In the English language version, a quotation consists of a paragraph which often begins with the words 'having regard to'.

The following terms are considered to be synonymous with the expression 'having regard to' and the paragraphs they introduce are therefore citations:

- considering
- conscious
- recalling
- taking account
- recognizing
- having given
- after publishing
- after consulting
- acting in accordance
- etc.

It should be noted that this is not a complete list.

This introductory expression may be located before the quotations, and then applying to all of them collectively.

Thus, a citation may be identified by its contents, by the fact that it refers to basic documents, and at last by its position at the beginning of the preamble.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VISA" type="t_btx.seq"/>
```

### Used by

t\_btx t\_btx.ecr t\_btx.struct GR.SEQ GR.VISA QUOT.S VISA

### General rules

#### Element

Contiguous VISA elements are encoded within a [GR.VISA](#) element.

The VISA element may contain text or any of the elements defined in the [t\\_btx.seq](#) complex type.

### Example

```
<VISA>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,</VISA>

<VISA>Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

  <DATE ISO="20000717">17 July 2000</DATE> on a revised Community eco-label award
scheme <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">

  <P>

    <REF.DOC.OJ COLL="L" NO.OJ="237" DATE.PUB="20000921" PAGE.FIRST="1">OJ L 237, 21.9.2000, p. 1</REF.DOC.OJ></P>

  </NOTE>, and in particular Articles 4 and 6 thereof,</VISA>
```

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## VOLUME

[element]

### Volume

The VOLUME element is used to mark up the bibliographical information concerning each volume of the OJ (e.g. OJ published in several volumes pertinent to the general budget or to the combined nomenclature).

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VOLUME">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="BIB.VOLUME"/>
      <xd:element ref="GR.ANNOTATION" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xd:element ref="SECTION" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xd:element ref="NOTICE" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

OJ

### General rules

### Element

The VOLUME element contains the following information:

- metadata for the volume ([BIB.VOLUME](#)),
- optionally a group of annotations ([GR.ANNOTATION](#))
- one or more sections ([SECTION](#)),
- optionally followed by an unlimited number of notices ([NOTICE](#)).

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## VOLUME.ECR

[element]

### Volume number of an ECR publication

The VOLUME.ECR element is used to mark up the volume number of an ECR publication.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VOLUME.ECR" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

REF.ECR VOLUME.ECR

### General rules

### Element

The element must only contain character data. No sub-elements are allowed.

### Example

```
<VOLUME.ECR>10</VOLUME.ECR>
```

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## VOLUME.ID

[element]

### Volume identifier

The VOLUME.ID element is used to mark up the volume identifier.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VOLUME.ID" type="xd:string"/>
```

### Used by

BIB.VOLUME VOLUME.ID

### General rules

### Element

The VOLUME.ID element must contain the identifier as it appears on the cover, for example 'A', '1', or 'I'. If there is no indication of the volume number on the cover, then it is assumed that the OJ is published in volume 1.



## Example

```
<VOLUME.ID>I</VOLUME.ID>
```

[\[Table of contents\]](#)

## VOLUME.PAPER

[element]

### Paper issue of a volume

The VOLUME.PAPER element is used to mark up the paper issue of a volume.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VOLUME.PAPER">
  <xd:complexType>
    <xd:sequence>
      <xd:element ref="ITEM.VOLUME" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xd:sequence>
  </xd:complexType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

PAPER PAPER.GEN

### General rules

### Element

The VOLUME.PAPER element contains one or more volume items ([ITEM.VOLUME](#)).

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## VOLUME.REF

[element]

### Reference to a volume

The VOLUME.REF element is used within the bibliographical description of documents in order to mark up the identifier of the volume to which the document belongs.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="VOLUME.REF">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:pattern value="\d{2}"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONC PUBLICATION.REF

### General rules

### Element

The volume number always consists of two digits. If necessary, the initial position must be filled with zero.

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## YEAR

[element]

### Publication year of a document or an OJ

The YEAR element is used to mark up the publication year of either a document or an Official Journal.

### Model

```
<xd:element name="YEAR">
  <xd:simpleType>
    <xd:restriction base="xd:string">
      <xd:pattern value="\d{4}"/>
    </xd:restriction>
  </xd:simpleType>
</xd:element>
```

### Used by

BIB.CASE BIB.ECR BIB.SE DOC.CORR.SE DOCUMENT.REF DOCUMENT.REF.CONC NO.DOC NO.DOC PUBLICATION.REF.SE REF.ECR REF.OJ SPEC.ED

### General rules

### Element

This element always consists of a four-digit numerical value.

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## Legal documents Adopted texts and preparatory acts

### Adopted texts and preparatory acts

[user manual]

### Introduction

This manual deals with documents which constitute **acts**. Generally speaking, adopted texts and preparatory acts take part in this document class.

Firstly, as a general rule, most documents published in the L series are considered to be acts, such as:

- decisions,
- ECSC decisions,
- directives,
- ECSC recommendations,
- regulations,
- common positions,
- joint actions,
- financial regulations,
- rules of procedure,
- recommendations,
- etc.

Furthermore, preparatory acts are also considered to be acts. These preparatory documents roughly follow the structure of adopted texts. They are published in the Section III (namely the 'preparatory acts' section) of the OJ C collection, and the title of such a document explicitly indicates its preparatory nature.

An overview of the discriminant features for identification of the two document types is given in the next section (2).

All these documents have to be marked up using the [ACT](#) tag as root element.

Acts may have a regular structure, as well as a non-regular one. Basically, they have the following components :

- the title, followed by an optional table of contents,(2)
- an optional explanatory memorandum for preparatory acts,(2)
- the preamble,(2)
- the enacting terms,(2)
- the final part.(2)

A regular structure means that the different parts consist of the following :

- preamble contains citations and recitals gathered in distinctive groups,
- the enacting terms contain legal articles (or group of articles)

If the preamble or the enacting terms contents do not follow these above structures, the document structure is considered to be a non-regular one.

The other components are optional and their use depends on the document type.

In addition, annexes or associated documents are often attached to acts. These should be marked up as separated instances.

#### **Distinction between adopted and preparatory texts**

With regards to their nature, preparatory acts may present the distinctive expression "Proposal for..." in the title. The example below shows a proposal for a Council Regulation :

**Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the export of certain steel products from Romania to the European Community for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2002 (double-checking system)**

(2002/C 262 E/11)

COM(2002) 189 final — 2002/0088(ACC)

*(Submitted by the Commission on 15 April 2002)*

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

The purpose of the double-checking system is to improve transparency and to avoid possible diversions of trade. It is founded on the provision in the EU-Romania Europe Agreement <sup>(1)</sup> allowing either Party to

In the case of an adopted text, the title consists of this presentation :

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1923/2002**

**of 28 October 2002**

**establishing the allocation of export licences for cheeses to be exported in 2003 to the United States of America under certain quotas resulting from the GATT Agreements**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,	the remaining quantities to the applicants in proportion to the quantities applied for. The allocation of such further quantities should be conditional upon the interested operator making a request and lodging a security.
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community	

So, we can summarize the differences between the adopted and preparatory texts with this list:

- OJ section and/or collection : preparatory texts are always published in section III of the OJ C collection,
- preparatory acts have a distinctive expression in the title, such as "Proposal for..." (or in some cases "Draft...")
- a date of adoption is provided in the title of adopted texts,
- preparatory acts may begin with a section titled "Explanatory memorandum", while adopted text often begins with the preamble (unless a table of contents is provided).

In some cases, preparatory acts may consist of two documents. The first one gives the explanatory memorandum, and its enacting terms consist of the adoption of the second one, the so-called annexed preparatory document. We can see below the end of the first document which adopts an annexed preparatory decision:

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Sole Article*

To adopt, as a Community position within the EU-Mexico Joint Council, the annexed draft decision.

---

**DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION-MEXICO JOINT COUNCIL No .../2001**

**of ...**

**relating to the tariff treatment of certain products listed in Annex 1 and 2 to Decision No 2/2000 of the EU-Mexico Joint Council**

THE JOINT COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the United Mexican States, of the

In this case, both documents have to be marked up using the [ACT](#) element. Note that the title of the annexed draft decision follows the standard layout of an adopted text. From a bibliographical point of view, the draft decision is an associated document to the first one.

Amended proposals are a specific form of preparatory acts. They are published using a two column lay-out, the first column providing the original text, while the second one contains the amended text. This kind of preparatory acts do not come under the scope of the ACT element, they must be marked up using a [GENERAL](#) root element.

We may assume that these cues are sufficient to identify the legal nature of an act. The Formex grammar of the [ACT](#) element covers these two document types. Nevertheless, some specific features in the content model of the ACT element are only used for either adopted or preparatory acts. We give these specific rules in the following sections.

#### The title of an act

The title of the document is marked up using the [TITLE](#) element, nesting a [TI](#) element. From a layout point of view, it consists of several physical paragraphs, each one marked up using a [P](#) tag.

As regards preparatory acts (and generally speaking for every document published in the OJ C collection), the title provides a document number specific to this collection. The physical paragraph which contains this document number must be marked up using the [NO.DOC.C](#) element. For example, the title of the preparatory act given in the section below, must be marked up in this way :

```
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the export of certain steel products from Romania to the European Community
for the period from
<DATE ISO="20020701">1 July</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20021231">31 December 2002</DATE> (double-checking system)</P>
<NO.DOC.C>2002/C 262 E/11</NO.DOC.C>
<P>
<HT TYPE="ITALIC">COM(2002) 189 final - 2002/0088 (ACC)</HT>
</P>
<P>
<HT TYPE="ITALIC">(Submitted by the Commission on
<DATE ISO="20020415">15 April 2002</DATE>)</HT>
</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
```

Please note that the presentation features in the title (such as bold printed characters in the first paragraph, italic in the third and fourth etc.) are NOT explicitly marked up in this context. On the other hand, semantic mark-up (such as dates) must be provided.

#### The optional "Explanatory Memorandum" of preparatory acts

A preparatory act may begin with a section titled "Explanatory Memorandum", where the author justifies the motives of the act. This section is located between the title of the document and the enacting terms. It generally consists of structured text blocks, introduced by the "Explanatory Memorandum" title. Thus, this section must be marked up using a [GR.SEQ](#) element, which contains various text block structures such as [P](#), [LIST](#) etc. and eventually other [GR.SEQ](#) tags for nested structures.

**Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the export of certain steel products from Romania to the European Community for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2002 (double-checking system)**

(2002/C 262 E/11)

COM(2002) 189 final — 2002/0088(ACC)

(Submitted by the Commission on 15 April 2002)

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

The purpose of the double-checking system is to improve transparency and to avoid possible diversions of trade. It is founded on the provision in the EU-Romania Europe Agreement <sup>(1)</sup> allowing either Party to introduce an administrative procedure having as its purpose the rapid provision of information on the trend of trade flows. In 1996 the Parties agreed to introduce such a system for exports of certain steel products from Romania to the Community.

Until 2001 this double-checking system was each year renewed by common agreement for the period 1 January-31 December. It ended on 31 December 2001 with the expiry of Regulation (EC) No 237/2001 <sup>(2)</sup>.

At its meeting of 22 January 2002 the bilateral contact group agreed to recommend that the Association Council reintroduce the double-checking system in 2002.

The attached proposal is therefore aimed at reintroducing the double-checking system for the period 1 July to 31 December 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.1994, p. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 35, 6.2.2001, p. 1.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

3. The classification of the products covered by this Regulation is based on the tariff and statistical nomenclature of the Community (hereinafter referred to as the 'combined nomenclature' or, in abbreviated form, 'CN'). The origin of the products covered by this Regulation shall be determined in

The beginning of this document (title and "explanatory memorandum") is marked up as the following:

```
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the export of certain steel products from Romania to the European Community
for the period from
<DATE ISO="20020701">1 July</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20021231">31 December 2002</DATE> (double-checking system)</P>
<NO.DOC.C>2002/C 262 E/11</NO.DOC.C>
<P>COM(2002) 189 final - 2002/0088(ACC)</P>
<P>(Submitted by the Commission on
<DATE ISO="20020415">15 April 2002</DATE>)</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<GR.SEQ>
<TITLE>
<TI>
<P>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<P>The purpose of the double-checking system is to improve transparency and to avoid possible diversions of trade....</P>
<P>Until 2001 this double-checking system was each year renewed by common agreement for the period 1 January-31 December. It
ended on
<DATE ISO="20011231">31 December 2001</DATE> with the expiry of Regulation (EC) No 237/2001...</P>
<P>At its meeting of
<DATE ISO="20020122">22 January 2002</DATE> the bilateral contact group agreed to recommend that the Association Council
reintroduce the double-checking system in 2002.</P>
<P>The attached proposal is therefore aimed at reintroducing the double-checking system for the period
<DATE ISO="20020701">1 July</DATE> to <DATE ISO="20021231">31 December 2002</DATE>. </P>
</GR.SEQ>
<PREAMBLE>
```

```
<PREAMBLE.INIT>THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</PREAMBLE.INIT>...</PREAMBLE>
```

## The preamble

Generally speaking, the preamble often follows a regular structure. This regular structure is clearly described in the [PREAMBLE](#) element documentation. In most cases, citations and recitals are distinguishable by their respective nesting structures ([GR.VISA](#) and [GR.CONSID](#) elements), in so far as they are grouped together and introduced by specific expressions ('Having regard' and 'Whereas' are the most commonly used expressions).

However, it may appear in few cases that the preamble does not follow such a regular structure. It consists of a series of physical paragraphs where a clear distinction between citations and recitals can not be established, as shown in this example:

```
<TITLE>
<TI>
  <P>JOINT ACTION</P>
  <P>of
    <DATE ISO="19970224">24 February 1997</DATE>
</P>
  <P>adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union concerning action to combat trafficking
  in human beings and sexual exploitation of children</P>
  <P>(97/154/JHA)</P>
</TI>
</TITLE>
<PREAMBLE>
  <PREAMBLE.INIT>THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</PREAMBLE.INIT>
  <P>Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article K.3 (2) (b) thereof,</P>
  <P>Having regard to the initiative of the Kingdom of Belgium,</P>
  <P>Whereas the establishment of common rules for action to combat trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of
  children is likely to contribute to the fight against certain unauthorized immigration and to improve judicial cooperation in
  criminal matters, which are of common interest to the Member States within the meaning of Article K.1 (3) and (7) of the Treaty;
  </P>
  <P>Having regard to the Resolution on trafficking in human beings adopted by the European Parliament on
    <DATE ISO="19960118">18 January 1996</DATE> <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">
    <P>
      <REF.DOC.OJ COLI="C" NO.OJ="032" DATE.PUB="19960205" PAGE.FIRST="88">OJ C 32, 5.2.1996, p. 88</REF.DOC.OJ>.</P>
    </NOTE> and the Resolution on victims of violence who are minors, adopted on <DATE ISO="19960919">19 September
  1996</DATE> <NOTE NOTE.ID="E0002">
    <P>
      <REF.DOC.OJ COLI="C" NO.OJ="320" DATE.PUB="19961028">OJ C 320, 28.10.1996</REF.DOC.OJ>.</P>
    </NOTE>;</P>
  <P>Bearing in mind the Recommendations on combating trafficking in human beings adopted by the Council on
    <DATE ISO="19931130">29</DATE> and <DATE ISO="19931130">30 November 1993</DATE>;</P>
  <P>Bearing in mind the conclusions of the European Conference on trafficking in women, held in Vienna on
    <DATE ISO="19960610">10</DATE> and <DATE ISO="19960611">11 June 1996</DATE>;</P>
  <P>Bearing in mind the conclusions of the World Congress against commercial sexual exploitation of children, held in Stockholm
  from
    <DATE ISO="19960827">27</DATE> to <DATE ISO="19960831">31 August 1996</DATE>;</P>
  <P>Recalling Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of
    <DATE ISO="19891120">20 November 1989</DATE>;</P>
  <P>Whereas trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious infringements of fundamental
  human rights, in particular human dignity;</P>
  <P>Aware of the need to take account of the particularly vulnerable position of the victims of this type of crime, in
  particular the vulnerability of children; </P>
  <P>Whereas trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children may constitute an important form of international
  organized crime, the extent of which within the European Union is becoming increasingly worrying; </P>
  <P>Anxious to implement the necessary measures to put a stop to trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of
  children;</P>
  <P>.....</P>
  <PREAMBLE.FINAL>HAS ADOPTED THIS JOINT ACTION:</PREAMBLE.FINAL>
</PREAMBLE>
```

In this example, the paragraphs can not be grouped together inside recitals or citations group, so the mark-up consists of a series of physical paragraphs.

The preamble is always closed by a standard expression (depending on the legal nature of the act, see the [PREAMBLE.FINAL](#) element documentation). This upper-case printed closing phrase is ended by a colon and introduces the enacting terms.

## The enacting terms

The enacting terms contain the legal articles of the act. They begin immediately after the preamble, and more precisely after the closing phrase of the preamble. The [ENACTING.TERMS](#) element marks up this section.

In the case of a regular structure, the enacting terms contain well-distinguishable legal articles. Depending on the complexity, articles may be grouped together on related subjects.

The Formex specifications provide the [ARTICLE](#) and [DIVISION](#) elements to mark up respectively the legal articles and the groups of articles.

Most acts (adopted as well as preparatory texts) have regular structured enacting terms. Nevertheless, it may happen, as shown in the [ENACTING.TERMS](#) element documentation, that the enacting terms do not contain articles, but consist of structured text blocks. In these rare cases, depending on the complexity of this non-regular structure, either [P](#) or [GR.SEQ](#) elements are used to mark up the contents.

### The final part

The final part ends a legal act, providing the rule of application and the signature(s). The final part is marked up using the [FINAL](#) element.

This element is mandatory for adopted texts.

For preparatory acts, note that the final part is either not present, or not complete. This last case occurs in annexed draft documents, where you may find the introduction of the signature 'Done at Brussels,...'.

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## Guided Approach Help to find the suitable element to mark up a prefixed object

[user manual]

### Help to find the suitable element to mark up a prefixed object

#### Introduction :

A prefixed element is composed of a prefix (it can also be a symbol) and an object.

#### Is the object a title?

- the object is a title : use the [GR.SEQ](#) element. Example :

Chapter II

*Clinical requirements*

1. **General principles**

The purposes of clinical trials are to demonstrate or substantiate the effect of the veterinary medicinal product after administration of the recommended dosage, to specify its indications and contra-indications according to species, age, breed and sex, its directions for use, any adverse reactions which it may have and its safety and tolerance under normal conditions of use.

- the object is not a title. [\(Z\)](#)

#### Is the prefix (P1) directly followed by a second prefix (P2)?

- the P1 prefix is directly followed by a P2 prefix. [\(Z\)](#)

2.2. *Summary and conclusions of clinical observations*

In respect of each clinical trial, the clinical observations shall be summarized in a synopsis of the trials and the results thereof, indicating in particular:

(a) the number of controls, the number of animals treated either individually or collectively, with a breakdown according to species, breed or strain, age and sex;

- the P1 prefix is not followed by a P2 prefix. [\(Z\)](#)

(c) in the case of control animals, whether they have:

- received no treatment;
- received a placebo;
- received another authorized medicinal product of known effect;

#### Is the P1 prefix repeated on the following siblings?

- yes : consider P1.P2 as an unbreakable prefix and start again at the beginning.

2.1. *Records of clinical observations*

All the particulars shall be supplied by each of the investigators on individual record-sheets in the case of individual treatment and collective record-sheets in the case of collective treatment.

2.2. *Summary and conclusions of clinical observations*

In respect of each clinical trial, the clinical observations shall be summarized in a synopsis of the trials and the results thereof, indicating in particular:

- (a) the number of controls, the number of animals treated either individually or collectively, with a breakdown according to species, breed or strain, age and sex;

- no : use the [GR.SEQ](#) element with [NO.GR.SEQ](#) as the P1 prefix.

**Is the object a well structured phrase or just a fragment of a phrase?**

- it is just a fragment : the concerned element is an [ITEM](#) of a [LIST](#).
- it is a well structured phrase. [\(Z\)](#).

**Are there any constraints from the context?**

- there are constraints : check the model of the ancestor elements to see which elements are allowed ([NP](#), [PARAG](#), ...).

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of the trials described in this Part is to demonstrate or to confirm the efficacy of the immunological veterinary medicinal product. All claims made by the applicant with regard to the properties, effects and use of the product, shall be fully supported by results of specific trials contained in the application for marketing authorization.
2. The particulars and documents which shall accompany applications for marketing authorizations pursuant to Article 12(3)(j) and 13(1) shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions below.
3. All veterinary clinical trials shall be conducted in accordance with a fully considered detailed trial protocol which shall be recorded in writing prior to commencement of the trial. The welfare of the trial animals shall be subject to veterinary supervision and shall be taken fully into consideration during the elaboration of any trial protocol and throughout the conduct of the trial.

- there are no constraints. [\(Z\)](#).

**Is there an introductory phrase to the item (and to its possible siblings)?**

- there is an introductory phrase : the concerned element is an [ITEM](#) of a [LIST](#).

2.2. *Summary and conclusions of clinical observations*

In respect of each clinical trial, the clinical observations shall be summarized in a synopsis of the trials and the results thereof, indicating in particular:

- (a) the number of controls, the number of animals treated either individually or collectively, with a breakdown according to species, breed or strain, age and sex;

- there is no introductory phrase : the concerned element is a [NP](#).

## Chapter II

### *Clinical requirements*

#### 1. General principles

The purposes of clinical trials are to demonstrate or substantiate the effect of the veterinary medicinal product after administration of the recommended dosage, to specify its indications and contra-indications according to species, age, breed and sex, its directions for use, any adverse reactions which it may have and its safety and tolerance under normal conditions of use.

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## Guided Approach Help to find the right Root Element

### Help to find the right Root Element

[user manual]

#### Do you want to mark up bibliographical information or the contents of the document ?

- bibliographical information ([Z](#))
- the contents of the document ([Z](#))

#### Bibliographical information :

- bibliographical information relating to an Official Journal : use [PUBLICATION](#).
- bibliographical information relating to a document : use [DOC](#).

#### To which type of publication does the document that you wish to mark up belongs ?

- a publication of the L collection ([Z](#))
- a publication of the C collection ([Z](#))

#### What is the content of the document ?

- for a regulation, a decision, a directive, an ECSC decision or an ECSC recommendation, a common position, a joint action, rules of procedure, a financial regulation or a recommendation : use [ACT](#).
- for an agreement (agreement, exchange of letters, letter of accompaniment, protocol, convention, final act, arrangement, memorandum of understanding, negotiation, approved minutes, protocol of understanding, etc.) : if it's a multilateral document, use [AGR](#), otherwise use [GENERAL](#).
- for a corrigendum published in the corrigenda section : use [CORR](#).
- for an annex (annex, appendix, addendum, etc.) to a document : use [ANNEX](#).
- for another document (note to readers, etc.) : use [GENERAL](#).

#### What is the content of the document ?

- for a regulation, a decision, a directive, an ECSC decision or an ECSC recommendation, a common position, a joint action, rules of procedure, a financial regulation or a recommendation : use [ACT](#).
- for an agreement (agreement, exchange of letters, letter of accompaniment, protocol, convention, final act, arrangement, memorandum of understanding, negotiation, approved minutes, protocol of understanding, etc.) : if it's a multilateral document, use [AGR](#), otherwise use [GENERAL](#).
- for a document relating to the Court of Justice (in the section entitled «Court of Justice» in «Section I – Communications»): judgment, order, removal, action, reference for preliminary ruling, appeal, petition, request for advisory opinion, various information etc. : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a document which publishes the value in euros of the various national currencies : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a list of COM documents (document forwarded by the Commission to the Council during a given period) : use [GENERAL](#).
- for an opinion of committees (published in «Section III – Preparatory Acts»: opinion of the Economic and Social Committee, opinion of the Committee of the Regions) : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a document relating to preparatory acts and texts adopted in the context of minutes published using a two column lay-out, the first column providing the original text, while the second one contains the amended text, use [GENERAL](#). For other types of preparatory acts use [ACT](#).
- for a document relating to State aid (Section I) : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a corrigendum published in the corrigenda section : use [CORR](#).
- for minutes of the European Parliament or of the ACP-EU Joint Assembly : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a document relating to written questions (Section I) : use [GENERAL](#).
- for a document relating to a competition : use [COMPETITION](#).
- for an annex (Annex, appendix, addendum, etc.) to a document : use [ANNEX](#).
- for another document (note to readers, etc.) : use [GENERAL](#).

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## Structuring text blocks with Formex V4

### GR.SEQ, P, NP, LIST... elements

### GR.SEQ, P, NP, LIST... elements

[user manual]

#### Introduction

This manual deals with the elements devoted to text blocks markup.

The Formex specifications provide various elements with a strong semantic meaning. However, for the lowest level structure, or for general contents documents, the choice of the suitable elements cannot be exclusively guided by a semantic analysis of the context.

Indeed, an overview of a general document shows various textual structures, such as numbered or titled section (with various numbering patterns), nested sections, physical paragraphs, numbered paragraphs etc. For example, have a look at [this document](#).

In order to mark up such a document, the layout, the global structure or the context of each text block must also be taken into account.

In this manual, we give general guidelines on choosing the suitable elements with regards to the different text block structures. The rules expressed below may be applied to an entire document as well as document parts.



On a first stage, we will show how to identify lists in the document (2).

On a second stage, we determine the global structure of the document, with the different nested levels (2).

At last, the remainder is analysed, but it then consists of low-level elements such as physical paragraphs (2).

### Identification of lists

One of the easiest tasks in marking up text block structures is to distinguish the lists.

### Locate introductory paragraphs

As mentioned in the [LIST](#) element documentation, a list is very often introduced by a paragraph which explains what type of data the list contains and ends with a colon. Applying this principle, the following part in our example (at the end of the first page) has to be marked up using a [LIST](#) element :

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone, and fax, and/or telex numbers and contact person,
- the turnover in local currency and the volume in kg of the product concerned sold for export to the Community during the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001,
- whether the company intends to submit a claim for an individual margin or market economy status in the case of companies in the People's Republic of China (individual margins and market economy status can only be claimed by producers),
- for all companies in India and those companies in the People's Republic of China claiming market economy status, the turnover in local currency and the sales volume in kg for the product

```
<LIST TYPE="DASH">
  <ITEM>
    <P>name, address, e-mail address, telephone, and fax, and/or telex numbers and contact person,</P>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>
    <P>the turnover in local currency and the volume in kg of the product concerned sold for export to the Community during the
    period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001,</P>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>
    <P>whether the company ....</P>
  </ITEM>
  <ITEM>....</ITEM>
</LIST>
```

### Ambiguous cases

An important feature of the list is related to the layout: the items in a list are indented.

This feature is a necessary condition to identify a list, but it's not a sufficient one. Other structures may be printed with an indentation, and a deeper analysis must be applied.

Let us illustrate this matter by analyzing the contents of the section 5.1 in the example.

Applying the 'indent principle' may lead us to deduce that the text blocks prefixed by lower-case letters are items of a list. At a lowest level, in the item '(a) Sampling', the points prefixed by '(i)' and '(ii)' might belong to a list.

But we must admit that a global overview of this section brings us to an other interpretation: these 'items' consist of text blocks, each of them being introduced by a title.

The correct argument is the following:

- the first line of each 'item' has a particular layout;
- furthermore, this layout is coherent regarding the nesting level;
- the first line could not be considered as the first paragraph of an item, in so far as it does not end by a full stop;
- then, the first line of each 'item' must be seen as a text block title.

These points argue for a mark-up using [GR.SEQ](#) elements.

However, note that such ambiguous structures must be resolved with a concurrent analysis of the global structure of the document. The next section deals with this topic.

### Analyse the global structure

Once the lists have been identified, it is useful to grasp the global structure of the document. Formex mark-up must be coherent with regards to the structure indicated by the author. For example, if the author structures the document in titles, chapters, sections and paragraphs, the instance must contain four levels of nested elements.

The structure analysis is mainly based on the layout feature of the document. It is also useful to take into account the numbering scheme used by the author.

Some obvious structures are unambiguous :

- The document consists of simple physical paragraphs, without any titles or numbering.
- The document consists of a series of numbered paragraphs. Here is [an example](#), where the content is marked up as:
- [This one](#) mixes [GR.SEQ](#) and numbered paragraphs ([NP](#)) depending on whether the section has or not a title:

### The low-level components

The choice of the suitable element to mark up low-level components becomes easier once the previous rules have been applied.

Indeed, once the global structure of the document is determined, the last stage of the mark-up contains the elements defined in the type attribute [t\\_btx.seq](#).

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## PDF Summary Generation from Formex instances

### Generation from Formex instances

[user manual]

#### Introduction

The objective of this manual is to describe how to compose the information needed for the XML summary which accompanies the PDF delivery. This summary may later-on be used to create an HTML page for the web publication of the Official Journal.

The first part consists of explanations concerning the language dependent information, which have to be added as they only exist in a normalised format in the Formex instances. The following chapter contains the specification and documentation of the grammar which is the base for the so-called dictionaries.

The main part contains the information, which helps to compose the summary instance. For each element you find the path to the source in the [PUBLICATION](#) and [DOC](#) instances.

#### Language dependences

Some of the information needed for the creation of the summaries is language dependent. The required sentences or fragments are organised in dictionaries:

- 'ageOJ' contains the information on how to express the English term 'Version 46' in all languages.

The entries in the dictionary contain a placeholder ('##') which has to be replaced by the correct value such as found in the element [AGE.OJ](#) in the publication instance.

- 'edition' contains information on the linguistic version of the Official Journal.
- 'months' helps to generate the date in full text. The names of the months are organised together with the placeholders '#d#' for the day and '#y#' for the year. The values for the placeholders have to be extracted from the date which can be found under the path 'PUBLICATION/OJ//BIB.OJ/DATE'.

*Nota bene:* In some cases specific rules have to be applied to create the correct date for every day. These rules should be added to the stylesheet.

- 'textL' contains the text which is found at the bottom of the first cover page of an OJ L. This text explains the different types of presentation for the document titles in the summary.
- 'titleColl' contains the title of the series ('Legislation' for the OJ L and 'Communications and Notices' for the OJ C). An attribute distinguished between the two series.
- 'titleCont' informs about how to express the header 'Contents' in all language versions.
- 'titleInfoNo' only concerns the OJ C. It serves to create the header for the column containing the information number of a document.
- 'titleOJ' contains the main title of the Official Journal.

*Nota bene:* This information can also be found in the [PUBLICATION](#) instance of a delivery.

- 'titlePage' contains the header of the page numbers in the table of contents.

#### Organisation of dictionaries

The dictionaries are organised in XML files, the grammar of which is defined in the file 'Dictionary.xd'.

Each dictionary consists of the root element 'dictionary'. The attribute 'object' defines the type of contents or the context which the dictionary is used in.

The content is built up by 'item' elements, one for each language. The necessary distinction is made by the required attribute 'lg'. Its value has to correspond to one of the codes specified for the type 't\_language'.

The contents of an 'item' consist of at least one 'p' element. This element may be completed by optional attributes:

- 'id': The attribute is used, if distinctions have to be made between information of a similar nature. Thus in the 'months' instance, this attribute contains a numeric value which corresponds to the month. In the case of the 'titleColl.xml' file this attribute contributes to the distinction between the OJ series, the value being 'C' or 'L'.
- 'height': This attribute is used to fix the order of the components, because they may differ between language versions. That is the case for the 'titleOJ' dictionary.

The 'p' element being of mixed content may therefore contain 'sup' elements which indicate superscript characteristics for the encapsulated contents.

### The sources of the information to be composed

The main source for the extraction of the information is the [PUBLICATION](#). The target file will have the [SUMMARY.PDF](#) as root; it has to be assured that the necessary attributes 'xmlns:xsi' with the value 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance' and 'xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation' with the reference to the Formex v.4 schema are generated.

The target root contains up to three components:

- the [HEADER.SUMMARY](#),
- the [CONTENTS.SUMMARY](#),
- and, for the OJ L only, the [FINAL.SUMMARY](#).

The [HEADER.SUMMARY](#) consists of the following information which can be found at these places:

- the title of the Official Journal in a [TITLE](#) element, which can be found either in the dictionary 'titleOJ.xml' or under the path 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/TITLE';
- the language code [LG.OJ](#), which is extracted from 'PUBLICATION//LG.OJ';
- the International Standard Series Number ([NO.ISSN](#)), which corresponds to the volume, i.e. 'PUBLICATION//VOLUME/BIB.VOLUME/NO.ISSN';
- the series in a [COLL](#) element to be found at 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/COLL';
- the number of the Official Journal ([NO.OJ.SUMMARY](#)) which corresponds to 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/NO.OJ';
- the age of the Official Journal ([AGE.OJ.SUMMARY](#)), which is composed of the entry in the 'ageOJ' dictionary corresponding to the language version and the value of the element 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/AGE.OJ';
- the date of the publication ([DATE](#)) is composed of the entry in the 'months' dictionary and the value of the element 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/DATE'.

The CONTENTS.SUMMARY element consists of these components:

- the edition of the Official Journal ([EDITION](#)), which corresponds to the entry in the 'edition' dictionary and the value of the element 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/LG.OJ';
- the title of the collection ([TI.COLL](#)) which can be found in the 'titleColl' dictionary by means of the two values 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/LG.OJ' and 'PUBLICATION//BIB.OJ/COLL';
- in the case of an OJ C, the header for the information numbers ([TI.INFO.NO](#)) which is to be extracted from the 'titleInfoNo' dictionary according to the language of the publication;
- the header of the contents ([TI.CONTENTS](#)), the value which corresponds to the language being found in the 'titleCont' dictionary;
- the header of the page numbers ([TI.PAGE](#)) which is organised in the 'titlePage' dictionary;
- the most important part being the recursive sequence of sections and subsections.

The section contains the following components:

- the encapsulating object [SECTION.SUMMARY](#) with the attribute TYPE containing the code found at 'PUBLICATION//VOLUM/SECTION/@TYPE';
- the title of the section ([TITLE](#)), which exists in 'PUBLICATION//VOLUME//SECTION/TITLE';
- the information concerning the documents grouped together in a given section ([ITEM.SUMMARY](#)), composition see below);
- eventually subsections ([SUBSECTION.SUMMARY](#)), the structure of which is equal to that of a section; the information is found at 'PUBLICATION//VOLUME//SECTION//SUBSECTION';

The information concerning a given document is structured as follows:

- information concerning the durability ([DURAB](#)); its contents correspond to 'document(PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME/ /SECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE | PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME/ /SECTION/ /SUBSECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE)/DOC/ /BIB.DOC/DURAB/@TYPE';
- the title of the document ([TITLE](#)) which can be found at 'document(PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME//SECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE | PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME/ /SECTION/ /SUBSECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE)/DOC/ /PAPER/ /TITLE';
- the reference to the page resp. to the PDF file ([ITEM.REF](#)); the contents of this element can be taken from 'document(PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME//SECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE | PUBLICATION/ /VOLUME/ /SECTION/ /SUBSECTION/ /ITEM.PUB/@DOC.INSTANCE)/DOC //PDF/ /ITEM.REF', the value for the attribute REF.PDF from the attribute of the same name of the ITEM.REF element.

The element [FINAL.SUMMARY](#) generally contains two paragraphs, the language version of which is found in the 'textL' dictionary.

### Example

```
<SUMMARY.PDF xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="formex.xd">
  <HEADER.SUMMARY>
    <TITLE>
      <TI>
        <P>Official Journal</P>
        <P>of the European Union</P>
      </TI>
    </TITLE>
    <LG.OJ>EN</LG.OJ>
    <NO.ISSN>03786978</NO.ISSN>
    <COLL>L</COLL>
    <NO.OJ.SUMMARY>20</NO.OJ.SUMMARY>
    <AGE.OJ.SUMMARY>Volume 45</AGE.OJ.SUMMARY>
    <DATE ISO="20020123">23 January 2002</DATE>
```

</HEADER.SUMMARY>

<CONTENTS.SUMMARY>

<EDITION>English edition</EDITION>

<TI.COLL>Legislation</TI.COLL>

<TI.CONTENTES>Contents</TI.CONTENTES>

<TI.PAGE>page</TI.PAGE>

<SECTION.SUMMARY TYPE="L5">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Acts adopted pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Council Common Position of 21 January 2002 repealing Common Position 2001/56/CFSP on Afghanistan</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00010001.pdf">1</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SECTION.SUMMARY>

<SECTION.SUMMARY TYPE="L1">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<NP>

<NO.P>I</NO.P>

<TXT>Acts whose publication is obligatory</TXT>

</NP>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="EPH"> </DURAB>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Commission Regulation (EC) No 111/2002 of 22 January 2002 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00020003.pdf">2</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SECTION.SUMMARY>

<SECTION.SUMMARY TYPE="L2">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<NP>

<NO.P>II</NO.P>

<TXT>Acts whose publication is not obligatory</TXT>

</NP>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>

<NO.DOC.SUMMARY>2002/43/EC, ECSC, Euratom</NO.DOC.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of 19 December 2001 appointing a judge to the Court of Justice of the European Communities</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00040004.pdf">4</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

<SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Council</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>

<NO.DOC.SUMMARY>2002/44/EC</NO.DOC.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Council Decision of 20 December 2001 amending Part VII and Annex 12 to the Common Consular Instructions and Annex 14a to the Common Manual</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00050006.pdf">5</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

<SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Commission</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="DUR"> </DURAB>

<NO.DOC.SUMMARY>2002/45/EC</NO.DOC.SUMMARY>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Commission Decision of 22 January 2002 amending Decision 93/402/EEC concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat from South American countries, in particular as regards from Argentina (notified under document number C(2002) 287)

<NOTE NOTE.ID="E0001" NUMBERING="ARAB">

<P>Text with EEA relevance</P>

</NOTE>

</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00070010.pdf">7</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SUBSECTION.SUMMARY>

</SECTION.SUMMARY>

<SECTION.SUMMARY TYPE="LC">

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Corrigenda</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.SUMMARY>

<DURAB TYPE="EPH"> </DURAB>

<TITLE>

<TI>

<P>Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2787/2000 of 15 December 2000 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (Official Journal of the European Communities L 330 of 27 December 2000)</P>

</TI>

</TITLE>

<ITEM.REF REF.PDF="1\_02020020123en00110013.pdf">1</ITEM.REF>

</ITEM.SUMMARY>

</SECTION.SUMMARY>

</CONTENTS.SUMMARY>

<FINAL.SUMMARY>

<P>Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.</P>

<P>The titles of all other Acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.</P>

</FINAL.SUMMARY>

</SUMMARY.PDF>

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